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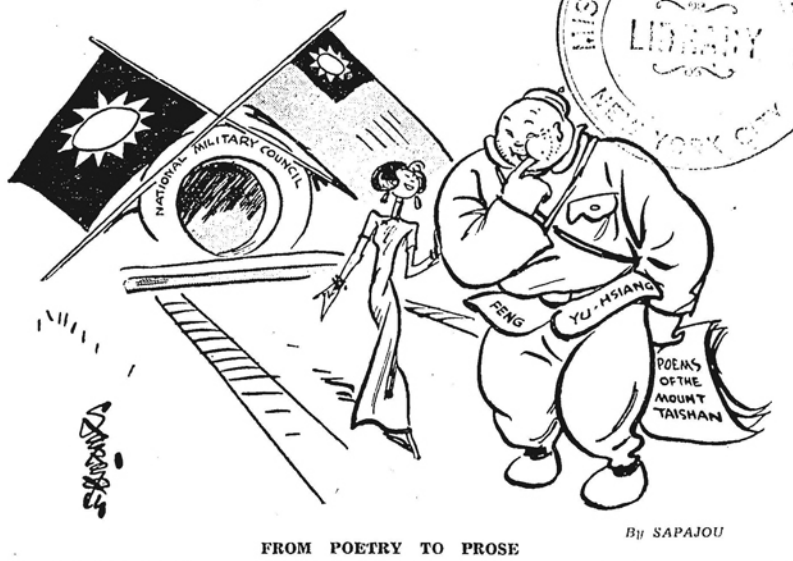

FROM POETRY TO PROSE

By SAPAJOU

NEW YEAR HONOURS

Sir Robert Clive and Sir Sydney Barton both receive promotion in the New Year Honours List. These awards naturally attract special attention and appreciation in the Far East where the recipients are so well known and esteemed. Sir Robert at Tokyo and Sir Sydney at Addis Ababa have both had their share of diplomatic anxieties in recent months. His Majesty's recognition should therefore come to them as a welcome encouragement. Of the other honours mentioned by Reuter, Sir Philip Chetwode's admission to the extremely limited Order of Merit and Miss Christabel Pankhurst's elevation to the rank of Dame of the Order of the British Empire will perhaps excite most interest. Sir Philip is the last of the War corps commanders to retire from active duty, although a Field Marshal is never off the active list. He has proved himself a fine military administrator as well as a capable cavalry leader in the field, and a statesman to boot. Dame Christabel deserves well of the modern girl whose privileges she did so much to secure. Women still find the fount of honour a little niggardly in their behalf but that makes the awards to Miss Pankhurst, Miss Myra Hess and Miss Olga Nethersole—who has long deserted the stage for public welfare work—all the more welcome. Sir Gomer Berry's ennoblement brings the third peerage to his family. His eldest brother was made Lord Buckland in 1926, but, on his death in 1928, the barony became extinct. Their brother William became Lord Camrose in 1929. With Lord Camrose, who is also Editor-in-Chief of the "Sunday Times" Sir Gomer Berry is joint Proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph"—a journal whose vigorous traditions have been given a modern vivacity in their hands. Airmen will applaud the knighthood bestowed on Colonel Francis Shelmerdine. Sir Francis has been a forceful Director of Civil Aviation during five years of marked progress.

POPULAR PROMOTION

Congratulations will be extended not only by his fleetmates but by wardroom officers of other nations represented on the China Station to Commander H. A. Packer, of H. M. S. Kent, flagship of the British China Fleet, on his promotion to Captain. Captain Packer specialized in gunnery and distinguished himself early in his career by winning the King's Medal at Dartmouth for the cadet who "During his period of training exhibited the most gentlemanlike bearing and good influence amongst the cadets." He was gunnery officer of H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, fleet flagship of Sir Roger Keyes in the Mediterranean in 1928-29, and his promotion is one of the most popular in the list published in this journal yesterday. By the appearance of his ship and the conduct of the ship's company, Captain Packer rightly earned the admiration of his brother officers. Incidentally, Captain Packer, to his nautical attainments, adds the qualities of an accomplished linguist in French and German.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

President Roosevelt, in interpreting the trends of policy in the world outside his own country, is probably not at all surprised that his remarks have been received with some asperity. Indeed his reference to the fitting of the shoe indicated a readiness to meet rejoinders. Yet he has done a service in drawing attention to the plain implications of the sabre-rattling to the sound of which national morale has been invited to recovery. At the moment the world is witnessing an interesting exposure of the futility of the armed argument in conflict with the commonsense of free nations. A good deal of latitude has been allowed to the exponents of that argument, partly as the result of a healthy reaction against the sometimes over-unctuous claims made by extreme partisans of the League and partly out of the conviction that precipitate opposition might accentuate the evil. Now it is evident that the League's basic principles are stronger than the League itself and President Roosevelt has a lively sense of the significance of that discovery, especially in relation to the pressure of economic facts. Danger in the future lies not so much in the possibility that the President's dictum will fail to find acceptance as in the risk that that acceptance may not be treated in a proper spirit of tolerance. In voicing the view of civilization, the nations assembled at Geneva have to guard themselves against vindictiveness and against any expression of moral superiority. These considerations are particularly pertinent just now when the travail of the Italian people—whatever wrong their leaders' policy may have wrought—deserves no less sympathy than the admitted grievances of Ethiopia.

RAYS OF HOPE

Amidst all the gloom which surrounds the advent of the New Year, Great Britain has cause for no little satisfaction at the manner in which the latest trade figures demonstrate her return to prosperity. The Treasury's total revenue for the first nine months of last year was £25,000,000 better than for the corresponding period in 1934. Receipts from inland revenue items, estate duty and income tax and Customs were all higher, while the only item to show a decrease was the surtax. On the other hand expenditure for the period increased considerably, the most noticeable items being for the army, navy and air force, the increased spending on these three amounting to £15,000,000, brought about by the necessity to meet new conditions created by the rearming of other countries. The increase in revenue corresponds with the manifest improvement of internal trade, and also exports, the latter for the first 11 months of 1935, showing an increase of £29,000,000 over the totals for the similar period in 1934, a rise of eight per cent. as compared with the rest of the world of under two per cent. An increase of seven per cent, during November in retail sales, showed that domestic saturation had not yet been reached. The great improvement in the amount of new capital invested, the boom in the steel industry, and the optimism in the shipbuilding trade, all suggest that there is room to hope for a better year this than last. The chief cloud on the horizon at the moment from a purely domestic point of view is the coal dispute, in which it would seem that the owners and men are still far apart over the latters' demand that they should be given an increase of 2/- per shift. The owners at present see their way to make no better offer than 1/- per shift. Strenuous efforts are being made to secure a settlement which will prevent the men from handing in their notices on January 8. It is to be hoped that they will succeed, for a coal strike at such a juncture as this would write a tragic setback from which it might take a long time to recover.

AN ELDER STATESMAN

The late Marquis of Reading was more than a man who had brilliantly struggled to the forefront of British public life. By his death his country is deprived of an Elder Statesman whose advice was sought by its Governments in moments of national crisis. In 1914 Lord Reading was called upon for his counsel when the outbreak of the Great War necessitated the declaration of a moratorium. So he was naturally invited by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to take office in the emergency National Government formed when Great Britain went off the Gold Standard in 1931. He held the Foreign Office portfolio for the few weeks prior to the General Election which enabled the National Government to be constructed on permanent lines. He was Great Britain's special ambassador to the United States of America at the most critical period of that War. On July 14, 1918—France's day—he crowned his mission to America by addressing an audience of 12,000 for 1½ hours in Madison Square. At the conclusion of his speech the whole concourse rose and cheered the British orator for the space of four minutes. British people should always remember with gratitude that dramatic response made by the American nation to an appeal which was inspired by the desperate plight of Italy and Great Britain in the middle of the last year of the war. These two countries were face to face with possible starvation. Lord Reading's presentation of the case to the American public elicited the magnificent gesture which led every American housewife to abandon wheat as a daily article of consumption and induced millionaires like Mr Pierpont Morgan to pledge their all on behalf of Great Britain. Lord Reading never forgot that experience. Whatever his other triumphs may have been it probably dwarfed them all in his eyes and, perhaps, in the ultimate verdict of the historian. It is certain that the friendship which he thus won in America remained with him during the rest of his life, whether in England or in India. A tireless worker—in his barrister days he worked till midnight and only gave himself four hours' sleep—he showed little signs of age until the last three years. Within that period he had already fallen a victim to two serious illnesses, so that his death from the malady which seized him last month cannot have come as a surprise.

THE RUGGER SPIRIT

It is satisfactory to all rugger men that their great game should find approval outside the narrow limits of the country of its birth. Yet there is always a danger in the rise of a game to extreme popularity. Even in England the remarkable extension of the rugger cult has had its disadvantages, especially in so far as it has now acquired the faculty of attracting large crowds. The spectator who knows the game is seldom in a minority at Murrayfield or Twickenham or Swansea or Dublin, but the same condition does not necessarily apply all over Great Britain, with the result that lapses from the proper spirit of rugger are occasionally discernible on the touch-line. The point is made because, in Shanghai lately, there have been manifest tendencies to give the referee advice—and something more—from the spectators places on the ground. As a British journal the "North-China Daily News" ventures to indulge in a little plain-speaking on a game which is purely British in origin. It would not be so rash as to attempt to weigh up the niceties of spectatorial etiquette in dealing with baseball or savate. On rugger, however, it has no hesitation in saying that criticism of the referee is not "according to Cocker." On Sunday, for example, there was a small section which took upon itself the responsibility of questioning the referee's decisions in the game between Shanghai R.U.F.C. and the Japanese Railway team—an impertinence in which the players themselves never thought of indulging. This was obviously the outcome of ignorance, for good judges of the game were much impressed by the combination of tact and firmness with which Mr. G. D. Nicholl handled the match. Even if they had not been, they would have strongly deprecated any demonstration of their views from the stands. The ill-manners of these protestants need not be elaborated. It should be added that those who take up rugger must realise that the mere study of the rules and the technique of the game is not enough. The inculcation of the rugger spirit is all-important and one of the most attractive features of the displays given by successive Japanese teams here has been the marked evidence of their appreciation of that cardinal virtue. Not that there is nothing more for them to learn: on the contrary a veteran player has pointed out that there were far too many breaches of the off-side rule in the visitors' play on Sunday. Mr. Nicholl wisely displayed reasonable tolerance in that respect, and—in further proof of the ignorance of the demonstration of which he was a victim—he incurred the displeasure of the "boosers" because of such mild disciplinary action as he was impelled to take. It must be emphasized too that rugger is an amateur game and is played in Great Britain only by amateurs who care little for the result but much for the spirit of the contest. When it is transplanted to alien shores it is not always possible to insist rigidly on all the conditions governing amateur participation, but that should make it all the more necessary to observe the conventions to which attention is now drawn.

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT

The Osaka Mainichi is afflicted with a curious advertisement in its issue of December 27. The effusion consists of a half-page closely printed statement issued over the mystical signature of the "Shiunso" and it purports to be an appeal to the "People of China" and to outline a "prospect for China's National Regeneration". In order to elucidate the need for regeneration special care is taken to remind China of her delinquencies, as viewed by the advertiser, and they include apparently, "the chronic mania of patriotic indignation" and a "skill in propaganda" which is "nothing but a camouflage developed under her diplomatic policy of many years" "Europeanized or Americanized leaders of the Kuomintang government" are accused of inciting enmity against Japan to whose greatness China is seen to be regrettably blind. To repair this defect in vision the advertiser draws attention to European and American envy of Japan's progress in scientific fields and asks

> why does China still intend to be utterly blind and unconcerned about such vivid facts in her neighbouring country, while respecting the scum of the nations of liberalism which exist thousands of miles away and are gradually declining?

The advertiser has obviously no inclination to be mealy-mouthed in vindicating the progress of his countrymen.

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CHINESE POLITICS

GENERALISSIMO'S SPEECH TO NATION

General Chiang Kai-shek Says New Life and Reconstruction Will Save China

Two Government leaders spoke at the Central Broadcasting Station on New Year's Day. Mr. Lin Sen, chairman of the National Government, spoke at noon on the "Duties of the Government and the People" and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the new president of the Executive Yuan, delivered an address on the "New Life Movement" at 8.30 p.m.

Everybody knows that the nation is passing through a period of unprecedented crisis, but the duty to bring about recovery to the nation rests upon none other than the Chinese people themselves. The New Life Movement is designed to bring about recovery to the nation and the people, said Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

By New Life Movement, it does not mean that the people should adopt the modern-style clothing, etc. It means that the people should adopt new life, new thoughts, new virtues, new spirit, and new habits. Furthermore, the people should pledge their loyalty to the Central Government, observe strict disciplines, and stand together. By this way, the nation will become progressive and will be saved from ruin.

New Programme

The National People's Economic Reconstruction Movement started last year should be enforced together with the New Life Movement from now on in order to attain the object of both psychological and economic reconstruction, Gen. Chiang said. In connection with the economic reconstruction movement, the Generalissimo urged:

1. Development of agriculture through the establishment of co-operative enterprises and the building of factories to turn farm products into industrial products.
2. Reclamation of land.
3. Development of mines through government assistance in removing all restrictions that have been hampering the operation of national resources, in encouraging investments, and in reducing the expenses of the operations.
4. Promotion of conscription of labour for river conservancy and other construction tasks including afforestation.
5. Promotion and development of industries with special stress on building factories near the rural areas and the raw material producing centres and the establishment of government organs to promote harmony between capital and labour.
6. Readjustment of supply and demand.
7. Development of transportation facilities to aid free movement of the nation's products.
8. Readjustment of finances.

Concluding his speech, Gen. Chiang called upon his countrymen, particularly the intellectuals, to take the lead in realizing the two important movements which are the most effective methods in the realization of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Three Peoples' Principles," Gen. Chiang said.

President Lin's speech commenced with a brief review of the programme which the Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang decided should be completed during this year. The programme is a most important one, including the convention of the National People's Assembly, the promulgation of the Draft Permanent Constitution of the Chinese Republic and the election, before October 10th, of the delegation to the Assembly. Never before, therefore, reminded the aged Chief Executive, are the responsibilities evolved upon the Government as well as the people in common greater in previous years than this year.

While fully realizing its own responsibilities, the Government pins greater hope on the people than ever before, and, what is more, it believes that even to a greater extent than on previous occasions, the people will lend their undivided support to their Government and their country, said Mr. Lin.

The Chief Executive, continuing, exhorted his listeners to form New Year resolutions which may serve as a guide to the important task they are to perform.

"This is the very day on which we all should revive our spirit, hasten our work and to live a new life Let us discharge our responsibilities as we should discharge them and offer whatever capability and energy to the furtherance of the welfare of the society and the country," exclaimed Mr. Lin.

In fulfilling their obligations toward the country, Mr. Lin advised his invisible audience to follow strictly the bequeathed teachings of the late Party Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It was Dr. Sun's object to seek for China's freedom and equality and it must be our common object, but to achieve this end, it is of first necessity to sacrifice our small freedom to the altar of the freedom of the nation.

"Let us seek for more duties, and less rights and privileges," exhorted Mr. Lin "and it is only through this common aspiration to the larger good that the blessings of the Chinese nation, as well as the peace and prosperity of the world would be assured."—Central News.

SINO-JAPANESE VIEWS ADJUSTED

Governments Agreed on General Principles

Nanking, Jan. 4.

Efforts now being exerted by the Chinese and Japanese Governments regarding the question of a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations are reported to be bearing initial results. It is reliably learned here to-day from official sources that the two Governments have agreed upon general principles for the readjustment of all outstanding issues between the two nations, although concrete measures have not yet been discussed.

According to a message from Tokyo, a committee for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations will be organized jointly by the Chinese and Japanese Governments as soon as Mr. Suma, the Japanese Consul-General in Nanking, returns from Tokyo.—Central News.

Tokyo Polan Ready

Nanking, Jan. 5.

Commenting on reports from Tokyo that a joint committee will shortly be organized for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, official circles state that though the two governments are agreed on the necessity of readjusting their relations, no definite decision has yet been reached concerning how the desired readjustment is to be achieved.

The Chinese authorities, it is reported, are anxious to remove the utter confusion and irregularities that have characterised Sino-Japanese relations since the Mukden incident of 1932. The many and various questions that have arisen during the past four years have, it is admitted, been dealt with in a makeshift manner which met only pressing matters of the moment.

This lack of adequate consideration for a fundamental settlement is regarded as having culminated in a state of affairs detrimental to the welfare of both China and Japan.—Reuter.

Concrete Proposals Discussed

Tokyo, Jan. 5.

Insistence on the submission of a list of concrete proposals to be discussed at the conference for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, proposed by the Nanking Government on December 27, forms the crux of the tentative plan of action prepared by Gaimusho officials, Domei learned to-day from authoritative sources. The plan will not be adopted until after its approval by the Ministries of War, Navy and Finance.

The Foreign Office will also insist that the "three-point programme" of Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, be accepted by the Chinese Government before the inauguration of the negotiations.

Gaimusho officials note "with regret" that the current situation in China does not warrant optimism as to the success of the proposed conference, largely because of the "undercurrent of anti-Japanese activity' and the "continuation of the Nanking Government's policy of checking Japan by pitting her against other powers."

"Unequal Treaties" Mentioned

The Government, Gaimusho officials said, still remains unconvinced as to the efficacy of steps taken by China towards co-operation with Japan, and believes that the Nanking Government must act to make the general atmosphere more conducive to successful negotiations.

Gaimusho circles, noting that Gen. Chang Chun, China's new Foreign Minister, stressed the necessity of abrogating the so-called "unequal treaties," expressed the belief that the Nanking Government intended to bring up the issue at the proposed conversations. This, they pointed out, formed another reason why the Foreign Ministry should inform the Gaimusho of the questions it wants to discuss at the conference.—Domei.

CHINA'S NEW YEAR RESOLVE

Industries Minister Gives Outline of Policy

Nanking, Jan. 2.

The new Minister of Industry, Mr. Wu Ting-chang, has issued a New Year message outlining the policy he intends to pursue, in the course of which he states:—

"In present circumstances, and for various reasons, there is often a gap between plans and achievements. In the execution of projects, the Government is often handicapped by circumstances. I do not, therefore, wish to talk about empty projects.

"There are few State enterprises in this country, most of them having failed. The private enterprises are in a precarious condition, and are being menaced by numerous dangers. Alarmed by the approach of economic bankruptcy, the people often mistakenly think the responsibility should be borne wholly by the Government. In fact, however, this Ministry is merely an industrial administrative organ, and not all enterprises should be taken in hand by it alone. The mission of this administrative organ is merely to direct and promote the various State and private enterprises.

Avoiding Duplication

"In my opinion, such organs as the National Economic Council, the National Reconstruction Commission, and certain others, whose work is more or less similar to that of the Ministry of Industry, should divide their work and co-operate with the Ministry. They should define their duties, and avoid duplicating each other's work. They must not contend with one another for power, so that, though they start their work from different points, they may arrive at the same result. On the other hand, assistance will be given to the various provincial governments in the execution of their projects of provincial reconstruction. The Ministry will not come into conflict with the provincial authorities over control of these projects.

"The Ministry of Industry will also facilitate and protect the development of private enterprises, be they large or small, and it will not contend with the people over industrial privileges. The mission of the Ministry is merely to guide and promote the development of these enterprises. With regard to the fundamental work of the Ministry and other tasks that are being carried out, such as the publication of an Economic Year Book and the various provincial industrial publications, the Ministry will, on the one hand, gather statistical data, and, on the other, despatch representatives to the various provinces to conduct investigations. In view of the vast extent of the national territory and the fact that Communist bandits are not yet entirely exterminated, some difficulties are likely to be encountered in the accomplishment of this task. However, efforts will be continued to achieve it.

Projects to Continue

"Such projects as the establishment of the alcohol factory, paper mill, machine tool works, hydrocholoric acid factory, and industrial and agricultural experimental stations, which are to be undertaken either with semi-Government capital or entirely by the Government, and which are either already concluded or in the process of execution, will continue to receive the attention of the Ministry. As to other new enterprises, they will be instituted in accordance with the needs of the people and the resources of the Government."—Kuo Min.

AMBASSADORS TO VISIT NANKING

Beginning with the arrival of Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Ambassador, on January 9, Nanking will witness a steady procession of foreign diplomatic envoys, this month.

Both Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American envoy, and Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador, are expected to visit the capital early in January. The main purpose of their trips will be to congratulate Gen. Chang Chun upon his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"CHRISTIAN GENERAL" IN NEW OFFICE

Nanking, Jan. 6.

In the presence of 600 officials, Feng Yu-hsiang was formally inducted into office as Vice-Chairman of the National Military Council this morning. Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, who presided, paid a tribute to the "Christian General's" outstanding services to the state and the party.—Reuter.

ANNUAL YIELD OF CUSTOMS SHOWS DECLINE

Collection $19,000,000 Below Last Year: Local Receipts Decrease $26,000,000

Nanking, Dec. 31.

The Ministry of Finance authorizes publication of the following statement concerning the Customs Revenue Collection for the Year 1935:—

The Customs Revenue for 1935, composed of Import and Export Duties, Interport Duty and Interport Surtax, Tonnage Dues, Flood Relief Surtax and Revenue Surtax, amounted to $315,519,712.03, as compared with $334,645,408.55 for 1934.

The contributions made by each category of duty towards this total, as well as the corresponding figures for 1934, are shown below:—

1935		
Import Duty:	C.G.U.	137,553,303.43
Export Duty:	$	20,731,524.44
Interport Duty and Interport Surtax:	$	13,207,545.14
Tonnage Dues:	$	4,320,600.82
Flood Relief Surtax:		
On Import Duty:	C.G.U.	6,872,319.30
On Export Duty:	$	1,094,068.01
Revenue Surtax:		
On Import Duty:	C.G.U.	6,860,571.41
1934		
On Export Duty:	$	1,093,742.87
Import Duty:	C.G.U.	132,673,387.46
Export Duty:	$	24,700,869.52
Interport Duty and Interport Surtax:	$	16,968,189.61
Tonnage Dues:	$	4,302,032.64
Flood Relief Surtax:		
On Import Duty:	C.G.U.	6,620,498.53
On Export Duty:	$	1,235,780.74
Revenue Surtax:		
On Import Duty:	C.G.U.	6,608,151.58
On Export Duty:	$	1,235,602.44

Of the total Import Duty collection of C.G.U. 137,553,303.43; 67 per cent. was collected in actual gold unit drafts or notes. The balance was collected in local currency according to exchange rates ruling on the date of payment of duty.

The total collections made at each of the principal revenue producing ports during the year 1935, also the amount of the increase or decrease which these totals represent as compared with the collection for 1934, are as follows:—

Port	Collection 1935 $	Increase over 1934 $	Decrease 1934 $
Chinwangtao	1,428,311.59		
Tientsin	41,064,033.25		
Chefoo (including Lungkow and Weihaiwei)	5,407,420.37		
Tsingtao	22,313,254.54		
Hankow	22,396,228.46		
Shanghai	149,127,439.27		
Amoy	6,005,910.53		
Swatow	4,760,905.79		
Kowloon	7,340,729.82		
Canton	9,616,502.69		
Chinwangtao			331,152.39
Tientsin			74,677.03
Chefoo (including Lungkow and Weihaiwei)			6,791.39
Tsingtao		2,164,570.29	
Hankow		3,030,678.12	
Shanghai			26,236,034.86
Amoy		498,454.08	
Swatow			1,032,800.34
Kowloon			7,340,729.82
Canton		1,603,400.19	

Foreign Loans

The Service (1) of the Anglo-German Loan of 1898, (2) of the Boxer Indemnity obligations, and (3) of the 1913 Reorganization Loan has been met in full from the Customs Revenue during the year at total cost of $66,400,988.31, as compared with $75,414,347.81 expended on foreign loan and indemnity account during the previous year.

The service (amortization and interest) of the American Wheat and Flour Loan of 1931 and Cotton and Wheat Loan of 1933 has been met in full from the collection of Flood Relief Surtax, at a total cost of $12,674,995.13

Internal Loans

In accordance with the terms of the Government's Mandate of February 24, 1932, relative to internal loans, the sum of $8,600,000 has been paid monthly to the account of the National Loans Sinking Fund Administrative Commission to cover amortization and interest charges of the internal consolidated debt secured on the Customs Revenue. In addition, funds for the service (interest and amortization) of the 22nd year (1933) and 23rd year (1934) Customs Treasury Note Issues and of the 23rd Year (1934) Customs Revenue Loan and 24th Year (1935) Currency Loan have been provided from Customs Revenue, at a total cost of $34,127,500.00.

Manchurian Ports

It should be noted that subsequent to the seizure in mid-1932 of the Customs establishments at the Manchuria ports, no quota has been made available to the Government from that region, or from Dairen, towards the payment of the various loan and indemnity obligations secured on the Customs Revenue.—Kuo Min.

IMPENDING RETURN OF MR. HU HAN-MIN

Two Govt. Leaders to Welcome Him at Hongkong

The Central Government will send two high officials to Hongkong shortly to welcome the return to China of Mr. Hu Han-min, the veteran Party leader, who was elected the chairman of the standing committee of the Central Political Council while he was in Europe, and who is due to arrive in Hongkong from abroad about January 20, it was learned in Chinese political circles in Shanghai.

One of the two officials will be Mr. Hsu Tsung-chi, vice-president of the Control Yuan, and the other, Mr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan. Mr. Hsu will leave for the south about January 8 while Mr. Sun is expected to proceed to Hongkong about six days after Mr. Hsu's departure, it was learned.

Hu Han-min to Visit Nanking

Canton, Dec. 31.

Reuter learns from authoritative sources here to-day that Mr. Hu Han-min, recently elected as chairman of the Standing Committee of the Central Political Council, will proceed to Nanking after a brief stay in Hongkong, where he is expected to arrive about January 20.

During his stay in the Colony, Mr. Hu, according to present arrangements, will confer with the South-west leaders. It is possible, however, that his plans may be altered to include a visit to Canton before he proceeds to the capital.—Reuter.

KULING RETROCESSION AGREEMENT

Signature Celebrated By Chinese and British

Kuling, Dec. 31.

The new agreement for the retrocession of Kuling, consisting of 14 articles, was officially signed on Monday morning by Chinese and British representatives at the Kuling Library. Signature of the agreement was celebrated in champagne by the Chinese and British delegates, the latter composed mainly of directors of the Kuling Board.

The Kuling estates will officially be handed over to the Chinese authorities at a ceremony to be held to-morrow morning, New Year's Day, at 10 o'clock. Following the ceremony the Chinese authorities will be hosts at a banquet in honour of the British members.—Central News.

***Full report on page 50.

PURCHASING COMMISSION RE-ORGANIZED

Mr. Tseng Yang-fu Appointed New Chairman

Nanking, Jan. 5.

The Purchasing Commission of the Ministry of Railways (*Tieh-Tao-Pu Kou-Liao Wei-Yuan-Hu*) has been re-organized by order of the new Minister, Mr. Chang Kia-ngau. The new Commission will consist of the following:—

Mr. Tseng Yang-fu, Political Vice-Minister of Railways, as Chairman of the Commission.

Messrs. Li Fa-tuan, Chen Pi-lin and Chu Wen-hsiung, Hsia Kwang-yu, Pan Kwang-chiung and Mo Heng, members.

Mr. Chen Pi-lin has been appointed concurrently Director of the Shanghai Office of the Commission, with Mr. Su Lo-chen as Vice-Director.

Mr. Li Fa-tuan, has been made concurrently Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Commission; Mr. Mo Heng, concurrently Chief of the Auditing Section; Mr. Chu Wen-hsiung, concurrently Chief of the Examination Section; Mr. Kwan Hsi-lin, Chief of the Railway Material Funds Section.

Mr. Tseng Yung-pu (T. K. Tseng), Administrative Vice-Minister of Railways, and Messrs. Hsieh Feng-tao and Chang Ching-li have been appointed members of the Custody Committee for Railway Material Funds.—Kuo Min.

THE Bureau of Education of the Shanghai City Government has instructed the Huang Hwa Kong middle school to wind up its affairs by the end of this term on the ground that it had ignored the order of the Ministry of Education to change its status to that of an industrial school.

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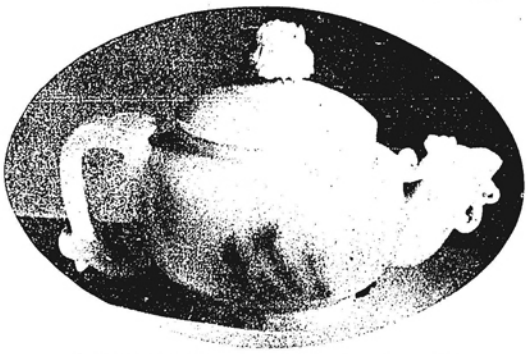
At the Chinese Art Exhibition

These pictures were photographed at the Chinese Art Exhibition held in Burlington House in London. This exhibition was held by courtesy of the Chinese Government which shipped hundreds of articles and pieces to London last Autumn, and other contributors, to exhibit Chinese art and beauty to the British people.

Courtesy of the "Illustrated London News"

A gilt bronze Kuan Yin statuette.—sixth century, A.D.
Lent by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, junr.

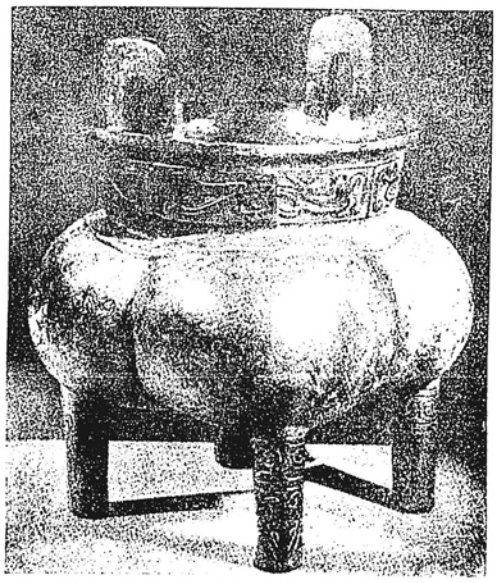


A tea-pot of white jade.—eighteenth century, A.D.
Lent by the Chinese Government.

Figure of a lady.—Kang Hsi Period.
Lent by Dr. Leonard Gow.

A porcelain figure of Li Tai-po.—Kang Hsi Period (1662-1722, A.D.)
Lent by Mrs. W. J. Holt

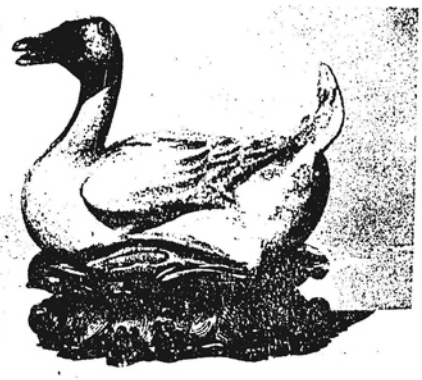
Figure of Buddha.—Late Ming Dynasty (1368-1644, A.D.).
Lent by Mr. S. D. Winkworth.



A square li.—About the twelfth century, B.C.
Lent by the Chinese Government.

White porcelain Kuan Yin figure.—Mark of Wan Li (1573-1619, A.D.)
Lent by Mr. Richard de la Mare.

Painting by the Emperor Hui Tsung (1082-1135, A.D.).
Lent by the Chinese Government.



A duck.—Chien Lung Period
Lent by the Hon. Lady Ward.

A stem cup.—Kang Hsi Period—(1662-1722, A.D.).
Lent by Mr. and Mrs. A. Chester Beatty.

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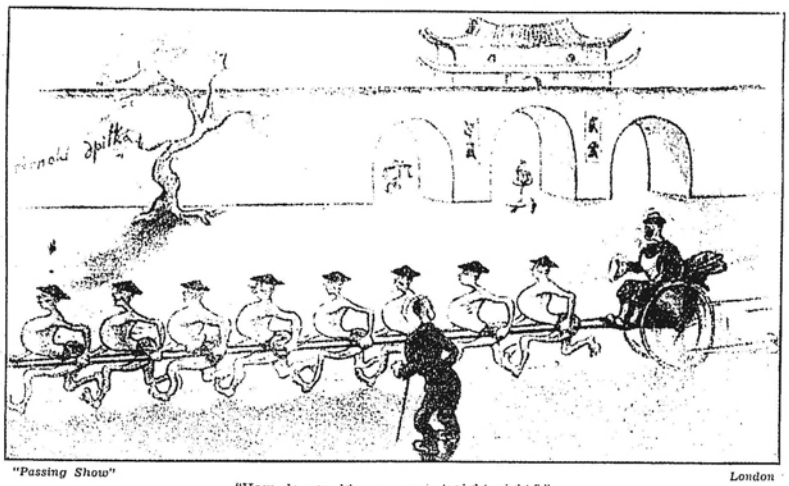
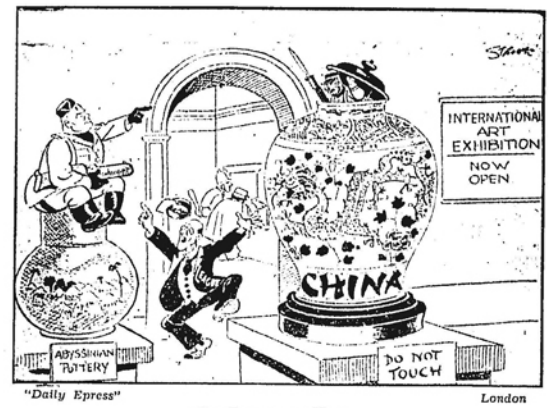
The World's Wit and Humour



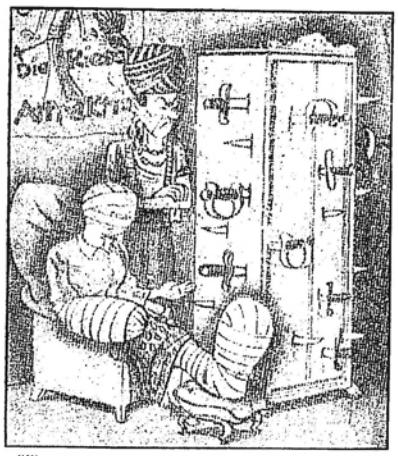
"Passing Show" *London*

"How do you like my new straight eight?"



"Daily Express" *London*

THE JAP IN THE VASE.

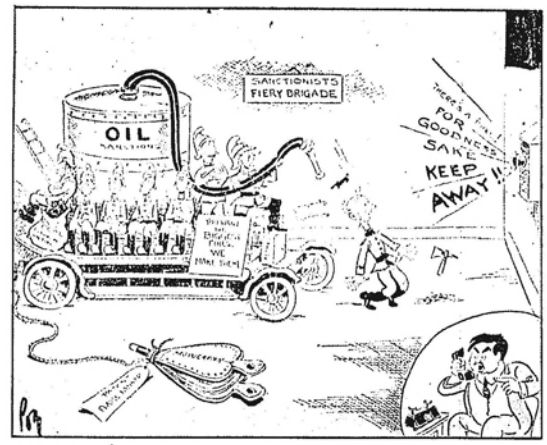


"Illustrierte Blatt" *Frankfurt*

MAGICIAN'S ASSISTANT: "I told you the trap-door wasn't working properly!"

"Star-Times" *St. Louis*

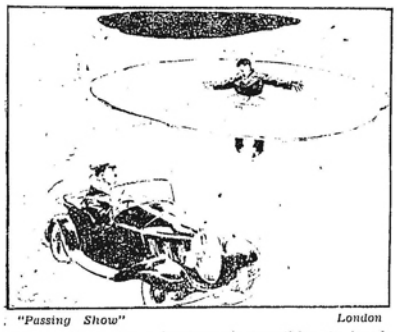
THERE ARE MORE IMPORTANT THINGS TO SAVE THAN TIME.



Contributed

URGENT CALL

Through M. Laval's intervention the highly inflammable question of oil and coal sanctions has been postponed.

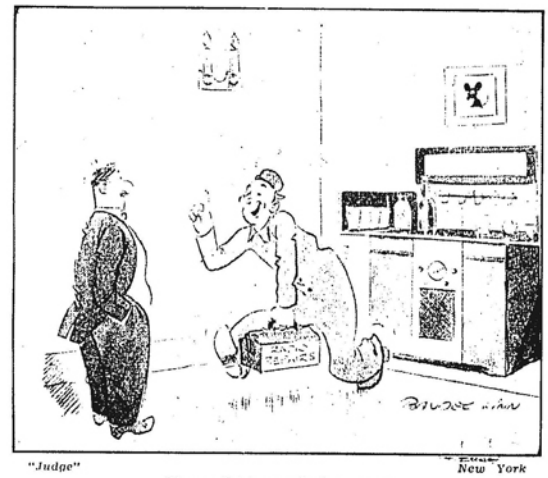


"Passing Show" *London*

"I say, have you a hammer or something to knock this pond off for me?"

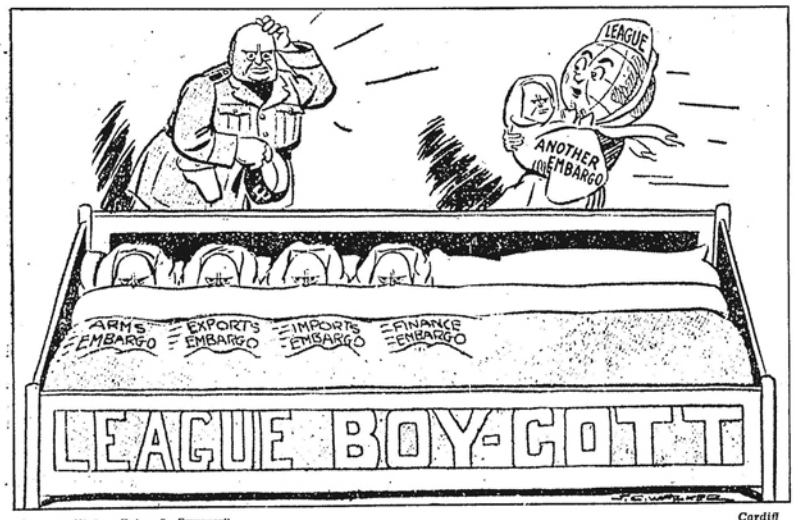
"Tatler" *London*

"Here endeth the first lesson."



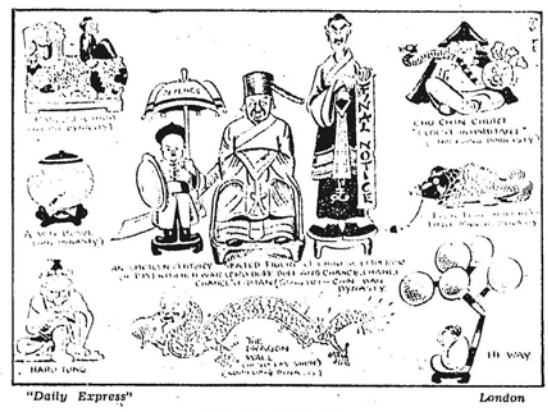
"Judge" *New York*

"Yer radio'sh all fixshed up!"



"Wales Echo & Express" *Cardiff*

—AND MORE TO COME



"Daily Express" *London*

CHINESE TREASURES
(The Chinese Art Exhibition in London)

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CUSTOMS' YIELD

Jan. 3.

The Ministry of Finance releases the annual statement of the collections made by the Customs during the past year with such admirable promptness on December 31, that it may not be unreasonable to suggest that the issue of monthly collection returns would be most acceptable to students of Chinese affairs. During the last few years the statistical machinery of the Customs Department has kept pace with modern requirements. The monthly yellow books relative to the value of imports and exports appear with due regularity and give most valuable information. If they could be accompanied by details of Customs revenue, there would be complete satisfaction with the data available for assessing the material progress of the country's finances. For 1935, as was to be expected, the Customs' yield shows a decline of $19 million on the previous year. This reflects the depression through which Shanghai in particular has been passing, for the receipts at this port were actually $26 million less than in 1934. Increases at Canton, Tsingtao, Hankow and Amoy helped to mitigate the adverse returns from Shanghai. In 1933 the total collections for China amounted to $340 million on which the figures for 1935 show a decrease of $24 million. Previous to 1933 the figures included collections in Manchuria. It must be remembered that from July 1934 a revised import tariff came into force. In the immediately preceding month a generally downward revision of export duty rates was made effective. The decline in collections may therefore be attributed to the general economic depression and, possibly, to the operation of the law of diminishing returns.

Efforts to reduce the adverse balance of trade have not been unsuccessful. From the peak year of 1932 when imports exceeded exports by $866 million, there has been a gradual fall from $733 million in 1933 to $495 million in 1934. The figures for 1935 are not complete, but the returns from January to November showed an excess of imports to the value of $348 million as against $465 million in the same period of 1934. It is probable therefore that a further decline in the excess of imports over exports was recorded for the whole twelve months of 1935. This does not offer much consolation to those who observe that the figures connote a continuance of the general falling off in foreign trade and consequently a definite depression in the economic condition of the people. It may, however, be admitted that the statement which the Ministry of Finance has issued has its encouraging aspects. If the political and monetary conditions of 1935 are taken into account with all their resultant reactions on the course of trade, the wonder indeed is that the falling off in returns is no greater. The Finance Minister is fortunate in having at his command an instrument of revenue collection which shows a remarkable resilience and satisfactory powers of resistance to economic adversity and political disturbance. It is to be hoped that he and his colleagues in the Government will not be disposed to try this willing servant too greatly. The situation, as Dr. H. H. Kung has expressly recognized, demands more than negative rectitude. It should be met by positive statesmanship which is prepared to construct and in constructing to follow sound lines regardless of the allurement of well-worn traditions.

In contemplating the collections for 1935 it may be pertinent to note that they bring the total Customs collection for the period October 1911 to December 31, 1935 up the impressive figure of $3,592 million of which about $1,176 million (including the proceeds of deferred and cancelled Indemnities) has been devoted to the service of the Government's internal loan operations. On this point Mr. Stanley F. Wright observes in the third edition of his book on "China's Customs Revenue since the Revolution of 1911," recently published with the assistance of Mr. John H. Cubbon:

> In the early days of the Revolution these loan bonds were little better than fiat paper, but wise statesmanship, recognizing that repudiation of Government debt is not only a breach of national honour but also a step prejudicial to the safety of the nation's future, has gradually but surely raised these bonds to the proud position of being accepted by all banks and by the investing public as sound Government stock. To the banks especially this soundness is of vita. importance, seeing that their reserves are largely composed of these internal loan bonds and that is on these reserves that their note issues are in part based.

These observations should be borne in mind at the present time, not only by those who are inclined to depreciate the achievements of the Chinese Government but also by the members of that Government as it faces the difficult task of economic rehabilitation. Its beneficent activities in initiating nation-building services, such as plague prevention, quarantine machinery, flood control, road-making, agricultural development, and the like have been made possible by the financial assistance forthcoming from Customs revenue. That revenue, in its turn, has depended on the maintenance of an effective and public-spirited civil service guided by approved principles of administration and duty. To quote again from Mr. Wright's book, the Government's treatment of the Customs revenue has been governed by a desire to create

> a firm financial foundation on which China's Goverment in the future can build with safety and security, and to assist whenever and wherever possible Chinese agencies that work for the welfare and advancement of the Chinese people.

This is no Fortunatus' purse but a national trust which should be discharged with vigilant regard to the canons of sound finance and decent administration.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Jan. 6.

As a practical banker, Mr. Wu Ting-chang, the new Minister of Industries, has signalized his assumption of office by issuing a plain statement of policy which is pleasantly devoid of extravagant ambitions. On the fashionable process of planning Mr. Wu Ting-chang makes apposite comment in drawing a clear distinction between "plans and achievements." No doubt he can find many projects in the pigeon-holes of his new office but he is not disposed to disturb the dust upon them unless he is satisfied that they have a reasonable chance of being put into execution. This may betoken a negative virtue but it deserves recognition if only because the new Minister has clear ideas on the proper attitude of the Government toward the development of private enterprises. He makes some shrewd observations on the need for close co-ordination between various organizations which are tackling the problem of industrial development. He rightly points out the dangers of overlapping as affecting the labours of the National Economic Council, the National Reconstruction Commission and his own department. He might have made specific reference to the Ministry of Finance, from more than one point of view. When, for example, the Government is impressed by the need for foreign capital to foster industrial activity in China, the Finance Ministry is justified in claiming the co-operation of other departmental undertakings so as to ensure that the Government's left hand does not hamper or undo the work of its right. Mr. Wu Ting-chang's definition of his responsibilities in the direction and promotion of various State and private enterprises, gives him authority to assist this co-ordination. Again, it has happened that the Finance Ministry, in its capacity as a revenue collecting organ, has been involved in operations directly conflicting with the policy of encouraging local industries. The same criticism applies also to the work of the Provincial authorities and Mr. Wu Ting-chang's insistence on co-ordination is all the more welcome.

Last March the Minister's present colleague at the head of the Railway department made some pertinent observations on Chinese industries in addressing the shareholders of the Bank of China for the last time as their General Manager. Mr. Chang Kia-ngau then said:

> Despite competition from abroad, there should be a promising future for Chinese industries, provided that, firstly, they improve their internal organization, secondly, they receive sufficient financial support; and thirdly, the Government establishes a policy to safeguard industrial interests. China, with its rich resources, immense population and low level of wages, should find its existing industry unable to satisfy the demands of even the domestic market.

Bearing in mind the fact that 90 per cent. of the people of this country are dependent on agriculture and that industry here is not in an advanced stage of development or of more than modest dimensions, rapid advances cannot be expected. China cannot hope extensively to assail external markets on the precarious foundation of her low wage-scale especially in the light of the devices employed by many countries to deal with socalled dumping threats for the protection of their higher standards of living. China should endeavour to stimulate her exports in order to redress the adverse trade balance—in short pay for her imports—but she will probably be inclined to concentrate on special lines in developing industries for that purpose. On this point the American Economic Mission's Report is of interest; so, too, is Sir Arthur Salter's survey which commends attention to industries closely related to China's natural resources and production:

> Among these the 'extractive' industries drawing upon China's mineral wealth and the industrial processes related to them should probably find a more important place than at present....

Looking therefore to the best and largest market for the products of industrial development, it is clear that the Government will find it convenient and profitable to encourage industries which can find purchasers in China itself. The Minister of Industries has undertaken to collect statistical data and he should in due course be well supplied with information relevant to that ambition.

At the risk of stating a truism it must be said that industries for which a good home market exists are most deserving of support. Modest capital expenditure, the need of a great proportion of manual work in relation to the mechanical equipment and a close association with the natural resources of the country are further qualities recommended for the selected industry. Still the Government cannot afford to overlook the implication in this assessment. Dependence on the home market means that the industrial development of the country will in the long run be limited by the economic condition of the masses—and therefore of agriculture. When the peasant is on the verge of destitution, or when his livelihood from the soil gives him no margin for improving his wretchedly low standard of living, the prospect of selling him the products of the local industry fades out of the picture. Mr. Wu Ting-chang's efforts to stimulate industrial enterprise cannot be of much avail unless the Government as a whole is prepared to endorse firmly and practically a policy of agricultural rehabilitation including agrarian reform. "Real industrial development must be based principally upon the farmers' purchasing power"—to quote Sir Arthur Salter again. Obviously this demands gradual action rather than spectacular moves. Mr. Wu Ting-chang would probably do more for industry than any of his predecessors, if he contented himself with the elimination of overlapping, the removal of unnecessary obstacles to industry and the firm application of the co-ordinating process to the different organs of the Government now, in one way or another, attempting to tackle the problems of his department. His recognition of the danger of creating state industries merely for their own sake is important. By allowing private enterprise to find a natural and healthy scope, with due encouragement and, where desirable, assistance from the Government, he will give the most effective expression to his admirably-conceived policy.

A TRUE PATRIOT

Jan 7.

Dr. V. K. Ting or Ting Wen-chiang has died at the early age of 49. That is a real tragedy for China and in China's regret Shanghai has a peculiarly personal share. A Kiangsu-born man Dr. Ting in 1926 was Associate Director of the Shanghai and Woosung Port Administration and under the régime of the late Marshal Sun Chuan-fang laid the foundations of the municipal government which now is able to entertain such notable ambitions under the vigorous direction of General Wu Te-chen. In particular Dr. Ting's pioneer work here was responsible for the institution of a public health department in the City Government of Shanghai and to his labours in bringing that infant organization into being his successors have frequently paid eloquent tribute. The son of a landowner, Ting Wen-chiang was put to study at an early age. He himself declared that when four years old he was already a student. At twelve he could repeat all but two of the classics by heart. He could not write an ordinary letter, but he could write verse and an "eight-legged" essay. He had some knowledge of history, none of geography, the only maps he had seen being the "awful woodcuts in the classics dealing with military history." He could not do a simple sum in multiplication. Hence in continuing his education in Japan the future scientist felt at a disadvantage. He turned his attention to law because in that school regular attendance was not rigidly prescribed, so, as he roughly confessed, he spent most of his time "writing revolutionary pamphlets and smoking too many cigarettes." Later he went to Great Britain and, after a short experience as an undergraduate at Cambridge, he proceeded to Glasgow University where he graduated in science. Post graduate work took him to Freiburg University for geological research in which by that time he had acquired a deep interest and his achievements there won him a doctor's degree in Science. And as a geologist he was destined to render notable services to his country, being appointed Director of the Bureau of Geological Survey in 1913, a post which he held until 1921.

Lady Hosie, in her "Portrait of a Chinese Lady," has told the moving story of how the young geological expert made his way back from Europe to his own land by cross-country travel in order that he might see for himself the conditions with which its rulers had to contend. That adventure was characteristic of the man and years afterwards as head of the Geological School at Peking. Dr. Ting deliberately set out to wean his students from excessive bookishness by setting them resolutely to field work and making them use their hands in extracting geological specimens and their feet in climbing mountains for the purpose. He went further. He prevailed upon the management of the Kailan Mines to take apprentices from his school and send them underground in accordance with European practice. On his side he placed the students under threat of dismissal if they refused. Out of the three first selected for this experiment, two were dismissed but the third, to Dr. Ting's abiding satisfaction, making good, rose to responsible position in the Company's service. The episode set the pace. Dr. Ting's subsequent success in turning out courageous and highly-qualified geological scientist was one of the most effective educational achievements in modern China. He was thus well rewarded for his faith in the rising generation and he ever remained a confirmed believer in the youth of the present age. Certainly the devoted service he was able to command from his own students and staff vindicated his attitude as it also revealed the strong personality and leadership of the man himself.

In his administration of the Geological Survey Dr. Ting will always be remembered for his preparation of a series of comprehensive geological maps of China. They are of great importance to all concerned in the economic development of the country. It is distressing to realize that a life so rich in performance should be thus prematurely ended. Dr. Ting's first experience on his return from Europe was gained in Shanghai where he was teacher in the Nanyang Middle School, little dreaming that in course of time he would be hailed as one of the makers of modern Shanghai—or Shanghai's "Dick Whittington" as his compatriot, Mr. Z. U. Kwauk once called him. His geological survey of the Yangtze Delta and his standard work "Fifty Years of Mining in China" indicate the wide range of his scientific knowledge and industry. In thus briefly noting his career, this journal is concerned to express the deepest and most sincere sympathy with his countrymen in their loss and to convey appropriate condolence to his bereaved family. It is at least satisfactory to think that Dr. Ting's indomitable faith in the genius of China had definite grounds of justification in the new spirit discernible in this time of special anxiety and heart-searching. The best tribute which can be paid to his memory is to ensure the maintenance of that spirit and encourage it to find full expression, not by barren gestures of protest but by constructive effort in grappling with realities.

ITALY'S TASK

Jan. 4.

Once again from Ethiopia the imminence of a major engagement is reported. On the Italian side there must obviously be a desire to strike a hard blow although the Ethiopian High Command may not be so disposed to throw in the weight of its full strength, since time is the defenders' best friend. It is difficult to draw final conclusions from the situation as pictured fitfully in the cables. The only possible course is to wait and allow the accumulation of facts to assert its influence. For example the substitution of Marshal Badoglio for Marshal De Bono has evidently been due to the miscarriage of the first plans of the Italian General Staff on the spot. It cannot be imagined that the swift advance to Makale has brought with it the advantages expected, otherwise the radical alteration in plan which is apparent in the dispositions of Marshal Badoglio would not have been necessary. The campaign has now entered its third month and, apart from the grip established by the invaders over the Tigre province and the defection of the local ruler, the Italians have little to show for their expenditure of much money and material. Their losses have probably been slight, considering the magnitude of the operations. Reports of a heavy evacuation of sick troops to Crete have to be taken with reserve. Yet it must also be noted that the Italians cannot afford to allow the Askaris and Eritrean troops to bear the brunt of the fighting for an indefinite period. There may come a time when the indigenous warrior may ask awkward questions on that point. This does not, of course, imply any want of courage on the part of the Italians. Indeed the despatches from the front bear ample testimony to the morale of the invaders from overseas. They seem to have borne disappointment and to have overcome enormous difficulties of terrain and climate with a fortitude of which their countrymen may be proud. Their High Command would naturally make the fullest use of the local material in the early stages. The forthcoming engagement will, no doubt, bring the pick of the Italian legions into the fray.

The campaign is being conducted on two main fronts—the Northern and the Southern. General Graziani, in command of the forces operating in the South from Italian Somaliland, has had a difficult task. His early hopes of penetrating Ogaden so as to be able to threaten Harar have been signally disappointed. The lack of water in that region has heavily handicapped the Italians. Moreover they have, ironically enough, been disconcerted by unexpected rains. It now seems likely that Marshal Badoglio will time his attack in the North with the launching of a renewed offensive by General Graziani in the South. The withdrawal from Makale may be interpreted as a recognition of the failure to effect a proper contact between the forces operating from

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Aksum and Adigrat. Apparently the guerrilla tactics of the Ethiopians have been able to avert that union with the result that the Italian posts near Makale have been dangerously "in the air." By falling back they should be able to repair the gap between the two forces in their rear and so present an unbroken front to the Ethiopian bands. Until the engagement has begun it is not possible to judge what Marshal Badoglio has in mind. He has manifestly revised some of the original plans for which, as Chief of the General Staff of the Army in Italy, he must have shared responsibility. So he may not favour the development of a solid advance but rather rely on the greater striking power of mobile columns. The former has the advantage of inviting security by means of careful consolidation of ground gained, but it also involves considerable delay, the danger of which grows greater as the season of the rains approaches. The latter will give quick results but, as experience has already told, it offers the Ethiopians splendid opportunities for that guerrilla work in which they excel.

The resumption of the offensive by Marshal Badoglio is a pressing need. The course of events since October has robbed the Italians of the initiative and it is all-important that they should regain it if they are to achieve their main objective within a reasonable time. There can be little doubt that Marshal Badoglio has had completely to overhaul the organization so elaborately and profusely created on African soil for the mechanized conquest of Ethiopia. In a brilliant despatch last month the special correspondent of "The Times" with the Italian Army disclosed the weaknesses of roadmaking scheme on which the advance of Marshal De Bono's army was based. After paying tribute to the wonderful work of the Italian engineers, the correspondent came to the conclusion that the roads would not stand the strain of the enormously heavy motor-transport thrown upon them in the course of the advance. He expressed the view that the "endless succession of rocky ramparts thrown up by the forces of Nature" would prove a more formidable enemy to the Italians than the Ethiopian manpower. To those who in China know that observer's qualifications as a South African veteran, an eye-witness of the Russo-Japanese War, a war correspondent in Siberia during the Great War—in other words Mr. David Fraser—this comment carries much weight. Italy will not be the first country to make egregious errors of judgment in the early stages of a colonial campaign, but appearances suggest that Marshal Badoglio's forthcoming offensive will require undeniable success if the troops under his command are to be assured of the feasibility of the task imposed upon them. The recapture of the initiative will be the first step. The next —and even more vital—need will be to secure a smashing victory before the spectre of the rainy season comes closer to the invaders' view.

EFFORTS TO FREE CAPTIVE OF REDS

Peiping, Jan. 7.

The continued movement of the Red forces in Hunan, under pressure applied by Government troops, is making more difficult the efforts of those engaged in trying to secure the release of Mr. R. Bosshardt, the Swiss C.I.M. missionary who has been in the hands of Communists under Hsiao Keh since October, 1934.

News arrived in Peiping to-day to the effect that a letter from Mr. Bosshardt had just reached those working for his liberation. It was dated from Supu, December 14, and stated that he was suffering from rheumatism in the legs. Since then, his captors have been constantly on the move, and their present whereabouts are unknown.—Reuter.

FAR EASTERN SITUATION DISCUSSED IN LONDON

London, Jan. 7.

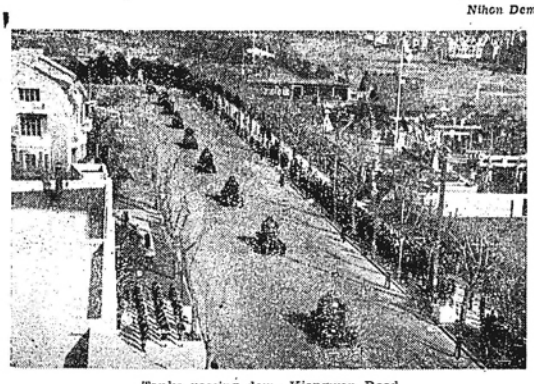
The Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, called on Mr. Anthony Eden to-day, in accordance with the custom of Ambassadors and Ministers, who call on a new Foreign Secretary when he takes up office.

Mr. Quo and Mr. Eden have become very friendly as a result of frequent meetings at Geneva.

It is understood that, during their interview to-day, they discussed the Far Eastern situation, in which Mr. Eden is much interested, at considerable length.—Reuter.

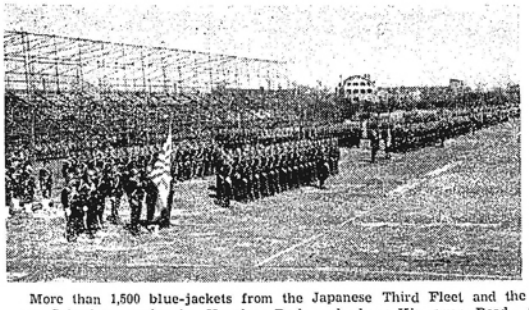
JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES IN NEW YEAR REVIEW

Nihon Dempo Photos.

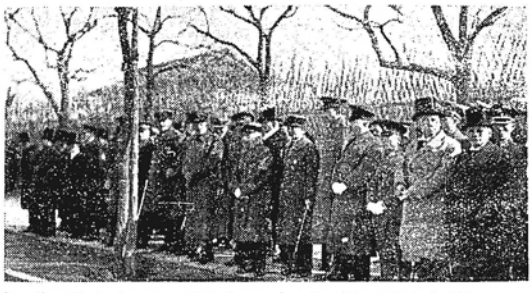


Tanks passing down Kiangwan Road.

Vice-Admiral Oikawa passing down the lines.



More than 1,500 blue-jackets from the Japanese Third Fleet and the Landing Party here paraded for review by Vice-Admiral Oikawa on Saturday morning in Hongkew Park and along Kiangwan Road. The two lower pictures show part of the parade lined up in Hongkew Park, and some of the foreign military guests.



THE WAY OF THE WORLD

UNFORTUNATE

If, upon investigation, the reports concerning the bombing of a Swedish Red Cross unit by Italian aircraft in Ethiopia are confirmed, it is to be feared that the indignation which has already been roused will be intensified. It is, of course, not the first time that similar occurrences have been noted in other wars, but, in the main, combatants have done their best to see that those engaged on such an errand of mercy as the Red Cross is, and the wounded for whom they care shall be free from attack. On the evidence available it would appear that the Swedish unit attached to Ras Desta Demtu's army was a sufficient distance away from the military encampment to have secured its freedom from molestation. If that is indeed so the burden of guilt which will have to lie on the shoulders of those responsible for this outrage will surely be heavy, while the stain on Italian honour will be grave; grave, not only because of the offence against international understanding on this matter, but graver because of the fact that the superiority of armament which Italy has placed in the field against the Ethiopians should render such operations wholly unnecessary, and, consequently, more reprehensible. There is, of course, always the chance, especially with aeroplane bombing, that the whole thing is merely a very regrettable accident, and it is sincerely to be hoped that version will prove correct.

NEUTRALITY !

The surprise felt in Geneva, over the attitude of the International Red Cross's refusal to issue any statement on the bombing of Red Cross units in Ethiopia, because of a desire to preserve neutrality between that country and Italy, will doubtless be felt elsewhere. If the facts are as reported, in connection with the various bombings which are alleged to have taken place, it is difficult to see how it could maintain that attitude. Obviously it is the duty of the international body controlling such merciful activities to do everything in its power to secure the protection of the noble workers who are engaged therein, and that can most certainly not be done by remaining neutral in the matter. Intentional violation of the Red Cross flag is unpardonable. It serves to break down that last barrier between vestiges of humanity and that inhumanity which gives to war its final terror, and for that reason is to be most thoroughly reprobated. It is, perhaps, inevitable that such incidents should occur, either by accident or from carelessness, and there is always a disposition to give the offender the benefit of the doubt where possible, but the attitude of the Italian Press in the matter indicates a frame of mind which destroys any sympathy it might be possible to have with the Italians over this aspect of a most unhappy affair, and if their journals are to jubilate over, or attempt to justify such action, then the sooner the International Red Cross makes its position clear the better it will be for all who may now or later have to take part in warfare.

LE BOURGET GROWS

Coincident with the popularity and increase of air travel is the enlargement of the European aerodromes which nowadays have all the activity of a railway station. The French Ministry for Air now announces its plans for enlarging and improving the facilities of the famous Le Bourget aerodome outside Paris, where so many passenger planes of Europe swoop down and rush their passengers to the heart of Paris in motor buses. By 1937 when the World Fair is opened visitors will find Le Bourget considerably improved for not only will hangar accommodation be increased by the transference of the military squadrons elsewhere and thereby placing this accommodation at the disposal of civil craft, but structural and highway improvements will be made to enable quicker transportation to Paris of the crowds who utilize aerodromes This is one of the principal difficulties of modern airports which have to be situated in the less populous districts of great cities. Nearly as much time is consumed travelling to and from the airports as is consumed in making the air trip thereby militating against the speediness of the service which makes the aeroplane so superior to any other form of transport. Traffic arrangements in Paris will include widening the main road from which the tram lines have been removed and the use of subway at Porte Lavillette to prevent congestion. Air traffic figures at modern aerodromes are astounding. Recently, one London aerodrome catering to commercial and civil aviation reported more than 600 traffic movements on the field in a single day.

DANGEROUS DRUGS

The decision of the British Home Office to meet the demands made for a reform of the regulations concerning the sale of dangerous drugs will be welcomed by those who have been brought to a sharp realization of the ease with which certain dangerous drugs can be purchased. The requirement that drugs of the barbituric group shall only be sold upon the production of a physician's prescription is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, for the number of deaths which have resulted, either from deliberate suicide, or by the unintentional taking of an overdose, has been sufficient to call for strong comment from many a coroner in recent years. It will be interesting to learn at a later date of all the drugs which in one way or another have been added to the poisons list, though judging from the comparative slowness with which new additions are made, it is apparent that the authorities do not act too drastically, nor put on the list drugs for whose inclusion only a slight case could be made out. It is to be regretted that similar action could not be taken in Shanghai, though fortunately it is true that few if any deaths have been recorded as having been caused by the drugs which are now receiving the attention of the British Government. It is at all times undesirable that people should have easy access to these medicaments, which no matter how effective they may be in cases where their use is clearly indicated, carry with them the disadvantage of being positively dangerous in the hands of people who really know nothing about what they are using.

BRIDGE SYSTEM

Of the making of contract bridge systems there appears to be no end, and what Mr. Ely Culbertson started some years ago has been taken up enthusiastically by a number of other masters with the result that plays have a remarkable series of systems from which to choose. To these has now been added one by Lieut.-Col. H. M. Beasley, an outstanding judge of the game in Great Britain. He has sought to simplify matters by introducing a system in which a bid says exactly what it means whereas in other convention the bidder says one thing and means something entirely different, all of which went to make the game more than a little intricate. The leading feature of the new system is that Lieut.-Col. Beasley has adopted the point count, not only for the purpose of valuing high cards, but also for the purpose of estimating distributional strength, and it is stated that an entirely original result has been obtained. Experts who have tried the new system are reported to be enthusiastic over its possibilities. It appears to be remarkably easy to learn, it being stated that one highly placed player mastered it in twenty minutes and used it successfully in a game in which the highest ranking continental player, M. Pierre Albarran took part. The latter was so impressed by the possibilities of the system that he took it over to France, and trained the French international team in it, with the result that at Brussels the team was unbeaten against eleven countries. M. Albarran and his partner topped the pairs contest, and M. Albarran won all the individual prizes. After prolonged tests it is stated that the system enables an average of 87 per cent. accuracy in bidding to be obtained, which, after all is said and done, is a high percentage.

REVOLUTION

A green fire engine was delivered to Tottenham Fire Brigade. People rubbed their eyes at this tradition-shattering sight. "The new engine is green," said an official. "You see, it is very modern and the fittings are chromium. They would not tone with red. Times are changing, and I think the gree engine fits in with our times very well. Anyway, we like green and we are going in for it." Instead of turning green with envy members of the L.C.C. Fire Brigade crews blushed a deep vermilion when they heard of the new colour scheme at Tottenham. "I have seen white fire engines out in China, but in all my travels never a green," said one of the officers. "Red is the traditional colour, and in any other motif the public might mistake it for a dust conveyor," he added. He said that the L.C.C. had gone in for chromium fittings, which is easier to clean than brass, but there is no likelihood of an experiment in colours.

EXAMINATIONS

Sir Michael Sadler has made an admission before the annual conference of the Educational Associations which will bring joy to every schoolboy. He admits, what the scholar has always contended, that examinations are of very questionable value, and though he does not do it quite as wholeheartedly as the victims of the system, he concedes the point that the evidence collected so far shook his confidence in the reliability of customary tests, and indicated that chance played too large a part in the award of marks. Some of the evidence to which Sir Michael undoubtedly refers is to be found in a series of tests made upon examiners themselves. The results are astonishing. Fifteen papers which had already been given equal marks in a school history examination, were submitted with all marks erased to a new body of fourteen examiners; and the new examiners differed so widely from their predecessors' opinions that between them they allotted over 40 different marks to the papers. A year later the same fourteen were again invited to re-judge the same papers, again with the marks erased. "They changed their minds as to the verdict of Pass, Fail and Credit in 92 cases of the total of 210"—210 being the number of verdicts given on 15 papers by 14 examiners. Of the fourteen there was, it was stated only one who "was exceptionally steady and whose numerical mark never varied by more than seven out of a hundred." These facts and a lot more are contained in a work entitled "An Examination of Examinations," by Sir Philip Hartog and Dr. E. C. Rhodes, who in the course of experiments held a test examination of candidates suitable for the higher Civil Service. Two boards of examiners were appointed and sixteen candidates came before each of them in succession for a viva voce examination. Each board afterwards drew up a separate list of candidates in order of merit. The candidate who was placed first by board No. 1 was placed thirteenth by board No. 2, and the candidate placed first by board No. 2 was awarded only eleventh place by board No. 1. There seems to have been more ripeness of judgment in Smith minor's dictum that examinations are all rot than in the whole of the examination system.

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NEW ZEALAND'S DEFEAT

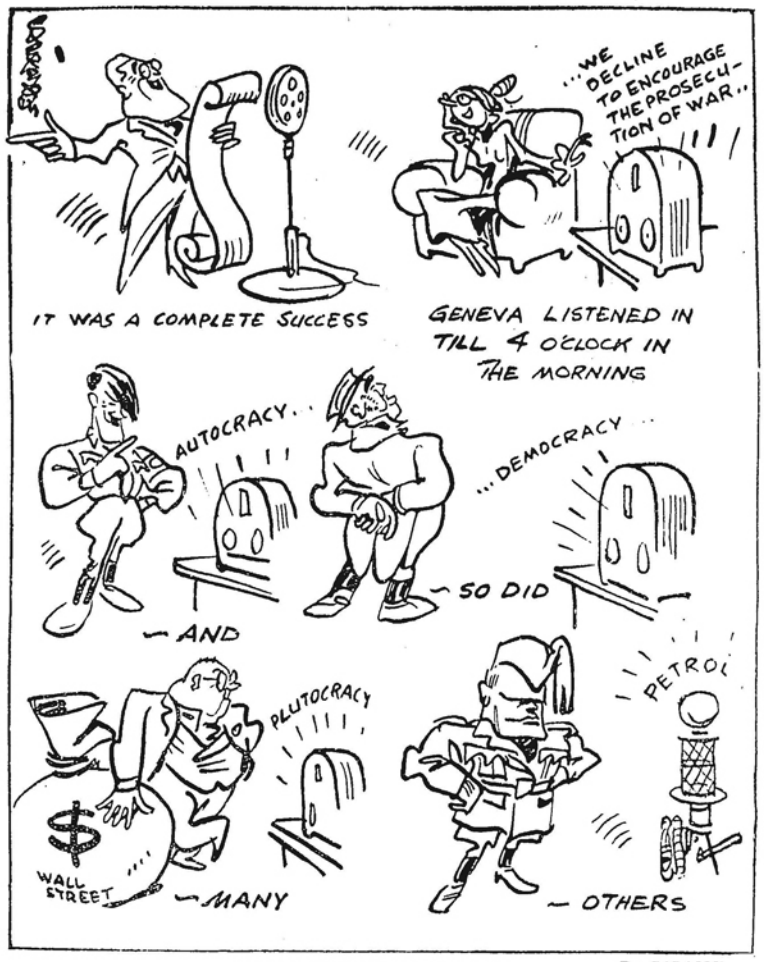
Saturday's match at Twickenham brought the tour of the New Zealand Rugby team to an end. The tourists have met with defeat three times—at the hands of Swansea, Wales and England—and only one other team, Ulster, by drawing with them, has managed to stem their tide of victories. It will, no doubt, be maintained that these All Blacks are not up to the standard of their predecessors. There was considerable discussion of their scrum formation in the early days of the tour and probably the considered verdict will place them in a lower grade than that assigned to the previous sides from the Dominion, if only because several of their victories were not secured with the ease expected by New Zealand tradition. Yet they have always been an interesting combination and have shown good football to their opponents. Taking a line from their international engagements it is obvious that England should be the favourites for the championship. Saturday's victory ought to make the English selectors even more pleased with themselves than the most satisfactory result of the final trial game when the Probables overwhelmed the Possibles. Place-kicking is still a weakness on the England side, for the New Zealand line was crossed three times and not a single try was converted, although two, at least, gave Dunkley an easy task. It looks, however, as if England had an exceptionally well-balanced team with real attacking power in the three-quarter line and a sound defence. Against too eager optimism it should be noted that the Scottish and Irish teams which went down before the New Zealanders were more or less experimental sides and it may be that the selectors of those countries have some untried talent up their sleeve. The Champions hold their final trial at Dublin on January 25. Scotland will make their last test of the material available next Saturday. At Swansea a week later New Zealand's two conquerors will settle conclusions between them and, on the run of Saturday's play, England should have reasonable hopes of defeating the Welshmen but it will be a close game.

CHANGING LONDON

When the new Waterloo Bridge begins to rise in the New Year, Londoners will see the hand of the remover busily at work among the adjoining wharves. To-day a large amount of property along the Lambeth shore will come into the possession of the London County Council, for that is the date when the £900,000 deal with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is due for completion. There are 400 yards of river frontage to the properties which are on either side of Belvedere Road, and go back to York Road. The clearance that will result will open the way for the most spectacular London improvement since Kingsway. It is proposed to lay out a new Thames Embankment all the way from Waterloo Bridge to Westminster Bridge, and to offer riverside sites for big blocks of offices and hotels. The south side, in fact, is to be raised to the same level of beauty and dignity as the Victoria Embankment. Already preliminary discussions are taking place at the County Hall as to the lay-out, and many imaginative schemes have been put forward by eminent architects and town planners. The full scheme, of course, will take many years, and involve an expenditure of many millions. One of the most vital considerations is the arrangement of the traffic routes. Meanwhile it has become clear that the Council will need to arm itself with additional Parliamentary powers before it can carry out the improvements on the comprehensive scale desired. As to the extent of the powers to be sought, a report is to be presented after the Christmas recess.

ALMA-TADEMA

To-day is the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema, the son of a Frisian notary, who having made his name as an artist of considerable merit, became a British subject in 1873, and was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1899, on the occasion of her eighty-first birthday. It was originally designed that Alma-Tadema should follow his father's profession, but his leanings towards art were so definite and undeniable, that he was sent to Antwerp, studying first under Gustav Wappers, and later in the *atelier* of Baron Leys, whom he assisted in painting the frescoes of the *hôtel de ville* of that city. The effect of his training was to endow him with a feeling for rich colourings which so often mark the work of the Netherlands artists, and the fine execution which so many of them put into their work. In this connection Alma-Tadema's canvasses are remarkable for the exquisiteness of their finish and the manner in which he painted flowers, textures and hard reflecting surfaces, such as metals, pottery and especially marble. Commencing first with scenes from Frankish and Egyptian life, Alma-Tadema later showed a strong art-impulse towards the presentation of the life of ancient Greece and Rome, and particularly the latter. To all of these subjects he brought a human interest, bringing them well within modern feeling, and carrying them out with a charm of gentle sentiment and playful humour. There are to-day many who affect to despise the type of work which Alma-Tadema did as being somewhat of a sickly Victorianism, but for sheer artistic merit and cunning craftsmanship the work of Alma-Tadema will still require a lot of beating.



THE PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH

By SAPAJOU

(Reported on page 67)

SHANGHAI NOTES

A DEPRIVATION

The B.B.C. announces that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have decided to transfer the Empire Service from the afternoon of the second Sunday of each month to the evening of the same day. The first service in the new series will be given on January 12. The bells of St. Paul's will first be broadcast at 7.55 p.m. and the service will start at 8 o'clock. Listeners will remember that this Empire Service was inaugurated by the Dean and Chapter to enable listeners all over the British Isles to take part in a service designed essentially for broadcast to relatives over-seas. In order that this idea should have an added spiritual force, they monthly seek to enlist at St. Paul's a congregation drawn from listeners who have relatives abroad, in order that there may be an added unity of spiritual thought. Those in Shanghai who have had the pleasure of listening to services broadcast from London in the past will regret the decision, for whereas it was possible to hear a service taking place in St. Paul's at 3 p.m. Greenwich time, at about 11 p.m. Shanghai time, a service commencing at 8 p.m. in London, will be heard in Shanghai at 4 a.m. Places like Australia and New Zealand will be similarly deprived of the chance of listening in to the services.

AN EPIC FILM

"Mutiny on the Bounty" at the Nanking Theatre is being confronted with such crowded houses that its success here cannot be gainsaid. Yet that statement hardly covers the merits of a cinema which this journal's critic commended for revisiting on the ground that it could emphatically be enjoyed even by those who had already seen it. Certainly the comments coming from all who have seen the film bear out that remark and put the production in a class by itself. Of the acting of Mr. Charles Laughton and his colleagues much has been rightly said in warm admiration, but the chief triumph is surely that of the producers who, with a really fine story at their commend, have given notable acting a superb setting and brilliant photographic treatment. Historically this glimpse of the grim actualities of life in the British Navy a couple of decades before Trafalgar is most valuable.

A WELL-DESERVED WIN

The visiting Japanese rugger team thoroughly deserved their victory over the Shanghai R.U.F.C. on Sunday. The ground was drier than on the previous occasions of their encountering local teams but even so it was sufficiently wet under the surface to make the ball greasy and the players extremely muddy by the time "no side" was called. On a fast and true ground the Japanese probably would have won by a greater margin although, as it was, their three-quarters were far surer than the opposing line in handling the ball. Shanghai tackled hard, especially in the second half. Their forwards were energetic and kept well on the ball; behind the scrum there was much goodwill but insufficient performance. The contrast between the delightful precision of the Japanese threes in taking their passes and rapidly getting their line into motion and the fitful brilliance and frequent fumbling of the Shanghai players was most marked. Shanghai always had the legs of the Japanese, otherwise the score of the victors would have been far heavier and in the loose the home forwards usually shone to the better advantage. In handling, kicking and tackling, however, the winning team was undoubtedly the superior. Looking to the forthcoming interport match with Hongkong, there is no reason for Shanghai to be dismayed. There seemed to be plenty of rugger knowledge and capacity available. All that is wanted is a little passing practice so that the backs may become better acquainted with the feel of the ball. As it was some of them in the early stages of the game yesterday seemed to be terribly uncertain on that point. And they must start tackling low before half-time when they visit Hongkong.

"THE GONDOLIERS"

Seventeen years is a long time, but recalling the A.D.C.'s. revival of "The Gondoliers" in 1919, through the medium of the files of this journal, seems to make the time literally fly. But it brings back memories of some of the good actors there were in those days, and leads to speculation as to where some of them are now. Only one name in the cast of the present production occurs in the list of performers in the earlier production. Miss Marie Louise Newman, amongst the contadini, deputizes for her father who then played the part of Annibale, and her mother who was in the chorus. Indeed there are few who played in 1919 still remaining in Shanghai, though it is possible to recall the acting of Mr. G. B. Stormes, who sustained the rôle of the Grand Inquisitor in his own inimitable manner. It was not the interpretation of the character conceived by Mr. Morris Stranack, but it was none the less good, because it was not, for Mr. Stormes, a congenial part, though the critic of those days praised him strongly for the manner in which he surmounted the difficulties caused by that uncongeniality. Mr. R. C. Young, who is still in Shanghai, was in charge of the entire musical arrangements and conducted the orchestra. Going back forty years to the original production in Shanghai, which was the A.D.C.'s 105th performance, it is quite impossible to identify any of those who took part, for in those days the actors had a playful habit of adopting fancy *noms de guerre*. Thus, the Duke of Plaza-Toro was taken by Mr. G. L. U. Potts, Mr. Drannok played the part of the Grand Inquisitor, while amongst the men in the chorus were no lesser celebrities than Messrs. Foghorn, So-So, Giant, Socker, Kift, Dick Turpin, Tally-ho, Luigi, Beppo, Mascagni, Ebbuts, Boodle, Trash, Fairoffer, from which it will be realized that the task of identifying them after all these years would almost amount to vandalism.

IT was reported here that the Japanese imported $2,000,000 worth of new Yen banknotes to be circulated in "Little Tokyo." The report, says a Chinese paper, was denied by a Japanese Embassy spokesman, who explained that only $100,000 in Yen banknotes have been imported.

From Daily News Ads.

Mr. J. Breen has been appointed manager for the Far East of Cie D'Assurances Generales Accidents.

Mr. H. E. Wright has been appointed manager for China of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.

The China Produce Export Business of Arnhold & Co., Ltd., has been acquired by the Arnhold Trading Co., Ltd.

Overland Motors Ltd., announce that they have been appointed agents for the Hillman Humber line of motor cars.

The Shanghai Power Company announces that the regular quarterly dividend was paid to Preferred Stock Holders on January 4th.

Mr. V. S. Phen has been elected a director of the American Asiatic Underwriters Fed. Inc., U.S.A., with power to sign for this Corporation.

Mr. J. H. Underwood has withdrawn as a partner from the Associated Life Underwriters and has joined the Crown China Co., Inc., as supervisor.

Mutual Advertisers, Limited, will be wound up voluntarily. Messrs. John Alexander Turner and Thomas Douglas Drysdale are appointed liquidators.

The New York Freight Bureau and Trans-Pacific Freight Bureau of North China announce an increase in freight tariff on egg products in casks and cases.

Mr. J. O. Pote-Hunt has retired from the firm of S. E. Levy & Co. and will carry on business under his own name at the Shanghai Stock Exchange, 16 Central Road.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., agents for P. & O. S.N. Co., B. I. S.N. Co., Ltd. and E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., have removed to 27 The Bund (Jardine, Matheson's building).

Tenders are invited for the purchase of 28,000 lb. of artificial silk yarn from the Customs. Samples and specifications are obtainable at the Transport Office, Custom House, Shanghai.

A prospectus of St. Cyprian's School, Eastbourne, England, will be sent to those interested in a preparatory school for their sons, on application to the "North-China Daily News" Office.

At an extraordinary meeting of shareholders it was decided that China Publications Limited be wound up voluntarily. Messrs. S. Cameron Potter and Carroll Lunt have been appointed liquidators.

All firms and Customs brokers are reminded that they must register annually during the month of January with the Customs. Failure to register by the end of this month will necessitate the formalities of new registration.

The partnership between Messrs. J. G. S. Horn and Arthur E. Nobbins has been dissolved. These two gentlemen will carry on business independently as manufacturers' representatives, with offices at 12 The Bund.

The December certified statement of circulation of the North-China Daily News shows its circulation to be 11,474 copies daily, exclusive of free and voucher copies. This is the highest recorded average for any one month.

The business formerly conducted under the name of the Shanghai Building Co., Federal, Inc., U.S.A. is now being conducted by the Bell Lumber Co., Federal, Inc., U.S.A., this change of name involving no change in ownership.

A Customs notification regarding commercial intercourse with Italy states that Italian goods which can be proved to have been already en route to China before the 10th December, 1935, will be allowed entry even if arriving after the 1st January, 1936.

A Customs notification states that the Interport Tariff classification of salted turnips has been modified, and that as from October 4, 1935, shippers will be permitted to pay duty either at the specific rate of $0.46 per 100 kilogrammes or at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The partnership between Messrs. B. P. Lalcaca, N. B. Karanjia, E. B. Damri and Y. K. York, exchange and bullion brokers, has been dissolved by mutual consent. A new partnership has been formed between Messrs. Lalcaca, Karanjia and Damri, who will carry on business at 45 Kiukiang Road, and Mr. York will carry on business under his own name, also at 45 Kiukiang Road.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

NEW AUTONOMOUS REGIME IN FORCE

Agreement Between Charhar and Manchoukuo Army in Inner Mongolia: Obscure Situation in Tangku

Tokyo, Jan. 3.

The virtual establishment of an autonomous regime in Inner Mongolia was seen here to-day with the receipt of reports from Peiping that an agreement on the administration of six hsien on the Jehol-Charhar border has been reached between Gen. Chang Chih-chung, the acting Chairman of Charhar Provincial Government, and Gen. Li Hsin-hsiu, of the Manchoukuo Army. The agreement, it is reported, provides for the establishment of Gen. Li's headquarters at Changpei-hsien and the substitution of Inner Mongolian troops for Manchoukuo forces.—Domei.

Chinese Admissions

Peiping Jan. 3.

Semi-official Chinese reports claim that Shangtao-hsien is still in Chinese hands, but admit that five others—Kuyuan, Paochang, Changpei, Kangpao, and Huoteh—are occupied by Manchoukuo troops. The Japanese recently demanded that the six hsien in question be turned over to Jehol for inclusion as part of Manchoukuo. It is understood from reliable sources that the Chinese authorities in North China have proposed to the Japanese that these six districts be jointly policed by Chinese and Mongol peace preservation corps, the Manchoukuo troops to be withdrawn, but no reply has yet been forthcoming.

Major-General Doihara, of the Kwantung Army, is believed to be discussing the matter at Changchun, and is expected to arrive here about January 10 to resume negotiations with the local authorities concerning both Charhar and East Hopei.—Reuter.

Situation in Tangku

Tientsin, Jan. 4.

Mr. Chen Chueh-sheng, a member of the newly-formed Foreign Relations Commission for Hopei and Charhar, was expected here to-night from Peiping to negotiate with the Japanese authorities the settlement of a complicated situation which arose in Tangku to-day following an attempt by Japanese consular officials to investigate an alleged insult to their flag by Chinese soldiers. A verbal protest made to Gen. Chen Chung, the Tientsin representative of Gen. Sung Cheh-Yuan, resulted in an immediate promise for a thorough inquiry, with the assurance of amends should the report prove correct.

According to a telephone message from Tangku, Mr. Sugaichi Nagaoka, in charge of the Japanese consular police affairs there, was refused permission to land from his launch as he proceeded towards the scene of the alleged outrage. About twenty soldiers belonging to the army of Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan gathered near the launch and forced him to return to Tangku.

Mr. Nagaoka was directed by the Consulate-General here to investigate the report that about fifty soldiers from Gen. Sung's army ransacked a Japanese shop near Tangku yesterday and tore down a Japanese flag flying at the door. Japanese military authorities to-night announced that, should the Chinese officials prove unable to guarantee a peaceful investigation of the alleged insult, they would use their own forces stationed at Tangku to permit the inquiry to be held unhindered.—Domei.

Tangku Flag Incident

Tientsin, Jan. 6.

Japanese consular officials, escorted by Chinese Peace Preservation Corps representatives, left here this afternoon for Tangku for a second investigation of an alleged insult to the Japanese flag by Chinese soldiers on Saturday.

An earlier attempt of Japanese officials to proceed to the scene of the reported incident was baulked by Chinese soldiers who prevented the investigators from landing.

According to a report received by the Consulate-General here, about 50 soldiers from Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan's army ransacked a Japanese shop near Tangku on Saturday and tore a Japanese flag flying at the door.—Domei.

Negotiations Begun

Peiping, Jan. 6.

General Hsiao Cheng-yin, Mayor of Tientsin, left for that city to-day to begin negotiations concerning East Charhar with Colonel Nagami, Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese garrison in North China, who has just returned there from Changchun.

These talks will be followed by formal negotiations, when Major-General Doihara, of the Kwantung Army returns to North China from Changchun about January 10.

Officials here are reported to be optimistic concerning the outcome but foreign reports from Kalgan state that Manchoukuo administrative officials, with Japanese advisers, are now established in all the six hsien recently taken over by Manchoukuo troops and that officials of Suiyuan province are nervous, fearing a further drive westward.—Reuter.

Mystery at Tungchow

Tokyo, Jan. 6.

Official circles to-day declined to comment on the press reports of the arrival in Tungchow, the "capital" of the East Hopei Autonomous Anti-Communist Government, of Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, Manchoukuo's Foreign Vice-Minister.

The reports from Peiping, prominently displayed in this morning's papers, asserted that Mr. Ohashi will confer to-morrow with Mr. Yin Ju-keng, head of the Autonomous Government, on the conclusion of an agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Manchoukuo and the East Hopei Government.

Political circles here pointed out that Manchoukuo is at liberty to conclude commercial or other agreements with foreign powers. By virtue of the Manchoukuo-Japanese protocol, she must, however, consult Tokyo on questions involving her national defence. The protocol provides for joint responsibility for safeguarding the new state.—Domei.

Gen. Sung Host to Diplomats

Peiping, Jan. 5.

General Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Charhar Political Affairs Committee, was the host at a dinner given last evening in honour of the members of the foreign diplomatic corps, military and naval attaches and counsellors of the various embassies and legations.

Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways, Mr. Cheng Hsi-keng, Inspector of Foreign Affairs for the Hopei-Shansi-Jehol-Suiyuan Area, and the members of the Hopei-Charhar Political Affairs Committee and the new Foreign Affairs Committee were also present to assist the host in welcoming the guests.

General Sung received Senor Justo Garrido y Cisneros, the Spanish Minister, yesterday afternoon. The latter also paid an official call on Lieut.-General Chin Te-shun, Mayor of Peiping.—Kuo Min.

Politician in N. China

Peiping, Jan. 6.

Views on Sino-Japanese economic collaboration will be exchanged at meetings between Mr. Seigo Nakano, one of Japan's leading politicians, who arrived here last night, and Chinese officials in North China.

Mr. Nakano is accompanied by nine others, who joined him last month in seceding from the ranks of the Kokumin Domei, third largest party in the House of Representatives. He is to meet Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council, and Gen. Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping.

Last night the visitors were entertained at a dinner at the Japanese Embassy here. They have already toured Manchoukuo, and are to visit Nanking and Shanghai before returning to Japan.—Domei.

CHINESE TROOPS FIRE ON JAPANESE

Peiping, Jan. 6.

A group of Japanese military officers were fired upon by Chinese soldiers at 10 o'clock last night, while entering Peiping through the Chaoyang Gate. There were no casualties.

This morning, Major Takeo Imai, Japanese resident officer here, lodged a protest with Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government and the Hopei-Charhar Political Council. The attack is being investigated by the Japanese Gendarmerie.

The soldiers were commanded by one Feng Chih-an of the 39th Division of Gen. Sung's troops.—Domei.

STUDENTS TO VISIT CAPITAL

Government's Invitation to Discuss Affairs Accepted

Nanking, Jan. 5.

Student bodies in Anhwei, Shantung, Kiangsi and Shanghai have accepted the invitation of the Government to send representatives to Nanking for a conference.

According to the Ministry of Education, favourable replies have been received from the four abovementioned centres.

The student delegates will be granted an interview with General Chiang Kai-shek some time before January 15, at which the Government's policy will be elucidated in order to prevent the present student unrest against the so-called autonomy movement assuming uncontrollable proportions.—Reuter.

Peiping Schools Still Closed

Peiping, Jan. 5.

In spite of strenuous efforts of the school authorities, students have turned a deaf ear to the persuasions of their teachers to attend class today, as a last recourse, many of the colleges and universities here, including the Yenching, Tsinghua and Northwestern Universities and the Peiping National Normal College have decided to re-open classes on January 6.

The school authorities, it is learned, have set January 6 as the last day on which they will allow their students to return. On the other hand, it has also been decided to announce winter recess from to-morrow if their last efforts to persuade the students to return meet no appreciable success to-day.

Meanwhile, the students are evidently too much occupied with their activities to take serious notice of the exhortations of their superiors.

Opinions are divided among the students themselves as to whether a delegation should be elected to proceed to Nanking on the invitation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to present their views and hear the Government's answers. Reluctance is shown by some students to take the journey to Nanking and instead, students of the National Tsinghua University have organized themselves into four lecture groups to travel throughout the country to arouse the attention of the people to the North China situation.

On the other hand, preparations are being made by others for appointing a delegation to hear instructions from Nanking.—Central News.

Tientsin Students See Minister

Nanking, Jan. 5.

A delegation representing the students of the Middle School of Nankai University (Tientsin), escorted by Mr. Han Su-hsin, one of their teachers, arrived here yesterday and called on Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education. The interview lasted an hour.

Up to date, the Ministry of Education has received from the Provincial Departments of Education of Shantung, Anhwei, Kiangsi, and the Municipal Bureau of Education of Nanking and Shanghai, lists of names of the students' representatives to the Jan. 15 conference convened by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan.

A delegation representing the students in Kwangtung left Canton for the capital yesterday, after receiving some wholesome parting advice from Mr. Huang Lin-shu, Provincial Commissioner of Education for Kwangtung, according to a message received here.—Kuo Min.

Peiping, Jan 5.

By order of the Ministry of Education, the Presidents of the various universities in Peiping have decided to leave for the capital on the 12th inst., to attend the Jan. 15 conference convened by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan.

Representatives of the Peiping students to the conference, however, have not yet been elected.

Only 30 students of the National Peking University resumed their classes yesterday. Some of their fellow-students attempted to barricade the entrance to the classrooms, but desisted at the request of Dr. Chiang Monlin, President of the University, and Dr. Hu Shih, Dean of the College of Arts.

Students of the other universities in Peiping however continued on strike.—Kuo Min.

RAILWAY TO DISMISS 300 OF STAFF

Tientsin, Jan. 5.

The Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration has decided to dismiss 300 of its staff and workers in order to curtail administrative expenses. This retrenchment is necessary in view of the loss caused by the seizure of the revenues of the Sinho-Shanhaikwan section of the Railway by the bogus "East Hopei Autonomous Government."—Kuo Min.

MONGOLIAN LEADER ASSAILS THE JAPANESE

Aggressive Intentions Alleged: Reckons on Aid From Soviet in Case of Attack

Moscow, Jan. 4.

Moscow newspapers reprint an interview of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, M. Gendun, with the Moscow correspondent of the Associated Press.

M. Gendun stated, "The actions of the Japan-Manchurian troops on the frontier of the Mongolian People's Republic in the past year sufficiently and clearly show their aggressive nature and intentions. At a tremendous cost, great sacrifices and persistent struggle, the Mongolian people obtained the possibility of building up, freely and independently, its life and already fourteen years have elapsed since we engaged in the peaceful unbuilding, directing all our efforts to the development of national economy, the rise of the cultural level and material welfare of our people."

"Prior to the formation of Manchoukuo, we had no collisions on our frontier and enjoyed all the peace of independent existence. However, with the arrival of the Japanese troops in Manchuria, the situation radically changed. The Japan-Manchurian troops attack our frontier, seize territory of the Mongolian People's Republic, etc. All our requests to leave us in peace and all our attempts to reach an agreement in a peaceful way have failed."

To Defend Selves

M. Gendun further stated that the preparation for the seizure is, in the first place, aimed at the liquidation of the independence of the Mongolian People's Republic and the transformation of the latter into a second Manchoukuo where it would become easy to prepare further attacks on China and the U.S.S.R.

"We do not wish to be embroiled in any lien or combinations and we will defend our own borders and our independence. It may be presumed that in case of invasion of the Mongolian Republic by Japan-Manchurian troops under the present circumstances, it would, as any violation of peace, inevitably arouse great upheavals in other countries," M. Gendun further declared.

Touching on the present visit of the Mongolian delegation to Moscow, he stated: "We are maintaining close and friendly relations with the Soviet Union and we have always met and are meeting with the most attentive, friendly attitude and assistance. Every cattle-breeder in the Mongolian People's Republic is aware that the U.S.S.R. is our friend and is definitely interested in the peaceful development of Mongolia and we believe and hope that the U.S.S.R. will support us in case we become the victim of an attack on the part of aggressors. I arrived in Moscow to solve a number of current problems."

Japan-Manchoukuo Held Responsible

In conclusion, pointing out the fresh raid of the Japan-Manchurian troops which took place on December 19, on the frontier outpost of the Mongolian Republic, M. Gendun stated: "We have information that new attacks on the Mongolian Republic are being prepared. We lodged a protest with Manchoukuo and warned the latter of the grave consequences that further attempts of such attacks may lead to and place the responsibility of these consequences on Manchoukuo and Japan. We are naturally obliged to take measures to defend our independence and will not permit the invasion of usurpers. We have the strength and determination for this."

M. Gendun expressed confidence that, in case of "a plunderous attack" upon the Mongolian Republic, the Republic will meet with the sympathy and assistance of all those interested in peace.—Tass.

Soviet-Mongol Activities

Tokyo, Jan. 6.

Reports that Mongol Peace Preservation Corps members or troops have entered certain portions of Chahar Province, in north China, have not been received by the Japanese Foreign Office, the official spokesman said to-day. He added that he was informed of the reports only through newspaper dispatches.

Commenting on various reports from Moscow concerning the situation in Outer Mongolia, the spokesman said that the multitude of reports had proved confusing. Some have asserted that the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia had signed a military pact, while others said that the Soviet was planning to include Outer Mongolia as a unit in the Soviet domain.

"We do not know what they are doing," the spokesman remarked, "However, we know that Outer Mongolia is closed to everybody except Soviet citizens."

Regarding reports circulating in Europe to the effect that Soviet-Japanese relations were becoming tense, the spokesman declared that the Soviet newspapers in Habarovsk and Moscow seemed to give such an impression but that, on the contrary, the Japanese press was viewing the situation calmly. Therefore, the Gaimusho spokesman declared, "If Europe considers the situation tense, it must be the result of the tone of the Soviet press."

He added that the annual Soviet-Japanese negotiations concerning Japanese leases of Soviet fishing grounds were proceeding smoothly and that the two nations had reached an agreement concerning prices and exchange rates. The only remaining question, he said, concerns the possibility of a long-term contract, thus avoiding annual discussions.—United Press.

Manchu-Soviet Border Temporarily Closed

Moscow, Dec. 31.

The frontier between Soviet Russia and Manchoukuo is being temporarily closed along the River Amur, between Kumar and Pashkovo, and passage through Blagoveschensk is being suspended, according to an official announcement to-day.

It is explained that the step is "a measure of sanitary precaution," owing to cases of suspected plague in Manchoukuo territory adjoining the Soviet frontier.—Reuter.

THE SOVIET-MONGOL AGREEMENT

Peril of Creating Dispute, Says Tokyo

Tokyo, Dec. 31.

A new source of danger to world peace was envisaged to-day by Japanese military circles in the reported conclusion of a military agreement between Soviet Russia and Outer Mongolia.

The pact, in the view of local War Ministry officials, "adds to the peril of creating a dispute" along the Outer Mongolia-Manchoukuo border by encouraging the Ulan Bator (Urga) authorities in their violations of Manchoukuo territory."

"The situation on the frontier is precarious enough as it is without adding new factors," an officer remarked.

While confirmation of the conclusion of a treaty could not be obtained, officials here intimated they anticipated such action in view of the mass visit to Moscow of Outer Mongolian officials which followed the rupture of the Manchuli Conference, which was called to discuss border delimitation between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia but ended in failure when the Mongol authorities rejected a Manchoukuo proposal for an exchange of diplomatic representatives.

Moscow Perturbed

Moscow officials were believed by military here to be particularly perturbed by the threat to Communist activities in China by the creation of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council under Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan and the probability of discussions between Tokyo and Nanking for co-operation between China and Japan in combatting Communism.

The birth of the Council, with an avowed anti-Communist aim, was described here as being regarded with particular disfavour in Moscow because it wrecks the possibility of the creation of the "Comintern Route," by means of which the Communist armies in China would contact Outer Mongolia. This route, it was alleged here, planned to cut through north China from Szechuen and Kansu.

This, military officers said, may lead the U.S.S.R. to increase its Sovietization activities in Sinkiang, where it has already wrested the northern half from British influence.

The conclusion of the alleged pact, they added, would result in a further increase of Soviet influence in Outer Mongolia, which, they said is now virtually a Communist state.—Rengo.

TANG YU-JEN'S FAMILY RECEIVE $10,000

Gen. Chiang's Personal Appreciation of Late Minister

Nanking, Jan. 4.

A sum of $10,000 has been remitted by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, to the family of the late Mr. Tang Yu-jen, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the form of a gift. Mr. Tang was assassinated in Shanghai on Christmas Day.—Kuo Min.

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DEATH TAKES NOTED GEOLOGIST

Mr. V. K. Ting Succumbs to Effects of Coal-gas Poisoning: His Distinguished Career

Changsha, Jan. 5.

A visit to a coal mine in Hunan last month has robbed China of her foremost geologist, Dr. V. K. Ting (Ting Wen-chiang), who succumbed to-day to coal-gas poisoning contracted at the time.

Dr. Ting, who was 48 years of age, was born at Taihsing, Kiangsu. He studied in Shanghai and Peiping before going to England, where he attended Cambridge University and, later, graduated from the University of Glasgow, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He engaged in post-graduate research work at Freiburg University, Germany, where he received the degree of Doctor of Science.

In 1913 Dr. Ting was appointed Director of the Bureau of Geological Survey of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and held this position until 1921.

He was managing director of the Peipiao Coal Mining Co. of Tientsin from 1922 to 1925; Chinese member of the British Boxer Indemnity Advisory Committee in 1924; and associate director of the Shanghai and Woosung Port Administration in 1926. In 1925 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture.

Dr. Ting was the author of various books on geology, among them "Fifty Years of Mining in China" "Geology of the Yangtze Delta."—Reuter.

Distinguished Career

Dr. Ting left Nanking for Hengyang, Hunan, in November last, and, a few days after his arrival, in the early part of December, he was found unconscious in his room, overcome by gas fumes. After being given first aid treatment, he was removed to Changsha for medical treatment. He passed away, however, in hospital.

Although Dr. Ting was a geologist by profession, he was better known as the first mayor of Shanghai because in 1926, during the Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's regime, he was appointed the tupan of the Shanghai and Woosung Port Development Bureau, a post similar in nature to that of a mayor. It was under Dr. Ting that Shanghai was governed and administered along the lines of modern cities in Europe and America and it was he who laid the foundation on which Shanghai has since been made a special municipality.

The son of a land-owning family at Tai-hsing, Kiangsu, Dr. Ting received his early education at Shanghai and Peking and then went to Japan to continue his studies. From Japan he went to England where he first attended Cambridge University and later was graduated from the University of Glasgow with a B.Sc. degree. He then took postgraduate work researching in geology at Freiburg University, Germany, receiving D.Sc degree.

On his return from Europe, Dr. Ting devoted several years to educational work. In 1913, he was the chief of the bureau of geological survey of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, which post he held until 1921. He then became the managing-director of the Peipiao Coal Mining Co., Tientsin, and, in 1924, he was the Chinese member of the British Boxer Indemnity Advisory Committee The next year he was also a member of the board of trustees of the China Foundation for Promotion of Education and Culture. After relinquishing his post as the director of the Shanghai and Woosung Port Development Bureau, he lived in retirement in Peiping for several years. He was appointed the general secretary of the Academia Sinica after the assassination of the late Mr. Yang Han-fu, his predecessor, in the French Concession of Shanghai. Dr. Ting held the post as the general secretary of the Academia Sinica until his death.

A National Loss

Peiping, Jan. 6.

The death of Dr. Ting has plunged the many hundreds of his friends and former pupils in Peiping, where he worked for 15 years, into deep grief. The "Ta Kung Pao" describes his death as a national loss.

"Dr. Ting," it says, "was not only a scientist, but a man of great administrative ability. Men of his calibre and accomplishments are particularly needed in a country like China, where there is a dearth of such talent. His removal, while in the prime of life, is therefore all the more deplorable."—Reuter.

STUDENTS QUIET IN KASHING

Orderly Demonstration With Untoward Incidents

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kashing, Che. Dec. 26.

The students of the leading schools at Kashing, reacted promptly in sympathy with those in the north. After a meeting of their representatives, they had a street procession without disorder of any kind. Having manifested their feelings to the community, they went on with their studies as usual. Being mid-way between Hangchow and Shanghai, train schedules were sufficiently upset without any assistance from them. The absence of Communistic elements may be a reason for the lack of excitement or violence.

The authorities are very busy just now listing the names of those who must put in ten days of "Public Labour" or pay the equivalent in wages for a substitute. Thirty cents per day is required. Some employers, allow their help to leave in turn, those left, to do the extra work until the rotation is complete. Others propose to pay half and the labourer to pay the other half to secure exemption. This is similar to the house rent tax, one-half landlord, one-half tenant to pay. The main purpose of this conscription seems to be acceleration of highway construction, but cleaning up city streets appears to claim some attention.

A very successful daylight robbery of a bank messenger carrying $4,000 was carried out a few days ago. The police, being promptly informed, put out armed searchers on every entrance and exit to the city. Within twelve hours, two of the band were arrested and all of the money except $5 recovered. It is said that the robbers, took the money out of a leather bag and wrapped the currency in papers. A scrap fell near the discarded bag, it gave a clue to the locality of at least one of the gangsters. A quick follow-up, discovered the man in hiding with the money.

Snow began falling on Christmas Eve and continued all night. Farmers are happy over it. Sending Christmas cards to adults and giving presents to children is on the increase among the Chinese.

THE CHINA ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

Canton, Dec. 27.

The twelfth annual conference of the China Economics Association was formally opened to-day, the Mayor of Canton, Mr. Liu Chi-wen, and representatives of Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Kwangtung Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. Lin Yuen-kai, chairman of the provincial government, addressing the gathering. The main object of the conference is to discuss the best economic policy for China to follow.—Reuter.

STUDENT QUIET IN CHANGSHA

Japanese Goods Still Most Unpopular

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Changsha, Hu., Dec. 25.

Out of sympathy with those in Peiping, approximately 5,000 students demonstrated against the autonomy movement in North China, and especially against Ying Yu-kung. They paraded the streets in an orderly procession last Friday and shouted slogans and spread propaganda against Peiping autonomy. Students from practically every school in the city participated. There was no direct evidence of anti-Japanese feelings.

On the day preceding the parade, a meeting of the Students' Union of Changsha was held in the Chungshan Hall, attended by representatives from every school as well as by Dr. Dru Ching-lung, Educational Commissioner of Hunan, and Mr. Tsung Yu-lung, prominent in Changsha educational circles. The latter, in a moving speech, persuaded the representatives to cancel the proposed demonstration. But late that same evening, a secret meeting was held when it was decided to have a parade after all. There has been no other sign of student activity since that day.

Japanese Goods Unpopular

In spite of several recent attempts on the part of Japanese officials in Changsha to encourage buying from the many Japanese shops in the city, the boycotting of Japanese goods has lately become more strict than ever. Although openly admitting that officially there is no boycott, the sentiment of local Chinese is becoming more and more intense in their desire to purchase native goods, and to refuse to buy anything Japanese.

Specially in connection with bicycles has this feeling become apparent. Shops and individuals selling Japanese made bicycles, though at a much cheaper price than that of any other foreign make, have been the subject of attacks in the local "mosquito" papers. People buying such articles have been threatened openly, and not a few who bought bicycles, not knowing that they were Japanese, have since either turned them back to the dealers, or resold them. Any article without a definite trademark is considered Japanese, and is shunned by all.

On Saturday, December 4, in the Chungshan Memorial Hall the first public English-speaking contest was held in Hunan. Two representatives from each of eight senior middle schools in the northern section of Changsha previously had been chosen to speak for their respective schools. First and second places were taken by the two representative of the Yali Union Middle School. Prizes, a copy of Dr. Lin Yu-tang's "The Little Critic, First Series" were awarded to students winning the first five places.

Great Interest Aroused

Contests previously had been held in all the schools, to choose their speakers; and much interest was aroused, as was evidenced by the crowd of more than 500 which turned out to listen to the speeches. Each speaker was limited to eight minutes in time, and was marked mainly on the basis of pronounciation and delivery. It is interesting to note that the prize-winning speech was on the subject of teamwork.

On Tuesday, the day before Christmas, Changsha was visited by its first snowstorm of the season. Snow fell heavily during the whole day, but only succeeded in covering the ground because it melted so quickly. It helped at least to give the spirit of a white Christmas to those who were celebrating the holiday here.

The Siang River is unusually high for this time of year, and it is still possible for steamers to ply between Hankow and Changsha, although the traffic on the river usually stops early in November.

Gov. Ho Chien has just left Changsha for Paoking in the west, in order to supervise personally the activities of the Government troops against the Reds in that area. He is planning to be back in the city for New Year's Day, when he will entertain the foreign community, as is his custom, at the Peoples' Club. An exhibition of Chinese boxing is planned, and several Mongolian wrestlers are expected to add to the show.

HEAVY SNOWFALL AT HANKOW

Telephone Communications in City Interrupted

Hankow, Dec. 31.

To-day, the last day of 1935, Hankow and the surrounding countryside lie beneath a thick white blanket as the result of one of the heaviest downfalls of snow for many years past.

Swirling snowflakes have made their way to the ground since the early hours of this morning, and it seems probable that they will still be falling when the New Year is heralded in at mid-night.

Telephone lines in various parts of the city have been interrupted by to-day's unusually heavy downfall.—Reuter.

Nanking Snow Fall

Nanking, Jan. 2.

Heavy snowfalls are reported all along the middle section of the Yangtze Valley. Up to late last night, snow was still falling unabatedly.

Chinkiang, provincial capital of Kiangsu, reports five inches of snow, which is taken as a good omen for a bountiful harvest in the New Year.

Hankow is also blanketed in snow. The temperature has dropped to below zero.—Kuo Min.

CHEKIANG TO HAVE A NEW PORT

Development of Sanmen Wan Now Proceeding

Hangchow, Jan. 3.

With the approval of Gen Chiang Kai-shek, a comprehensive scheme for the development of a commercial port at Sanmen Wan, on the eastern coast of Chekiang, has been worked out by Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government. The first step in this direction has been started with a programme of road-construction and water conservancy. A highway now being built along the bay, with refugee labour, will be opened to traffic in three months. Surveys also have been completed for the construction of dams to facilitate land reclamation work.

The territory along Sanmen Wan is considered ideal for a commercial port, in view of the fertility of the soil and the dense forests and rich mineral deposits. The climate is mild, while the locality is held by some to surpass even Shanghai and Hongkong in its easy access to land and water communications.—Kuo Min.

UNION OF NORTHERN NEWSPAPER MEN

Effort to Secure Freedom of Press and Speech

Peiping, Jan. 2.

The inaugural meeting of the Chinese Journalists Association of Peiping and Tientsin was held yesterday, more than 20 representative Chinese newspaper men being present. Professor Hubert Liang, Chairman of the Department of Journalism at Yenching University, who recently returned from a visit to South and Central China, reported that there was an increasing consciousness among Chinese newspaper men in different parts of the country of the need for organization. He hoped a national press association shortly would be organized.

The election of officers resulted:—Executive Committee—Messrs. Chang Chi-luan, Cheng Sheh-wo, Chen Po-shen, Hubert Liang, and Chang Ming-wei. Supervisory Committee—Messrs. Sung Mei-chun, Lin Chung-yi, and J. C. Sun.

According to the by-laws of the association, the purpose of the new organization is to study journalism; to work for freedom of speech and of the press; and to foster the development of journalistic undertakings in China.

In a manifesto, the Association expresses its determination to "free the Chinese press from all its existing shackles," and appeals to the National Government immediately and unconditionally for the immediate restoration of freedom of speech and of the press, so that newspapers in the country may be able to express their views without fear or favour on important national affairs; press censorship and all special laws and acts tending to curtail freedom of the press should be abolished and repealed forthwith; adequate protection for newspapers and newspaper men; no newspaper shall be banned from the mails or suspended without the due process of law, and the same constitutional protection should apply to those engaged in the practice of journalism; no central or regional authorities shall be allowed to take advantage of their administrative power to force newspapers to publish propaganda favouring individual or sectional interests; immediate redress should be given to newspapers and newspaper men illegally punished, and, in the case of those who have suffered on account of their championship of the public weal, the National Government should punish the officials responsible for such wrong and also arrange to pay compensation to the injured party

The manifesto voices a desire to co-operate with the press of the world in the work of advancing the cause of international understanding and world peace.—Reuter.

YANGTZE VESSELS IN COLLISION

Chinese Ships in Accident Near Kiukiang

Shanghai, Jan. 7.

Delayed one day owing to a collision with the ss. Yung Lung early Saturday morning off Huangshihkong, near Kiukiang, the ss. Kiang Hsin, of the China Merchants' Line, arrived in port yesterday morning from Hankow with her guard rail damaged. The damage is not extensive, but it will take about ten days to repair.

The King Hsin had left Hankow on Friday, bound for Shanghai, and had reached Huangshihkong at 3 a.m. Coming up the river with a large cargo of salt from Haichow for Huangshihkong, was the Yung Lung, of the Heng An S.S. Co.

The collision occurred in pitch dark. Damage to the Yung Lung is as yet unkown, but it is not believed to be great for the ship, after unloading her cargo at Huangshihkong, continued on her way to Hankow, where she arrived yesterday.

The Kiang Hsin, a steamer of 3,373 tons has no wireless equipment, but the Yung Lung, of 1,115 tons has. It was the Russian captain of the latter ship who wired news of the accident to the Heng An offices here. No account has been received, however, as to how the collision occurred. An investigation by both companies will be made soon.

OBITUARY

Baron Takahide Shijo

Tokyo, Jan. 4.

Baron Takahide Shijo, a member of the House of Peers, died from a heart stroke at his home in Suginami-machi, on Thursday. He was 61 years old. —Domei.

BIG LOAN FOR HWANGHO CONSERVANCY

Hsuchow, Jan. 5.

A loan of $1,500,000 has been granted jointly by the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications and several other private banks to the Yellow River Conservancy Commission for the closing of a number of gaps along the dykes in Tungchang in west Shangtung, it is learned here to-day.

With the funds now available, it is expected that the gap-closing work, which has been postponed for some time, will be completed next March.—Central News.

PEACEFUL SLEEP FOR SKIN SUFFERERS

Thousands brought to the verge of nervous breakdown by sleepless nights have been saved by the unrivalled healing power of Cuticura treatment.

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Not only does it arrest the maddening itch instantly, but it eradicates the most stubborn Eczema, Pruritus, Psoriasis and other torturing skin diseases. Over fifty years' use has proved the curative power of Cuticura up to the hilt.

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RENDITION OF THE KULING ESTATES

Romantic Story of Unique Community in China: Agreement of Transfer Freely Concluded

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kuling, Dec. 30.

With the closing of the year, the members of the Kuling Council will hold their last meeting and hand over the Administration to the Chinese Authorities, according to the Rendition Agreement which has been very carefully thought out, fully considered and agreed to by the higher Consular and Diplomatic authorities and the Provincial Government of Kiangsi. At a first glance some foreigners may think that Kuling is being given back too easily, after owing its inception and existence, as a health resort, entirely to the foresight, energy and money which foreigners put into it rather more than a third of a century ago.

Many early pioneers assisted in the beginning, but perhaps special praise is due to Mr. S. S. Little, who arranged the original purchase of this beautiful mountain resort on the Lushan Range, later known as Kuling.

Bungalows were built fairly rapidly after the Boxer Rebellion, chiefly for the various missionary bodies, some for business firms and private individuals, also the Customs.

Luling Valley Purchased

Later other extensions were obtained forming what is known as the Kuling Estate—the adjoining Valley of Luling was purchased in the name of the Russian Orthodox Church, but has been for some years now, administered by the Chinese. Until the year 1929, it was not legal for any foreigner to sell any land or buildings within the Estate to the Chinese, neither could the latter rent bungalow's therein.

The political changes which took place in China between 1926-9, together with the change of attitude towards foreigners, altered the position altogether.

Many bungalow owners left the country for good, and the number of foreigners using Kuling as a summer resort was reduced considerably. Many bungalows were thrown on to the market, also building sites, which were eagerly bought up by the Chinese who, during the last six or seven years have purchased nearly one half of the properties within the Estate, which in most cases they have modernized and developed. In fact of recent years practically all development at Kuling has been carried out by the Chinese not only inside the Estate, but in the native quarters considerable improvements have taken place, roads widened, greater attention paid to sanitation, police watching and lighting.

Spirit of Co-operation

Thus it is quite evident to all who are in close touch with the actual conditions, that the time has fully come for the manifestation of a real spirit of co-operation between foreigners and Chinese at Kuling in the Administration of the whole area, which has led up to the present Rendition Agreement.

The Agreement which was to be signed at Kuling on December 30, stipulates that there shall be an Advisory Council—three members of which shall be foreigners—to assist the Chinese Directors of the Administration. Also a certified accountant shall check the annual accounts as heretofore.

The new Administration will take over the liabilities as well as the assets of the Kuling Estates and the Chinese authorities also agree to carry out all such agreements as have been made and entered into between the Council and land owners. There is no intention to raise the Estate Dues which landowners will pay as hitherto. Any special funds required for development purposes will be obtained through the Provincial authorities from the Government.

The present foreign Secretary and Accountant will be retained by the new Administration for a period of twelve months or more if so required.

Transfer of Title Deeds

Title deeds to property issued by the Kuling Estate will be handed over in exchange for Chinese Government deeds, at a nominal fee of $1, provided such deeds are in order and within the time limit to be stipulated later on.

Thus the interests of property owners have been fully considered and protected. We understand that the new Administration will administer the area much on the same lines adopted by the Kuling Estate Council in past years, as far as practicable, and we wish them every success.

The ceremony of signing the documents by Director Chiang and H. M. Consul-General, Mr. G. S. Moss, took place in the Library of Lushan on the morning of December 30, 1935, in the presence of members of the Kuling Estate Council and representatives of the National Government of China, and of Kiangsi Province. The Foreign Office was represented by Mr. Seymour Cheng and the Province, by Mr. S. E Hsiao. After announcing the receipt of telegrams of congratulation and goodwishes from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chang Chun, and from the Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, Mr. Moss delivered the following speech:

On behalf of the foreign residents and the Lotholders of the former Kuling Estate I thank Director Chiang for the generous sentiments expressed in his speech. They are heartily reciprocated and I am sure all of us are sincere in wishing real and lasting success to the newly consolidated municipal administration of Lushan, May it bring good municipal government, better amenities, prosperity to the local people, and, above all, an assurance of peaceful security to all who resort to these lovely mountains of Lushan.

To-day sees the opening of a new chapter in the story of Historic Lushan. The preceding chapter lasted forty years and related in its first pages how Kuling was developed through the energy of farseeing pioneer spirits who built roads, afforested the hills and laid the foundations of a modern health resort on modest lines of self-government. It went on to relate how Kuling, by the merits of its amenities, became the most attractive summer resort of Central China. The names of roads, Oxford and Cambridge, Yale and Harvard, Pennsylvania and Princeton, are evidences of the cultural influences at work. Growth brought development, and with development increasing difficulties. The last pages show how these increasing difficulties were recognized by Chinese and foreigners alike as the inevitable consequences of Evolution, the evolution of modern China and the international municipal standards of the modern world. They demonstrated here in the Administrative District of Lushan their capacity for municipal government on modern lines and their appreciation of discipline and security of persons and property committed to their protection. The difficulties of the past when regarded in the perspective of what happens in other parts of the world and when frankly discussed in the light of Reason and Goodwill were found to be no longer insuperable. Many former difficulties even ceased to exist, being resolved in the new spirit of mutual esteem and trust, out of which the Agreement which Mr. Chiang has just read has been born.

Transfer by Agreement

In several parts of China the municipal affairs of foreign communities have been taken over by the Chinese authorities, with ultimate and acknowledged success in each case. But in each case the transfer took place through agreements between the governments concerned. Constraint was applied, and, however happy the ultimate issue, there was often no general consent at the time of the people involved, and their protests were over-ruled. Our case is different, and happier. It involves a private estate purchased under agreements and not a concession won by force. There has been no suggestion of force or constraint, and no pressure by Governments. I was delegated to act as negotiator for foreign interests by the free and untrammelled choice of the Council, as Trustees of the Landrenters, of the Kuling Estate. At all stages of the negotiations I consulted with the Council and acted on their instructions, and it has been with their unanimous consent confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Landrenters that I was eventually authorized to initial and subsequently ratify the Agreement on their behalf. I think it is a good and timely agreement, and I like to think that the pioneers of Kuling would be pleased to know of the outcome of their venture. Too many of them have passed away, but the happy outcome would, I feel sure, gladden their spirits for they were all men who had dedicated their lives as missionaries to service in China, and to the improvement of cultural relations. I wish Mr. E. S. Little and Mr. Milward could be here with us to-day, as Mr. Berkin and Mr. Duff happily are.

An Act of Faith

Director Chiang has told us of his plans for the further development of the local amenities, and of the very generous grants for that purpose made by the Provincial Government of Kiangsi and by the National Government of China. These substantial grants are clear evidences of the interest taken by the highest Chinese authorities in the future of Lushan and we are grateful for the promise of the future implied thereby.

The Agreement itself is a sealed and formal document embodying an Act of Faith. In its way it is a manifesto of liberal progressive sentiment. And as long as its interpretation is entrusted to gentlemen selected by the National and Provincial Governments as experienced and wise administrators of proved integrity and as long as they receive the trust and full co-operation of the Lotholders, irrespective of nationality, it cannot fail to be fruitful of happy results and to justify our Act of Faith.

The new consolidated Administration of Lushan under Director Chiang Chih-Ch'eng starts to-day with the goodwill of all and under happy auspices. I feel confident that I voice the feelings of all foreign Lotholders in wishing Director Chiang and his Administration the fullest measure of success. May their efforts enhance the prestige of China and gain for them the gratitude, repect and affection of all who come to Lushan.

Keys Handed Over

In handing over the keys, the Chairman of the former Council, the Rev. W. R. Johnson declared that in this symbolic act the Council hands over its governmental functions and responsibilities to the greater body, but the foreign community will still co-operate with the Administration in working for the best interests of the locality which has received so much in the institutions planted by them in Kuling for the healing, education, inspiration and recreation of all. He said:—

Forty years ago a missionary secured title to the gound upon which we stand and out upon which we look. A little time later he deeded this land to Trustees who, in turn, deeded it to the Kuling Estate Council. For more than thirty years this Council has exercised certain functions of government in connection with the Estate, including some degree of supervision over transportation, the building and repair of roads and bridges, sanitation and land transfers.

The motives of those who founded this Estate were of the highest, namely, to establish on this mountain top a resort to which those in need of rest, recuperation and a refuge from the heat of summer, might find that which they sought. They acted in the interest of the public good. The exercise of the public functions described developed with the needs of a rapidly growing international community, as seemed necessary under the circumstances then prevailing, and as evidenced by the *de facto* recognition accorded by the Chinese and foreign Governments.

Whatever suspicions may have existed as to the motives of the Founders, have been dissipated by the accomplishments of the years. Where was once but grass—and scrubb-covered slopes, you see before you modest but comfortable homes, gardens, tree-lined avenues, and all the signs of a well-ordered community. Contributing of their own limited means and with some support from friends abroad, residents of the Estate have established churches, schools, a library, an auditorium, facilities for sports and recreation, hospitals and clinics, where the needs not alone of their own group but also those of their friends of the neighbouring Chinese community, as also from other parts of China, may be supplied.

Appreciation by Chinese

Kuling is not only a resort for summer residence, but also a place for spiritual fellowship and inspiration. Annually there are convened here hundreds of conferences, group and committee meetings, whose purpose is to consider some phase of the needs, physical, economic, social, intellectual and spiritual, of the teeming population about us. From this mountain height flow forces and influences which are for the healing of the nations.

More recently Chinese cultural and official leaders are coming to appreciate the advantages of summer residence here, and have been coming in increasing numbers for residence and to share in the cultural advantages.

It is with a genuine sense of accomplishment and with a high degree of satisfaction that I have the honour to perform the symbolic act of delivering the key of this Estate Office Building to the Director of the Bureau of Administration for Lushan. The passing of this key is indicative of the final passing to the Chinese Administration of all authority that has in any way inhered in the Kuling Estate Council.

In passing this symbol I do so with the endorsement of the Kuling Lotholders as expressed by their unanimous vote of approval at the time of their last meeting, and the unanimous approval of my colleagues of the Kuling Estate Council of the substance of the Rendition Agreement which has just been read before you. This act brings to us no sense of regret or of defeat, but rather a sense of genuine achievement. We rejoice with our Chinese friends not only that this Agreement has been reached without the application of force or constraint by either party to the Agreement, but much more, because we have come to a time of such complete sympathy and understanding in our mutual relationships, that this relinquishment takes place in the full confidence that we are entering upon a new day of achievement and of enlarged usefulness for this community as an international cultural entity and that the best interests of Kuling can undoubtedly be served by this transfer of authority and the disappearance of the Kuling Estate Council as a functioning body.

"It is, then," he concluded, "with a feeling of the heartiest goodwill, Director Chiang, that I hand you this key, symbol of the full rights in this Estate Building and all properties and authority hitherto inhering in and exercised by the Kuling Estate Council, and which are transferred to the Administration for Lushan through the execution this day of the Agreement entered into between us. We rejoice with you and all of your compatriots and with all genuine friends of China in this consumption. In the name of the Lotholders of Kuling and of the Kuling Estate Council, I present you this key."

Flag of China Raised

At the raising of the flag of China to the top of the new flag staff, the new sign-board of the Lushan Kuan Li Chu was placed in position, and the school children sang a song specially composed for the occasion in praise of Lushan.

The Estate and surrounding areas were lighted at night by petrol gas lamps down the main roads, and a lantern procession with dragons and performers processed round the main parts of the area, and gave a long show to the crowds assembled at the New Lushan Library building. Then followed a concluding banquet when the commercial community invited the chief persons of the area to celebrate the New Year and the new regime. At this feast the most cordial sentiments were exchanged and stories swapped. Old timers like John Berkin and John L. Duff spoke of the earliest days. Toasts were given for the success and prosperity of the new venture in human understanding. The Director, Mr. Chiang, urged that harmony and honesty should be the watchwords of the community, and should characterize the relationships of all in the Administration of Lushan.

RENDITION CEREMONY

CONTRIBUTED

Amid snow and ice on the top of the hills of Lu, the Kuling Estate became part of the Administrative Area of Lushan on January 1, 1936.

TOKYO DENIES PACT WITH REICH

Alleged Alliance Directed at Soviet Russia

Tokyo, Jan. 6.

The Foreign Office to-day denied reports that a German-Japanese military alliance had been consummated.—United Press.

London, Jan. 5.

An unofficial but highly reliable British source stated to-day that Germany and Japan initialled a secret agreement for a military alliance, directed principally against the Soviet Union, four months ago.

The report, however, has not been confirmed and was denied in some quarters. It said that the German and Japanese General Staffs had reached a military agreement, if not an outright alliance.

Such reports have been recurrent for the past two years, but the source referred to said to-day that the plan envisaged a German-Japanese pact against Communist activities, which would be published, but that the pact contained a secret addition containing specific plans for military co-operation if the Soviet Union attacks either nation.

The source mentioned said that the understanding contained eighteen articles, including a provision that each nation pledges itself to a benevolent neutrality in the event of a general war.

British officials indicated to-day that they were not aware of such a pact. Polish officials denied rumours that Poland was a party to the agreement. American diplomats here was most sceptical of the reported agreement, arguing that it was unlikely to be consummated at a time when Germany was courting Great Britain's political sympathy.—United Press.

CHINESE CONSULATE AT SAIGON OPENED

Nanking, Jan. 4.

The new Chinese Consulate at Saigon, French Indo-China, was formally inaugurated on New Year's Day, according to an official report received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ceremony was attended by several hundred overseas Chinese residents of Saigon and other ports.—Kuo Min.

TELEPHONES STOLEN IN HANKOW

Concert Party Given by H.M.S. Gannet Company

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow Dec. 30.

The telephone office is having quite a good ramp here recently, according to reports brought to my notice. In one instance, two telephone receivers were stolen from desk instruments in an office, and the matter was reported not only to the police, but to the telephone office, who replaced the missing parts. Within a very short time, the police were successful in catching the thief, and the receivers were restored.

Upon application to the telephone office to exchange the parts, the reply was that as the replacements already had been fixed, they could not be taken away, and the charge would have to be met. Thus the people concerned have two useless receivers in their possession and a bill to foot in the bargain. In the other case, the mouthpiece only was taken, and notice given to the telephone office, but before they could even send to put in the replacement, the missing piece was recovered, but as notice had been sent to the office, the new piece had to be installed and the other put on the shelf.

For some of the firms who may be able to satisfy this charge it may not be so serious, but for the small man who gets caught in this way, it is not so good, and it is about time something was done to remedy the wrong, especially as it is leading to accusations against the employees of the telephone office, of stealing the parts and reselling them.

The Christmas Hunt

The Christmas Hunt was quite a success although the field was not so large as usual, Mr. Sobbe, the Master, and Mrs. Sobbe laid the trail, and provided a very good run, which resulted in the ladies once again beating the men, Miss Vera Dewsbury winning by a short neck from her sister "Peter" who incidentally won the previous hunt. Mrs. Raeburn was third, with Mr. Stevenson fourth.

The football game on Christmas day against the Navy for the Henkel Cup ended in a win for the latter by 5 goals to 2 after extra time. The Navy played a good forcing game, and but for Schroeder in the Club goal, would have scored many times. He made some magnificent saves, including a penalty. The Club team lacked very much in combination, and many individual efforts were spoilt through this fault. There were also too many stops for fouls against the Club although minor in character. Of the two sides the Navy deserved to win, the extra 15 minutes each way proving too much for the Club players. This gives the Navy seven wins to five, with four goals in their favour over the whole period, an interesting position.

Recent Events of Interest

The Ships Company of H.M.S. Gannet recently gave a very creditable concert to a large audience who seemed to enjoy the fare provided. The whole show was typically "Navy" and went with a swing, some of the turns literally bringing down the house. There was one off stage effect, which at first created a lot of amusement until it got rather monotonous, and that was the seemingly uncontrolled guffaws of one of the other Services. Cmdr. James, who took part in some of the turns, is to be congratulated on having such a versatile Ships Company, who can raise so many laughs and give two hours enjoyment to the usually critical Hankow audience.

Another Association has been formed here under the title of the Franco-Chinese Old Students Association. They have held their first formal meeting and dinner, when 56 people sat down to dinner at the Wee Golf Restaurant. Mr. E. Shen was in the chair, and, during an able speech, he announced the election of Mayor and Mrs. Wu, and M. and Mme. Leurquin as honorary members. He also referred to the early transfer of M. Leurquin to Hongkong and paid tribute to his services here as consul-general. Other speakers were M. Schindler, manager of the Banque de l'Indo Chine, and Mayor Wu who remarked on the fact that this was the first association to be formed in Hankow for returned students from abroad, and he wished it every success.

The Paper Hunt Club held a Gymkhana recently and all the events were closely contested. The obstacle race created much amusement as each contestant had to eat a sticky bun, then mount and dash to a bowl filled with flour and apples, take a bite at an apple and return to the starting point. The real test came when the judges had to identify the winners. The honeymoon race was rather a mixup but finally the competitors managed to carry out "their duties" which were to race to a given point, change outer garments and then return to the starting point.

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MORE SMUGGLING ROUND SWATOW

Japanese Merchants to Prepare Demands: American Bank Notes in Canton

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Dec. 26.

Rice shop managers and nine fokees in Swatow were held on Sunday, and from 20 shops lesser or greater quantities of rice were taken by preventive officers who had reason to believe all had been smuggled into Swatow. Although a clique of Japanese are reported to have obstructed the officers while searching the shop, the Japanese Consul was immediately gotten hold of by the Mayor, and by 4 o'clock they had withdrawn.

Altogether 136 bags made up the haul from all the shops searched that day. Treatment of offenders is to be uniform, and most severe. Their fine will amount to five times the value of the grain which they got in without making declarations and settling for the special rice tax.

Tuesday two Japanese destroyers got to Swatow from Taiwan, but there is no special excitement among the citizens, and the incidents that have arisen are being looked into by the Mayor and the Consul at that port, with every prospect of their finding an acceptable solution.

Shops handling the smuggled rice had been disposing of it through hawkers on the streets, who conveyed it on hand trucks. Since Sunday the hawkers have not been seen.

Three New Demands

All the Japanese business folk of Swatow with their Consul also present foregathered on Sunday, and it is understood they drew up a list of seven demands which they are asking the Consul to present to Mayor Li Yuan-hwa. The substance of three of the demands have leaked out, according to advices from Swatow, although none of them have been transmitted to the Mayor as yet.

Every grain of the rice that the Treasury agents confiscated, the Japanese business men claim, was their property; it had not been paid for by the shops, and therefore the title still remained with the Japanese importers. The first demand, then, will be that all this rice be given up by the Treasury.

A Taiwanman, it is claimed, was injured by one of the Treasury agents in Chang Fa, when he sought to restrain the seizure of rice from this shop. The punishment of the person or persons who did physical injury to him will be the second demand.

Henceforward rice belonging to Japanese firms is not to be interfered with by officers from the Treasury. And if it is interfered with, sailors should be landed to protect this Japanese property.

Student Demands

Three comprising a committee of the united Canton students, called on the Commissioner of Education, and at the headquarters of the Municipal and Provincial Kuomintang. From these three sources the students are hoping to get $20,000 to send 30 of their number to Nanking.

It is the intention to carry to the Central leaders the plea of the great mass of Canton students that the specially constituted Hopei-Charhar Political Council shall be done away with, that the instigators of the Tungchow autonomy move shall be punished adequately for their acts of treason.

Lingnan University students have been drawn into the whirlpool of agitation. Their spokesmen met with young people from Seung Chin University, Kuangchow University and Sun Yat Sen University at the latter's middle school. The net result of the "pow-wow" was the preparation of a telegram for the Nanking authorities.

Financial Situation

Giving the reason that the shortage of paper notes has slowed up the process of converting the people's silver savings into bank notes, the three month period for conversion at a 20 cent premium on the dollar is to be extended an extra month. This rate will obtain up to February 6 and the then premium to be reduced to 15 cents to the dollar. It will take another 5 cent drop for the following two months period, and after that paper and silver, will be exchangeable only at par.

Government experts reckon that provision must be made for spreading about the province $200,000,000 in bank notes when silver has reached the vanishing point.

The first of the American Bank Note Company's printing of Provincial Banknotes were brought here yesterday and $4,000,000 are in $1, $5, $10 and $100 bills. Five more shipments are to be made, and while the aggregate has not been revealed, financial people seem to believe that it will be about $50,000,000.

Once the second consignment, worth $8,000,000, is in the vaults of the Provincial Bank, the latter will have no more restrictions. This second lot will arrive in the nick of time so that merchants will be enabled to take care of their pre-New Year obligations without having to spend the higher-valued silver.

Just before the New Year, old calendar, in 1933, an accommodation was also provided for the shopkeepers, who were not slow to take advantage of it. Foolishly lenders were allowed to pledge movable prpoperty, including stocks of goods, and a considerable amount was lost when the loans were not repaid and the wares or chattels had to be publicly sold. So many borrowers had not made reimbursement that last year the Government had to turn a deaf ear to merchants who were round to get more money from the Treasury to meet their New Year commitments.

Six months will be given to clear off these new debts. Interest of 7 per cent. a month is to be demanded of the shops accommodated. In the case of ordinary mortgages 30 days publication is required by the land office before the mortgages can be taken to be in force.

The effective day for the operation of this loan act cannot be set until it passes the Provincial Council. In advance it has been stated that the last day for making a loan will be February 23.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS IN OFFICE

Peiping-Mukden Line Chiefs Assume Posts

Nanking, Jan. 1.

The Ministry of Railways announces the assumption of office by Mr. Chen Cho-sun, Managing Director, and Mr. Hsu Cheng-au, Assistant Managing Director, of the Peiping-Mukden Railway. Both were recently appointed by the Ministry of Railways.

The Ministry states that Mr. Yin Tung left Tientsin following insistence of his resignation as Managing Director of the Railway, and Mr. Chen Cho-sun was then appointed Acting Managing Director at the recommendation of the newly organized Peiping-Charhar Political Council.

The new appointment is viewed upon in many circles as a natural consequence.

Mr. Hsu Cheng-au is well known in Peiping and North China, being formerly president of the Peiping College and Chiaotung University.—Reuter.

STEAMER LOOTED IN FUKIEN WATERS

Two Passengers Kidnapped and $10,000 Stolen

The Chinese ss. Chia Yuan, operated by the Tai Lee Co. with its office in Amoy, was pirated off Fukien coast on December 20, according to messages received here.

The vessel was proceeding to Chuan Chow from Amoy carrying over 100 passengers and general cargo, when she was seized at a place known as Wu Jen. The officers of the vessel were forced at the point of pistols to sail in the direction of Bias Bay and, on the afternoon of December 21, the marauders left after stealing over $10,000 in notes. Two of the passengers were kidnapped, one being a wealthy Amoy merchant. The vessel arrived at Swatow on December 22 and, after spending the night there, returned to Amoy where she arrived on the evening of December 23.

Customs and water police officers boarded the vessel and conducted a search before the vessel was permitted to enter Amoy.

JAPANESE DISARMAMENT POLICY SUPPORTED

Tokyo, Jan. 5.

The "Asahi" to-day devoted a full page of statements of prominent of commercial and political leaders regarding the nation's disarmament policy.

The statements unitedly support Japan's policy of non-force and non-aggression to which Prince Konoye, President of the House of Peers added:

"In the event that other powers accept Japan's principle, all apprehension of a conflict between Japan and the United States would disappear forever."—United Press.

FUNDS FOR NANKING UNIVERSITY

Study of Farm Business to Commence This Year

Word has been received of grants, having been made by the Rockefeller Foundation to the College of Agriculture and to the College of Science of the University of Nanking, totalling $72,500 and U.S.$5,500. Of this total, $17,500 is designated to the College of Science and the balance for the College of Agriculture.

These grants are for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1935. In the College of Agriculture, the grants which have been made will be used for the financing of several special projects by the Department of Agricultural Economics. The Agricultural Prices project includes the compilation and comparison of current data on money and prices in China. Daily quotations have been tabulated from August 1, 1934, and are being kept up to date. It is planned to use these data as the basis for periodical mimeographed releases on the subject of prices, money, and economic conditions in China, specially as they relate to the welfare of the agricultural population. The project also includes a compilation of index of prices received by farmers and prices paid by farmers in the Nan Men Market, Nanking, and similar studies for Nanhsuchow Anhwei, and Wuchin, Kiangsu.

Farm Business Study

The Farm Business Organization project has the twofold purpose of studying farm business to ascertain the recommendable features of an individual farm and of determining whether the opening up of uncultivated hill land is profitable. Wukiang, Molingkwan, the Nanhsuchow are the three regions chosen for the farm business survey and from the data obtained it is planned to work out a suitable farm organization for each region studied. The opening up of hill land for cultivation will be studied in five provinces, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, and Hupeh. A study of farm implements is also being made in connection with the Farm Business Organization project, and another study is in progress dealing with the diet of farm families. Two phases of this study are now in progress the collection of information on the kind and amount of food consumed, and the chemical analysis of the food products consumed, including raw, processed, and cooked foods. A third phase of this study will be the attempt to improve the diet of farm families by encouraging them to grow proper foods for home consumption.

Co-operative Organizations

Special training in co-operative organizations was given this semester by the Department of Agricultural Economics and will be continued next term. Twenty-four students from various sections in China are enrolled. Their course includes field practice as well as lectures and classroom work, on rural sociology, farm management, co-operative organizations, and agricultural statistics.

A two-year post graduate course leading to a Master's degree in this Department is to begin in the autumn of 1936. Courses will be offered in three major subjects: co-operatives, rural sociology, and agricultural economics and farm management.

In the College of Science the Rockefeller Grant is being used for instruction, through support of the professorial staff in physics, zoology, chemistry, mathematics; for equipment, particularly in chemistry, physics, and biology; and for maintenance of laboratory courses in these three subjects. The College of Science is carrying on research and study in such practical fields as that of wood distillation, in the attempt to make possible the avoidance the loss of "thousands of dollars going up in smoke": of dye stuff; of soils and fertilizers and nutrition, the College co-operating with the Reconstruction Bureau of Kiangsu province in an analysis and study of chemical fertilizers: and in visual education, particularly in the production of educational films for use in the rural districts. The College of Science is co-operating with the National Cinematographic Association, the National Studio, and the College of Agriculture of the University in the production of these pictures. Post-graduates courses will be given next year by the department of Chemistry.

Christmas Services

A number of Christmas services were held during the holidays. On the evening of December 21, a special Christmas service was held in Sage Chapel for the workmen of the University and their families and for the children who attend the school conducted by the University students. At the Sunday service on December 22, attended by students of Ginling College and of the University, President Y. F. Wu spoke and there was special music. On Christmas Eve a special Red Lantern and Candle Service was held in Sage Chapel, which was followed by a social gathering of the Christian students and members of the faculty in Baillie Hall. The students of the University and of Ginling College joined with other groups of students in the singing of Christmas carols during the night and early Christmas morning.

Miss Christine Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hall of Nanking, and Dr. Ardron B. Lewis, Agricultural Statistician in the College of Agriculture of the University, were married on New Year's Day in the Ginling College Chapel. The wedding took place in the afternoon and the Chapel was filled with friends and guests. The maid of honour was Miss Alice Morse, of Shanghai: the best man was Mr. Brian Low, of the staff of the College of Agriculture.

TWO TIGERS SEEN AT KOWLOON

Indian Patrol Drives Them Into Scrub

Hongkong, Jan. 2.

The "tiger scare" aroused recently by the appearance of one of these animals in Kowloon has been revived.

Two tigers were seen by an Indian police patrol late last night near Taipo, a village in the New Territories. The patrol fired on the beasts, but missed, and the tigers disappeared into the scrub.

Residents have become increasingly alarmed at the constant appearance of the animals, and it is believed that a concerted attempt to hunt them out and destroy them will be made soon.

Tigers are rarely known in this vicinity. Apart from the cases just recorded, the last time such an animal was seen in this district was in 1914, when a tiger killed an Indian constable and mauled several villagers before it was slain by the police. —Reuter.

VESSEL SCUTTLED BY PIRATES ?

Canton Ship Not Heard of for Eleven Days

Hongkong, Dec. 31.

The Chinese ss. Ngtai Chow, which has not been reported since it left Tinpak for Kongmoon eleven days ago, is still missing.

Chinese newspaper reports state that the vessel foundered with all hands aboard after it had been scuttled by pirates. These reports, however, were denied by local agents of the ship, who asserted that the Canton harbour and Chinese naval authorities were still engaged in an intensive hunt for the vessel.

The denial by the local agents may only mean, however, that they were without information as to the Ngtai Chow's where-abouts, since the ship ordinarily called here only once a year for overhauling.

Meanwhile, a Canton newspaper said to-day that fishermen had found a decomposed body on December 28, on which was pinned a ribbon marked "Ngtai Chow." The report, if true, would strengthen the belief that the vessel was lost.

The ship carried 200 passengers and a cargo valued at $40,000. The general belief prevails here that it has been captured by pirates, if not sunk —United Press.

HANGCHOW TO BUILD NEW CLUB

Zest of International Organization

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Dec 28.

The great festival of the Christian year has come and gone. The character of the season was preserved in a fall of snow which, turning to sleet, put an end to all out-door pleasures, and the whole day long was as cold as a stone. Nethertheless, the Christmas festivities brought to Hangchow an air of joy and happiness. Splendid united meetings were held in the various churches drawing great crowds of interested people. The attractive programmes of recitals and songs were greatly appreciated, and the outsider was filled with wonderment for on his lips one heard repeated the old time question, asked many centuries ago, "What mean ye by this service?"

Christian leadership in Hangchow, moulded in experience, knowledge and spiritual instinct, becomes more magnetic each year. If foreign missionaries should leave to-morrow, there are in most of the centres a body of efficient young men competent for all Church functions who would carry on. Notwithstanding the rejoinings which this particular season calls forth, the uncertain political crisis continues to cast a gloom.

Hangchow is a great sounding board of the province. The latest "broadcast," which is being enthusiastically discussed in social circles, is the suggestion of a Hangchow Club.

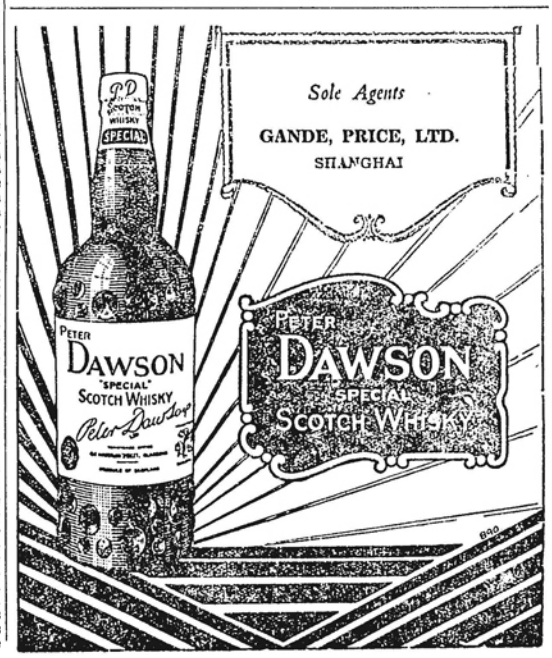
For a long time it has been felt, in view of the rapid development of this centre of natural beauty, an up-to-date Club would be an asset, not only to the residents, but to the growing number of visitors who frequent the scenic environment of the West Lake.

The project is sponsored by Gen. Shao Yung, Provincial Chairman, seconded by our good Mayor, together with other high officials of the Chekiang Government. A select coterie of the Rotary Club membership has the honour of launching the scheme and directing its course. Mr. F. L. Smith, Postal Commissioner, is honorary treasurer, who is backed by an organizing committee, alive with characteristic zeal and expectation.

Securing a suitable site was the main problem. After much patient prospecting, a most desirable lot now has been successfully negotiated. The plot, adjacent the Japanese Consulate, centrally situated, and affording a magnificient view over West Lake, with sufficient provision for tennis courts and a children's play ground, will make the lay-out one in every respect worthy of "heaven below."

The Constitution makes this new venture international in its outlook, and the Club will be a meeting place for social intercourse and recreation on neutral ground. The management are desirous of providing amenities for the comfort and welfare of its members which will be second to none of any club in China.

A sum of $10,000, in debentures, drawing 4 per cent. is being raised, and the appeal is meeting with an encouraging response. Arrangements will be made whereby introduction from certain recognized clubs in Shanghai, or elsewhere, will entitle visitors to the use of the club's facilities, during the time of their stay in Hangchow.



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COLDER WEATHER IN HARBIN

Many Freeze to Death: Plight of Russian School Teachers: A New Census

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Dec. 22.

The weather is colder this season than it has been for many years and the Meteorological Station advises that the cold spell will not only continue but will take a colder turn still, therefore the public are making sure of having good winter clothing, those who pawned their furs in the spring being now compelled to find money somewhere to buy them out. Many of the Harbin residents place their furs and winter coats in the pawnshops, not so much for the sake of getting money advanced, but to make sure that they will be properly looked after during the summer months, as the pawnshops have special means of keeping away moths and taking care that no harm of any kind comes to the articles left in their charge. The severe cold is carrying off many of the poorer elements who have no shelter to sleep in, and who find almost certain death if they fall sleep in the open.

Along the main shopping street the string of clearance sales is increasing, most of the firms liquidating entirely and leaving Harbin, of which most owners are Jews. There are occasional spurts in business owing to large payments being made by the railway administration to discharged railway servants thus this week $300,000 is to be paid out and it is thought that at least the half of this will be spent in the shops.

Preparations for New Year's Eve are being carried out as usual, all the large restaurants advertising special attractions for the occasion, but the loss of about 10,000 residents must have some effect on the attendances, though it is possible that their places will be filled by the influx of new inhabitants. The spending capacity of the present railway servants is, however, below that of the former employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who received very high salaries.

New Yamato Hotel

The idea of having a Yamato Hotel in Harbin often has been broached, but now the matter has been finally settled and within a couple of months the Yamato Hotel here will be opened to the public. For this purpose a two-storey building which was used as the C. E. R. Board Offices, is being refitted and renovated, its long and broad corridors with rooms on either side being very suitable for a hotel.

On the ground floor the large boardroom will be altered into a dining-room and will have a lift fitted, communicating with the basement, where the kitchens will be situated. Other large rooms will be used for sitting-rooms, writing-rooms and billiard rooms. There will also be a few guest rooms on this floor, but the bulk of the guest rooms will be situated on the first floor, the total number exceeding fifty.

The new hotel will be within a stone's throw of the Central railway station and will thus be very convenient for transit passengers, but being in New Town, it is not in the business section of the city, where are all banks and large business premises. The new hotel will be managed as are the other Yamato Hotels in Manchoukuo and will therefore be very different in style to the Harbin hotels, which are all Russian, and whose meals are served in Russian fashion. There are many local residents who will will be glad to have a meal in European style, rather than in Russian.

Census to be Taken

The Government has given notice that a census of the entire population is to be taken on December 31, this to include all foreigners who are resident in Manchoukuo. The forms are to be sent out this month and officials will call at the beginning of January to collect them. Last year a census also was taken and it will be interesting to see the result, as there have been many changes during the past year, particularly in the number of Soviet citizens who have left and the number of Japanese and Koreans who have taken up their residence in their country.

Russian School Teachers

The Russian press is much agitated over the terrible conditions in which the teachers of Russian schools in Harbin live, as their salaries are far from adequate even for a living wage. There was a considerable outcry last year when it was found out that many teachers did not receive more than $10 per month, and then had to walk about a mile to their schools in the severe cold of winter. This winter the cold is much more severe and the unfortunate teachers do not even receive half of the amount that they got last year.

Under such circumstances it may well be asked how they manage to exist at all, the rate per lesson of one hour running into about eight cents. In this respect the British schools are in a better position, the teachers receiving adequate salaries, and the Soviet School which is subsidized by the Soviet Government, is still better off in every respect. In former days schools were never opened when the frosts exceeded a certain degree but at present children and teachers are attending the schools in the most intense cold.

Frost Cracks Rails

News have just come to hand that the passenger train from Harbin to Manchouli, which left here on December 16 in the morning, met with an accident at a station not far west of Tsitsihar, owing to the severe frost having cracked the rails. The last four coaches ran off the line, breaking away from the forward part of the train, which went on to Chalantun, as the four coaches could not be placed on the line again. Fortunately no one was injured, but traffic had to be suspended for a day until the line could be repaired.

To avoid delay in the service, passengers were brought to the spot from either side and transferred to the train on the other side of the breakdown. The frosts in that district have reached as much as fifty degrees below zero, Centigrade, during the night. Unless the severe weather ceases there are possibilities of further train accidents. In consequence of the delay European mails are arriving several days late.

Personal Notes

Mr. J. P. Price, H.M. Acting Consul met with an accident recently, slipping on the steps of the staircase leading to his flat. In falling, he had the misfortune to break a bone in his leg, this necessitating his immediate conveyance to hospital. The fracture was set by Dr. Rosenberg, who considers that the matter is not a very serious one and that Mr. Price soon will be able to get about again.

Mr. Simeon Kabalkin of the Anglo-Chinese Eastern Trading Co., Ltd, is at present lying seriously ill at his private house, suffering from inflammation of the lungs as well as a nervous breakdown. He is being attended to by two doctors and two Sisters of Mercy, as the case is considered a grave one.

Mr. N. L. Gondatti, formerly Governor-General of Eastern Siberia and now the head of the House Owners' Bank in Harbin, is recovering from the serious attack of nerves which struck him down last week. The doctors could prescribe nothing but complete rest, and there is now some hope that he will recover from his fits of unconsciousness and loss of memory.

Mr. K. A. Balser, who for several years has been German Consul at Harbin, has left for Home, travelling by the Asia express to Dairen, and thence to Europe via the Suez Canal. Many of the consular Body were at the station to see him off, as well as most of the members of the Harbin German colony. He is succeeded by Mr. Schultz, who, with his wife and family, arrived here from Manila last week, and who has already taken over the Consulate. Mr. Balser is not returning, as he has been appointed to an important position in the German Foreign Office. A new secretary has also arrived at the German Consulate, this being Mr. A. Schoeps, formerly secretary at Tientsin. Mr. F. Marx, who was the secretary here, has been appointed to the Tientsin German Consulate.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bolitho of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., passed through Harbin last week on their way to Europe on six months leave Mr. Bolitho was for several years manager of the Lopato Cigarette Factory in Harbin, but lately has been stationed at Mukden.

Poor Children of Harbin

Dec. 26.

Investigations have been made in Harbin regarding the conditions of life of the Russian teachers and their scholars in the poorer districts of the city, these investigations showing that in many cases the life of these people is terrible, having little food to eat and shelter of the meagrest, with no heating and no sanitary conveniences.

In the case of teachers, many of them have not received their salaries for several months, or have received such a small sum towards their salaries that it is insufficent to even pay the rent of the smallest room. There is a district of Harbin called Nahalova, where rooms can be had at from $5 per month upwards, but many of these are let in parts, each tenant inhabiting a corner. By thus crowding into one room, there is more warmth, the lack of fuel not being so apparent.

An inspection of the miserable tenements in which many of the scholars reside showed scenes of extreme poverty, children having practically nothing but a crust of bread to eat and in many cases clothing of the thinnest kind, in which they could not possibly go out in the severe cold. In one house the inspector found a woman holding a small baby to her body so as to keep it warm, while two other children sat huddled together trying to get some warmth into their emaciated bodies.

Many of these children lead a vagrant life, begging in the streets at all hours of the day and often in the night, but unfortunately their earnings in this manner are often used by their parents or employers for narcotics, while the small boys learn to smoke at an early age and grow up in an atmosphere where they hear gross words and learn to use them in their ordinary conversation. Coming out of hotels or restaurants the better class residents are constantly met by this class, who first beg for a copper, and then grossly insult the person to whom he applies, if money is not forthcoming.

Behind these begging children are often burly men, who would not hesitate to injure persons not giving donations, provided that they can get a chance in a side street. If the Russian Emigrant Bureau can do anything to improve the state of this class of Russians, they will be doing something for which they will receive the heartiest support of those who are better off.

Exploiters of Children

There are certain men who exploit children for the collection of money on the streets, standing watching from a selected spot to make sure that every copper the child receives is handed over. Often these men can be seen deliberately beating the child if the amount brought is too small. The press of the town refer to these men and the authorities on more than one occasion having made a round up and arrested a few, but they soon appear again to start their nefarious work.

The Manchoukuo Government, having received reports of the awful condition of the poor Russians of Harbin, decided to allot a larger sum for the alleviation of their needs, and to give all possible assistance to the Russian benevolent organizations which are doing good work here.

Amongst these is one, the "Foreign Association for Russian Relief which provides free dinners to the most deserving. At one time this association had considerable money donated to it and was able to feed several hundreds during the winter months, but now there is not the same amount available and the number has had to be limited to 150. There are unfortunately some British and American residents who are in dire straits and it behoves the foreign colony to look after its own nationals first, especially as the Russians now have their own organization.

Death of Simon Kabalkin

After about ten days' illness, Mr. Simon Kabalkin, assistant manager of the Anglo-Chinese Eastern Trading Co., Ltd., passed away on December 20 and his funeral took place from his own house in the Pristan area. Owing to the cold very few people followed the body to the cemetery, but there were very many at the house. An entire truck draped in black, carried the wreaths of which there were many from organizations, firms and friends. The late Mr. Kabalkin had faithfully and loyally worked for 21 years for the great British firm which has had much to do with the development of the been trade in Manchoukuo. It owns a large bean crushing mill and makes salad oil.

Maj.-Gen. Tirbak Murdered

A sensation was caused last week by the murder of Maj.-Gen. Tirbak, a Russian officer belonging to Ataman Semenoff's army, aged 45, who came to Harbin about a year ago and joined the Military Party of the Russian Emigrant Bureau. He was sent to the district which is generally known as Three Rivers Settlement to attend to the interests of the Russian emigrants there and very little was heard of him in this city, but his murder drew attention to his existence, especially when it was learned that he had been killed by a rifle bullet, which entered his head just below the left ear. Owing to the intense cold and the distance from Harbin, the body was only brought here last week.

A number of his officer comrades were at the station to meet the body which was in a coffin covered with a tarpaulin and the Russian tri-coloured flag spread over the top. The officers carried the coffin to a waiting hearse and then followed this to the Iversky Church. Here the wrappings were taken off and on arrival of the mother and wife, the coffin lid was lifted off for them to see the face of their son and husband.

It was only yesterday learned that Maj.-Gen. Tirbak was a British subject, having taken out naturalization papers in Australia in 1930. Though he came to Harbin a year ago, he did not register at the British Consulate and therefore the British authorities had no knowledge of him until his passport was brought to them a few days ago. In consequence of this the British Consul with two doctors examined the body and had a certificate of cause of death drawn up. Doubtless this is one of these cases which will never be cleared up.

New Defence Force

On Christmas Eve at the Railway Club a great meeting of the leaders of the new Self Defenders of Harbin City was held, Japanese, Manchoukuoans and Russians for the purpose of forming a special defence force in case of the city being attacked. The great hall of the Railway Club was beautifully decorated and the theatre hall was used for the official opening, the presidium sitting at a table on the stage. Speeches were made by the leaders of the three sections, the new scheme being warmly welcomed.

The Communication Department of the Harbin Municipality gave a dinner to representatives of the press yesterday and told them that seven new tramcars and 27 new buses would be delivered in Harbin in the Spring, it was hoped that communications in the city would be greatly improved. Lately there have no cases of trouble between passengers and staff of cars and buses, this showing that a better class of conductors had been engaged, but it was to be regretted that there were not yet sufficient vehicles to cope with the increased traffic.

A great effort is now being made to complete this building early in the new year, it being announced yesterday that only 5,000 kuobi was now wanted to settle all accounts. The inside of the building requires finishing touches, lavatory fittings and furniture and for the purpose of securing the remaining money a great ball will be held at the Moderne on January 19, all the halls to be engaged as well as the cinema hall for a special performance. The memory of the famous doctor is being ever kept before the public and the hospital carries on the benevolent work that he used to do and for which he was beloved by the whole of the poorer classes.

During the past three weeks the Tschurin and Brown Company have purchased some 40,000 pheasants at various points in North Manchoukuo the price in the market being about 30 cents a piece. These are now being despatched in refrigerator cars to Dairen at which port they will be shipped by a steamer and in a month London will be deluged with pheasants for which the shippers hope to get at least $3 each. The experiment of shipping such a large quantity of pheasants to London is being watched with great interest, and if successful Special means will be adopted to increase the number next year and have them in London in time for Christmas.

COLONIES OF PIGMIES IN N. MANCHURIA

Harbin Specialist to Fetch Some for Study

Dairen, Jan. 5.

The "Manchurian Daily News" reports that colonies of pygmies have been discovered in North Manchuria near the town of Wuchang.

Dr. Lu Tsu-wang, a noted specialist, is bringing 30 pygmies to Harbin for the purpose of making an extensive study of them. It is believed that excessive iron content in the North Manchurian soil is responsible for their stunted growth.

Reports declare that the adults are slightly under three feet tall.

The number of pygmies reported to have formed colonies has not been ascertained.

Reports from Harbin declare that the pygmies are living in primitive fashion and that their feet and arms are excessively small.—United Press.

CHINESE VICAR FOR ENGLISH PARISH

Rev. Addison Hsu of Kwangsi Preaches First Sermon

London, Dec. 29.

The first sermon ever preached by a Chinese clergyman, as curate of an English parish church, was heard today by a large congregation in Christ Church, Folkestone.

The vicar, with the consent of Dr. Cosmo Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, had invited the Rev. Addison Hsu, of Kwangsi, to act as temporary curate for a few months.

Mr. Hsu accepted the invitation with the object of learning the methods of work in an English parish before introducing them in China. He preached his first sermon to-day.—Reuter.

Mr. Hsu, says Havas, joined the Church of England at the age of fifteen, whilst studying in a school conducted by the Church Missionary Society.

COMMUNIST RUMOURS IN KIENSI

Troop Movements: Air Mails Slow During Winter

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiensi, Kwei., Dec. 12.

Just at present we are being treated to some more Communist rumours. It started with news that the troops stationed here were to be moved to Tsunyi for holding the border of Hunan over about Tungren. The troops at Tsunyi were being moved to Tungren and the ones here were to replace them or perhaps follow them on to Tungren.

The Magistrate was commissioned to find men and horses for transport to Tsunyi, the next day. But next day no troops left. The following day, however, two regiments got away, but toward Kweiyang instead of Tsunyi. We are now told that the Division H. Q. is to be moved to Longli, one stage Southeast of Kweiyang.

Opium suppression is being taken seriously by the people now A couple of days ago I overheard some men who are in the oil-making business discussing the outlook. They say people are planting very little poppy so next year the poppy seed, which is the principal source here, will be lacking. There will be many such repercussions to the opium suppression, and Kweichow will face great difficulties. It now is accepted that opium will have to go.

Flurry of Currency

There was a bit of a flurry in the currency business recently. Naturally people wondered whether this was the beginning of a slump of all the paper money in circulation. But ere long it was stated on government authority that these rumours were wihout foundation and the Hunan notes are to be used as usual. An item in the Kweiyang newspaper stated that some tricky merchants had prepared large amounts of silver in different places and then set these rumours going for the purpose of buying up the notes when the price fell. Perhaps this was true; no one who really knows is telling.

The interdict on use of silver currency is not being enforced in Kweichow so far as I know. Very likely here will be a lenient interpretation of the law away here so far in the interior where there is no possibility of sending silver out of the country.

A few days ago I saw an airmail letter which had taken 16 days from Shanghai, almost as long as it takes letters by ordinary coolie service. Of course the delay was due to weather conditions. With the intervening mountains covered with clouds and the Kweichow landing field perhaps only 300 feet below the cloud ceiling and absolutely no sort of assistance for finding the field and landing no sane pilot would take off from Chungking. Airmail service to Kweichow and Yunnan will be very fitful during the winter season.

JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS

League Inquiry on German Complaints of Treatment

Geneva, Jan. 6.

The minutes of the recent private session of the Mandates Commission have just been published, and they show that Mr. Ito, the Japanese delegate, was cross-examined for two days concerning every branch of activity in the Japanese mandated islands.

The principal complainant was a German named Voight, who in a petition to the Commission, complained of the treatment accorded him when he visited the islands for the benefit of his health. He spoke of "intolerable suspicion and vexatious supervision."

M. Rappard, the Swiss member of the Commission, who prepared the report, states that as a request of enquiries, the mandatory power denied that Herr Voight was ill-treated or that his freedom was unlawfully restricted. It declared that the officials were actuated by a desire to make the German's stay pleasant.

In this connection M. Rappard mentions in his report that the "information furnished by the mandatory power does not seem to be wholly satisfactory."

Mr. Ito expressed the opinion the matter raised the great difference between the civilisation of the East and the West and affirmed there were no soldiers or sailors on the islands.

The Netherlands member, M. Orts, interrogated Mr. Ito regarding an authoritative article in the "Japan Chronicle" of December 14, stating that the islands were valuable as air ports en route to Australia—outposts of defence. The Japanese delegate promised to obtain information on the subject and a reply to the question why a large wireless station was not shown on the map furnished, although other public services were marked.—Reuter.

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GRAY DAY FOR CHUNGKING

All Outside Walls to Have Same Colour: 410,000 Men Work on One Highway

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chungking, Dec. 26.

Last week orders were issued that all outside walls must be washed gray before the end of the year. The entire city is now being transformed from its red, blue, black and other coloured walls to one drab and gray in colour. Some interpret this to mean protection against possible air raids, others claim it is only a part of the New Life Movement and a desire for uniformity, while still others say that some enterprising mason saw his men out of work because of the hard times up this way, and sensed an opportunity to put several thousands of his craft to work. This general clean-up of the city is worth while.

Over on the south bank of the river, opposite the city, numerous anti-aircraft towers are being erected. There will be a total of about fifty, dotting the hills and lower mountains. This seems to be part of the general scheme for the protection of the city in times of stress.

Noted Educationalist Here

Dr. Chang Po-ling, President of Nankai University, Tientsin, is on an extended trip into Szechuen and will spend two weeks or more in this vicinity. He is speaking in Government Schools and to smaller groups, and is heard with profit and interest. On Saturday afternoon, December 13 the city Y.M.C.A. tendered him a reception to which about 300 prominent citizens were invited. Dr. Chang spoke of the great work done by the "Y," and the service rendered. He asked those present for their co-operation in the work which the Y.M.C.A. is doing.

Mission Meeting Projected

Bishop John Gowdy, accompanied by Mrs. Gowdy, arrived from Foochow this morning, to conduct the West China Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, to be held here early in January. For many years there have been two such Conference, one in Chengtu and one in Chunking. This year there will be a joint conference.

Some are hoping this will become permanent, since travel between the two cities is far different from what it was a few years ago. By car or by motor truck it can usually be made in two days; if one is in a hurry it can be done by air in two hours or less.

Also, a large force of men are at work on the main highway now and will have it in good condition once again before the end of the year. It is claimed by the officers here that they now have 410,000 men at work on this one road.

Christmas Cheer

The children's party was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. V. Latimer on the Monday before Christmas. The programme was given by the children of Mr. and Mrs. James Endicott and Dr. and Mrs. Max Gentry. Miss Nina Moresoff was prominent in the plays given, and also danced twice to the delight of those present. Master Willard Gentry presided, having flown down from Chengtu on Sunday. On Saturday he came to within ten miles of Chunking, when the plane had to return to Chengtu because of the fog over the landing field. He covered the distance three times in the two days.

For the first time this year, Christmas cards in English as well as in Chinese can be purchased on the street here. These were brought in from Shanghai, and gives one the feeling that we are beginning to keep in touch with world interests and events. Also, on Christmas Night those who have radios in the home were able to listen in on London and to hear the King's Christmas message. We got it at 10 p.m.

Rickshaw Coolies and Rickshaws

An inspection of the rickshaws in use has been going on for a week or more and already more than 2,500 have been declared unfit for service. Three days ago the coolies appeared in new short jackets of native blue cloth, with white Roman figures three inches high across the back.

These correspond to the number on the rickshaw, and the jacket is to be transferred to the new puller when a change is made. Once again, we are keeping in touch with the world, as evidenced by the Roman numerals.

Money Matters

After the calling in of the Local Bank Notes last Autumn at a 20 per cent. discount, much concern was voiced and much distress was engendered. The Bank hoped to shield themselves to some degree from this heavy loss by declaring that deposits became transfer money, or "hua tiao." The cost of getting actual cash fluctuated from seven or eight to 25 per cent. This "hua tiao" is now being done away with, and stands at 2 per cent. discount only.

Also if one wishes to transfer his account to a current account in the same bank, he can do so without loss. This low rate has brought Christmas cheer to many depositors who never heard of Christmas, but who recognize the attitude on the part of the banks to do the right thing. The Central Government has also had something to do with it, in its effort for a stable currency in the Province.

It has just been announced that in November there were 310,975 people in this city, of whom 139 are foreigners. During the month there were 113 births and 379 deaths. Also, the Garrison Commander has issued orders that no firecrackers may be fired at night and that all kinds of business must be suspended at eleven o'clock at night, and that free passage on the streets will not be permitted after midnight.

The "Wise" Men's Club

For some weeks a small committee has been at work on preliminary preparations for the launching of a Y's Men's Club under the patronage of the Y.M.C.A. A constitution and By-Laws were prepared, following closely the lines presented by the international organization. The membership is limited to men between the ages of 25 and 45, with provision for associate members who might have passed the age limit.

A list of 42 names were presented at the time of the first meeting, all for active membership with one exception, and he was a foreigner who was beyond the specified age.

The innaugural meeting was held on Friday night, December 20, in the reception hall of the Y.M.C.A., beginning at five o'clock. More than thirty men out of the 42 constituent members were present. Mr. Tseng Li-san of the Salt Inspectorate was asked to act as chairman of the meeting. He introduced Mr. H. B. Gao, Secretary, who told of the movement around the world, and in turn asked Mr. Tsai to present a proposed constitution and by-laws. The election of officers was then in order. A ballot was taken without nominations. While the ballots were being counted a photograph was flashed, and dinner was served.

The result of the balloting was presented and the following officers and committeemen were declared elected:—

Mr. Tseng Li-san, president, Salt Inspectorate, Mr. Wu Tien-shan, vice-president, Director of Education. Mr. W. W. Hsieh, secretary, Young Brothers Bank. Mr. Lien Dzi-jui, treasurer, Dean of the Chungking High School; board of Directors: Mr. Liu Fu-wu, Bank of China; Mr. Yang Bing-tso, Editor; Mr. Tao Tso-sen, Insurance, Dr. Li Dzi-yiu, Physician, and Superintendent of the Syracuse-in-China Hospital.

It is interesting to note that of the 42 names presented at this initial meeting, more than 90 per cent. are college and university men, and at least five were educated abroad. There are 21 professions represented.

The regular meetings of the Club will be held on the first Friday of the month, with dinner to follow. I am informed that the club has made application for registration with the Government as a social and religious organization, non-political.

SIAMESE MINISTER IN JAPAN

Tour to Study Political and Social Conditions

Tokyo, Dec. 30.

The Siamese Minister of Home Affairs, Luang Prandit Manudharm, arrived at Yokohama to-day to study political, economic and social conditions in Japan.

According to the "Asahi Shimbun," Mr. Yunosuke Yahukawa, former managing director of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, will be despatched to Siam and the Netherlands East Indies as the head of a mission which will study economic conditions there and promote friendship with Japan.

Mr. Yasukawa, it is stated, plans to leave at the end of next month and will be gone six months.—Reuter.

CHINESE JOURNALISTS ORGANIZE PROTEST

Peiping, Jan. 1.

The inaugural meeting of the Chinese Journalists' Association of Peiping and Tientsin was held this morning at the Western Returned Students' Club. More than 30 journalists, representing a number of well known Chinese papers in Peiping and Tientsin, attended.

It is expected that the Association will send a telegram to the National Government and the Central Kuomintang in Nanking urging them to abolish press censorship.—Reuter.

THE POLITENESS OF BICYCLE RIDERS

Alight When Acquaintance Approaches

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tenghsien, Shantung, Dec. 23.

Autonomy of North China can be discussed without changing the complection of affairs so long as business continues to progress. One of our large stores has just collapsed. This store was used as a deposit for money something like a bank, so it has ruined many small investors. A fight occurred because a debt was being paid in paper money instead of silver—the creditor not realizing that silver had been taken from circulation.

The silversmiths are in despair as they are required to use other metal than silver and they do not know how to work it.

There has been some progress here along business lines, foreign goods being more and more brought in, and the price has run 10 per cent. The bicycle is now a common sight, and many of the riders preserve the old time idea of politeness to alight when an acquaintance approaches on foot. From a Chinese point of view no one can ride past a friend even on so humble a thing as a wheel-barrow! Donkeys are led through the streets and not ridden. When the motor car is more used this custom will naturally be discontinued.

Speaking of the progressiveness of the interior of China one of our youngsters remarked that progress was being made because we could now buy bananas! The fruit market has improved wonderfully. Perhaps the study of vitamins in the hygiene taught in schools now has something to do with the popularity of fruit.

A crowd of school children (U.S.A.) have just come through on train from Pyengyang Korea, having no trouble except from crowding. For some reason these trains are always over full and an extra coach is not provided.

No More Foot Binding

The railway has just completed a strikingly attractive large building to be used as school rooms for the employees of the company and for the children of the staff and servants. China has always favoured education and now many schools are in evidence with quite a number of girls attending. Since foot-binding is officially being controlled the girls are more willing to attend school. The church schools here have over 500 in attendance.

An effort is being made to educate the country folk using the 1,000 character books. A semi-monthly magazine has been started in Shantung for this purpose and as it is helped financially by the church a good deal of Christian teaching is printed on its pages.

Any new characters, not in the 1,000, are noted and the phonetic is placed alongside. Difficult expressions are also explained. It is called "Tien Chia," "Country or Field Home." It has articles along agricultural lines, hygiene, religion and anything helpful to the improvement of households and some humour. It promises to be quite worth while.

A Holy Snake

Nothing seems to get the populace so excited as the finding of a "dawang," which is a snake that they say embodies the spirit that rules the waters. We have asked numbers of people, and studied the literature, but no one seems to know the distinguishing traits of a common snake and of the one called dawang. One was found in the home of our Han Lin and the crowds that collected at his door were so annoying that he required them to take it to the country, so the end is not known.

Mr. Parsons, of Tasmania, C.I.M. is now here. He has just been permitted to leave Chinese Turkestan after three years residence. Russia would not give a passport for passage through Siberia so he had to travel the cart road which starts at Kalgan. By the use of trucks and camels they managed to get through. He has a thrilling story of adventure and escapes.

We recommend Tenghsien to those of your correspondents who complain of night noises in Shanghai. They will find Tenghsien as quiet as an African desert—for hours not a sound of any kind. The silence almost oppresses.

RELIEF HEAD WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

Nanking, Jan. 5.

In deference to the wishes of General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Chairman of the General Relief Commission, has withdrawn his resignation.

Arriving here from Shanghai yesterday morning, Mr. Hsu resumed his duties at the Commission and will confer with General Chiang to-morrow concerning relief matters.—Kuo Min.

BANDIT GANG IN WESTERN HILLS

Villagers Terrorized by Band from Charhar

Peiping, Dec. 31.

Much anxiety and fear prevails among villages in the more distant parts of the Western Hills because of the activities of bandits who have arrived there from Charhar. These bandits, who are reported to number 200, are followers of Liu Kwei-tang and are well armed.

Foreigners who penetrated into the Hills over the week-end found something approaching panic prevailing in villages along the Hun River. Almost all women and children had fled to safer parts and only a few men were left in each village, most of these being ready to flee.

These foreigners reached Yenchih, about 45 miles from Peiping, last Friday evening only to find the village almost deserted, the bandits having reached Tatsun, ten miles north of Yenchih. They crossed the railway at Shachen, one station above Hwailai, marching southward across the Great Wall and entered Tatsun last Thursday.

The foreigners concerned returned immediately from Yenchih to Anchiachwang, one day's march from Sanchiatien up the Hun river, arriving after dark. Their approach to Anchiachwang caused considerable trouble as the villagers thought they were the advance guard of the bandits, most of the people hurriedly gathering a few things together and fleeing from the village. Most of their women-folk had left during the day.

Reports of the direction of the bandits were difficult to verify, the general belief being that they were heading westwards towards Chaitang. There are no troops or police in the Hun river valley, which area has been peaceful and free from all banditry for many months.—Reuter.

TROOPS ENCOUNTER RED FORCES

Attempt to Cross Hunan Border Into Kweichow

Peiping, Dec. 31.

Reds and Government troops are at grips in south-west Hunan, according to reliable reports from Hankow reaching Peiping to-day.

One group of Reds belonging to Ho Lung endeavoured to cross the border of Hunan into Kweichow but met strong opposition on the border as a result of which they turned round and began to retreat northwards.

They were followed by troops and, on December 28, fighting was reported to be in progress in the area between Hengkiang and Kiangyang in south-west Hunan, while the situation at Chihkiang, a nearby town, was reported to be tense as it was feared that that city might become involved.

The provincial government was asked to provide protection for foreigners in that Chihkiang area. It is known that there are nine American missionaries in Chihkiang.

Heavy troop movements from other parts of Hunan towards Chihkiang are reported.—Reuter.

BRITISH OFFICER FOUND DEAD

Heart Failure of Lt.-Col. Hearle in Hongkong

Hongkong, Dec. 30.

Lt.-Col. Arthur Basset Hearle, R.A., was found dead this morning in his apartment at Peak Mansions. It is believed that death was due to heart failure.

Lt.-Col. Hearle, who was 51 years old, had been Commander of the Royal Artillery at Hongkong since 1934.

He was the son of Lt.-Col. Parkins Hearle, R.M.L.I., and was educated at King's School, Rochester, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

He served throughout the Great War, awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in despatches. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1930.—Reuter.

MUKDEN EXPRESS SCENE OF SHOOTING AFFRAY

Eight Injured by Three Intruders Near Luanchow

Peiping, Jan. 4.

An attempt was made to hold up the Peiping-Mukden express near Luanchow yesterday afternoon and ended in eight persons being injured, two of them seriously. Three men, travelling as passengers, boarded the train near Luanchow. Producing revolvers, they took charge of the dining-car and demanded that the captain of the train crew should go forward and order the engineer to halt the train. He refused and, while the argument was going on, Japanese train-guards entered the car, whereupon firing began.

One of the three intruders was hit, but he and his two companions finally escaped by jumping from the moving train. The injured included a Japanese gendarme, a Japanese passenger, and five Chinese passengers. The two persons seriously injured both were Chinese passengers. —Reuter.

Tientsin, Jan. 4.

Reports received here state that the three men responsible for the affray belong to the Peace Preservation Corps in the autonomous state of East Hopei. They are alleged to have demanded that the express be brought to a halt so as to allow them to disembark at Changchiachwang, where it normally does not stop.—Reuter.

THREE NEW PEERS FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, Dec. 26.

Baronetcies were conferred this afternoon by the Emperor upon three high officials in recognition of their distinguished services during the Manchurian and Shanghai incidents. The officials honoured were: Admiral M. Osumi, Navy Minister since December, 1931; Gen. S. Araki, member of the Supreme War Council, who was Minister of War during the Manchurian Incident; and Gen. Honjo, Chief Aide-de-Camp, who commanded the Kwantung Army at the time of the Mukden outbreak of September 18, 1931.—Rengo.

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CHINESE HONOURS LIST PUBLISHED

Orders of the Celestial Flag and the Sacred Tripod: Distinctions for Defence Force Leaders

Nanking, Jan. 1.

On the occasion of New Year's Day, Mandates were issued by the National Government conferring decorations on officers of the National Land, Naval and Air Forces.

Two kinds of decorations were conferred, namely, the Yun-Hui Hsun-Chang (Order of the Celestial Flag); and the Pao-Ting Hsun-Chang (Order of the Sacred Tripod).

The following are awarded the Yun-Hui Hsun-Chang, First Class:—

Gen.—Chiang Chung-cheng (Chiang Kai-shek), President of the Military Affairs Commission.

Gen.—Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War.

Gen.—Chu Pei-te, Director of the Administrative Office of the Military Affairs Commission.

Gen.—Tang Sheng-chih, Inspector-General of Military Training.

Gen.—Yen Hsi-shan, Director of the Taiyuan Pacification Headquarters and newly appointed Vice-President of the Military Affairs Commission.

Gen.—Li Tsung-Jen, Commander of the Kwangsi Provincial Forces and newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit-suppression Forces for the Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow Border.

Gen.—Feng Yu-hsiang, newly appointed Vice-President of the Military Affairs Commission.

Gen.—Chen Chi-tang, Commander of the Kwangtung Provincial Forces and concurrently member of the Military Affairs Commission.

Secondary Honours

The following are awarded the Yun-Hui Hsun-Chang, Second Class:—

Lt.-Gen. Chien Ta-chun, Chief-of-Staff of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters of the North-western Bandit-suppression Forces.

Adm.—Chen Shao-kuan, Minister of the Navy.

Gen.—Liu Chih, Pacification Commissioner for Honan and Anhwei.

Gen.—Ho Cheng-chun, Director of the Hankow Pacification Headquarters.

Gen.—Chu Shao-liang, Director of the Lanchow Pacification Headquarters.

Gen.—Liu Hsiang, Chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Government and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Szechuan Bandit-suppression Forces.

Gen.—Yang Hu-cheng, Director of the Sian Pacification Headquarters.

Gen.—Hsu Yuan-chuan, Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit-suppression Forces for the Hupeh-Hunan-Szechuan Border.

Gen.—Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander of the Kwangsi Provincial Forces and concurrently newly appointed Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit-suppression Forces for the Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow Border.

Gen.—Lung Yun, Chairman of the Yunnan Provinvial Government and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Route Army of the Bandit-suppression Forces.

Gen.—Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the 3rd Route Army.

Gen.—Sung Che-yuan, Pacification Commissioner for Hopei and Charhar.

Gen.—Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit-suppression Forces for the Szechuan-Shensi-Kansu border.

Gen.—Shang Chen, Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the 32nd Army.

Gen.—Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the 33rd Army.

Gen.—Yang Ai-yuan, Commander of the 34th Army.

Gen.—Fu Tso-i, Chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the 35th Army.

Gen.—Ku Chu-tung, Director of the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission at Chungking.

Gen.—Chiang Ting-wen, Director of the Changchow (Fukien) Pacification Headquarters.

Gen.—Chen Tiao-yuan, President of the Military Advisory Council.

Lt.-Gen.—Chen Cheng, Director of the Ichang Provisional Office of the President of the Military Affairs Commission.

Lt.-Gen.—Yang Yung-tai, Secretary-General of the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission at Chungking.

The following are awarded the Pao-Ting Hsun-Chang, First Class:—

Gen.—Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the Kiangsi Provincial Peace Preservation Corps.

Gen.—Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Route Army of the Bandit-suppression Forces.

The following are awarded the Pao-Ting Hsun-Chang, Second Class:—

Lt.-Gen.—Wei Li-huang, Commander of the 14th Army and concurrently Field-Commander of the Bandit-suppression Forces for the Fukien - Chekiang - Anhwei - Kiangsi border.

Lt.-Gen.—Lo Cho-ying, Commander of the 18th Army.

Lt.-Gen.—Liu Ho-ting, Commander of the 39th Army.

Lt.-Gen.—Li Yun-heng, Commander of the 16th Army.

Lt.-Gen.—Yuan Shao-chang, Commander of the 57th Division.

Lt.-Gen.—Kuo Ssu-yin, Garrison Commander for Kweiyang, provincial capital of Kweichow.—Kuo Min.

JAPAN OPENS ADDIS ABABA LEGATION

New Legation at Cairo Also Opens

Tokyo, Jan. 5.

Japanese Legations were officially opened at Addis Ababa and Cairo on January 1, the Foreign announced to-day.

Mr. T. Suzuki, Charge d'Affaires in the Ethiopian capital, will present his credentials to Emperor Haile Selassie when the latter returns from the front. The Legation is temporarily quartered in the Imperial Hotel in Addis Ababa.

Mr. T. Amagi, Japanese Consul-General in Alexandria, is acting as the Chargé d'Affaires of the Legation in Egypt pending the appointment of a Minister.

Circles close to the Gaimusho believe that Mr. K. Fujii, Councillor of the Japanese Embassy in London, who has taken a prominent part in the naval disarmament conference, will be appointed to head the legation in Cairo.—Domei.

HUNT FOR MURDERER OF TOBACCO MAN

Honan Authorities Urged to Spare No Pains

Nanking, Jan. 5.

That the Honan Provincial authorities be instructed to take prompt measures for the apprehension of the murderers of Mr. Wu Ting-sheng, Chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Tobacco Merchants' Guild, is urged in telegrams to the Ministry of Finance and the Executive Yuan from various quarters, including the Internal Revenue Administration, the Ningpo Residents' Association, the Fenghua Residents' Association, the family of the deceased and the Shanghai 1st District Citizens' Association.

The messages point out that Mr. Wu devoted over 40 years of his life for the promotion and development of the native tobacco industry. Upon his recommendation, the Ministry of Finance established in 1934 a Committee for the Improvement of Leaf Tobacco under the Internal Revenue Administration, and appointed him Chairman of the Committee.

In the discharge of his duties, Mr. Wu had always shown the greatest impartiality, especially with regard to the prohibition of the secret sale of leaf tobacco. His impartial and strict attitude in the latter respect, however, aroused the animosity of the unscrupulous, with the result that he was assassinated in Hsuchang, Honan, on December 30.

The Government is therefore urged to conduct an immediate investigation into the deplorable affair, with a view to bringing the culprits to justice.—Kuo Min.

WEDDINGS

Mann-Hampson

The wedding of Miss N. E. Hampson and Mr. H. J. Mann took place in Yokohama on December 23.

The bride who was given away by Captain H. Morton Jack, was dressed in a gown of ivory velvet, cut on simple lines. She wore a halo hat to match and carried a bouquet of tea roses.

Mr. J. L. Dunkley acted as best man. Later, a reception was held at the Grand Hotel. The honeymoon is being spent in Myanoshita. The bride was formerly on the staff of the Country Hospital and the bridegroom is connected with the P. and O. Steamship Company. They will make their future home in England.

COMPULSORY LABOUR IN WUCHANG

To Replace City Wall with Modern Wide Road

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchang Dec 17.

The last few weeks have been very quiet round Wuhan. We have escaped all disasters, and have not even been threatened by them. Politically too, there has been nothing eventful happening. Yet business remains very slack, and there is much unemployment. The price of rice is still fairly high, though it has not been effected by the change in the currency. For some days after the change, coppers were very scarce; it was announced that this was because people were smuggling them away, but in fact it was because no one was willing to bring out the coppers that they had, because of a rumour that they were all to be taken to make ammunition. So the shops were giving eggs and packets of vegotables as small change.

Now the uncertainty is passed, and the coppers have appeared again, with the new advantage of a fixed rate of exchange between them and the dollar—6,000 cash or 300 big coppers to the dollar, instead of the former fluctuating 6,400 or 6,200 cash to the dollar. It does however mean a further rise in the cost of living for the very poor.

All Men Must Work

The system of compulsory labour for all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five has begun. Every man has to do three days' work; the men are enrolled 6,000 at a time. In all there will be about 60,000 men in Wuchang who will have to give their labour. Students and teachers are to do their three days in the winter vacation; it will also be possible to pay another man to do one's work, so that this form of service is not yet mixing together all classes of the community. The labour is being used to level the old city wall, beginning from the Big East Gate. It is planned that a wide road shall run round the city in place of the wall and moat. The workers do not look to the passer-by as if they were over-straining themselves in their digging and carrying of the soil, but already the place looks quite different from inside the city for the levelling of the wall has opened a fine view of the open country beyond.

There is talk again of moving the Wuchang City Railway Station to the Big East Gate. This is welcome news to those who have to get on or off the train in Wuchang. The present station is a mile and a half away from the main road at the end of a pretty but lonely and rough road, which at night time has a reputation for footpads. The "Long Street" is being widened, houses are already being pulled down on both sides, where they have not already been built well back after fires and rebuilding.

There has been some attempt to employ refugees and those in great need through unemployment on the road making. But it has not been altogether successful, though there are many who are said to be starving. Some are men who have had education and are too proud to work with their hands. There is a good deal of talk about these people, but their number cannot be great.

November was, say the old inhabitants, unusually cold and wet. Now at the beginning of December, there has been a little snow and there is frost at night. It increases the distress of the workless, but the farmers are pleased. After two very mild winters, we shall perhaps have a severe one.

Splendid State Funeral

The funeral of President Li Yuan-hung was very splendid. In spite of cold and damp weather, enormous numbers of people attended, but only those with tickets were able to take part in the procession or even to come close to it. Those coming across to Wuchang from Hankow in the afternoon found the strange sight of a Hanyangmen without a single rickshaw to be seen. The grave of the President is at Tsotaochuan (The Viceroy's Well). Already a number of the great figures of the Republic have been buried there, but none have so beautiful a position as President Li. The grave is on a little hill, among some tall pine trees; the land falls away in front to a few farms half hidden in the folds of the ground; beyond is the South Lake with more hills behind. It is a remote and peaceful place.

During November the Y.M.C.A. team of speakers visited Wuchang. The National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. as part of its youth and religion movement has arranged for these speakers to visit ten cities in China. The team consists of Dr. W. Y. Chen of Fukien Christian College, Dr. Y. C. Tu of Shanghai College and Miss P. S. Tseng of Changsha. During their five days in Wuchang, they conducted about forty meetings of different kinds, besides having many personal interviews. Some of the meetings were for public lectures, some were for speeches in the schools, both missionary and Government, some were for discussion with special groups of teachers and church leaders. Almost everywhere they met with a good response. There was opportunity for handing in questions which were answered publicly; the questions covered a wide range, but the majority were about war and the national crisis. Of those who were specially interested by their message, four groups have been formed, besides those in the mission schools, to continue the study of Christianity and its meaning for to-day.

Someone who had been absent from Wuchang for many years was asked what differences he especially noticed in the present city from that of thirty years ago—were not the new streets much finer and the motor cars an astonishing contrast with the old chairs? But he said that what struck him most was to see women and girls everywhere, going about freely, whereas thirty years ago only men were on the streets with an old woman very occasionally.

ONLY ONE SOLUTION FOR FILIPINOS

Continuation of Commonwealth Indefinitely

Washington, Jan. 2.

A continuation of the Commonwealth Government in the Philippine Islands for an indefinite period is the only solution for the political and economic problems of the Islands, declared Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont in an interview to-day. Senator Gibson recently returned from Manila where he attended the inauguration of the Commonwealth.

"My first visit to the Islands last autumn," he asserted, "more than ever convinced me that the Philippines must rely on the United States for security. It is my opinion that the Filipinos will encounter extreme difficulty in maintaining complete independence."

Senator Gibson expressed the opinion that an investigation would disclose many inequitable aspects of the administration of territorial affairs, and would also result in the gathering of much needed information regarding the internal problems of the nation's dependencies.—United Press.

NATIONAL LIBRARY'S NEW VENTURE IN PEIPING

Peiping, Dec. 27.

Beginning next month, the National Library of Peiping will embark upon a new bibliographical venture in having catalogue cards for Chinese books printed for distribution. In view of the urgent demand for such a service in China, the library hopes to be able to standardize cataloguing practices in China and to minimize the unnecessary duplication of labour and expense in copying cards by handwriting, and also to furnish adequate bibliographical information to scholars and libraries both in China and abroad.

The scope will be limited for the time being to Chinese books published after January, 1935, but cards for books published prior to 1935 will be printed as soon as funds permit. During the period of experimentation the library expects to print approximately 5,000 titles annually.—Reuter.

CHINESE VESSEL SINKS OFF SHANTUNG COAST

The Chinese ss. Hengtung, on the Tsingtao-Shiu Chiu service, which left Tsingtao about the end of last month, carrying over 500 bags of rice and over 50 passengers, has sunk into the bottom of the sea after striking submerged rocks near the Tsai Tang Island. Both the crew and passengers were rescued, but the vessel and her cargo were a total loss.

N. K. K. SHIPS FOR SINGAPORE

Tokyo, Jan. 5.

Following an agreement with Japanese shipping firms in Singapore, the Government-sponsored Nanyo Kaiun Kaisha to-day announced the inauguration of triangular service, linking Japan, Java and Singapore.

The Nanyo Kaiun Kaisha was formed last September by a merger of South Seas lines of four major shipping firms to compete effectively with the Netherlands' Java-China-Japan Lijn.—Domei.

RAILWAY FARES CUT

Nanking, Jan. 5.

Passenger fares on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway have been reduced from New Year's Day.

With the 3rd class rate as basis, the fare for every kilometer is now .15 cent instead of .17 cent. A trip between Nanking and Tientsin, therefore, costs $15.20, 3rd class. The second-class fare is double (30.40) and the first-class fare treble ($45.60). —Kuo Min.

WICKED "USQUEBAUGH IN HIS EEN"

Tsingtao Goes Wilthout St. Andrew's Dance

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsingtao, Dec. 27.

St. Andrew's Day is said to have really commenced in the morning at the Club when two of the Elect met and the following conversation was overheard:—

MacPorridge:—"Great Chieftain o' the puddin' race."

MacHaggis:—"Fash wi' unco pawky."

To the mere unkilted barbarous Sassenach the drift of the conversation is not crystal clear but ask any gallant Hielan' man with his pibroch in one hand his dram in the other and a wicked usquebaugh in his een has stalked many a sporran in the wild glens o' Bawbee—well personally I should not ask him—but anyhow the local Scots decided not to give a St. Andrew's Ball this year.

On the other hand there were a number of parties the members of which foregathered later—some of them much later—at the Tsingtao Cafe which was suitably decorated for the great occasion. A certain number of reels (some reel and some imitation), a couple of Paul Jones and a "Stripping the Willow" were performed.

After the last named one of the onlookers was seen to appear very morose and when asked his trouble replied savagely that he had understood the announcer to say:—"The next dance will be a "Stripping the Widow." Certain barbarous dances termed 'Fox Trots,' 'Waltzes' and such like were interspersed here and there but somewhat faintheartedly.

Dances of the Elect

The dances of the Elect were executed with undoubted vigour but to some (obviously NOT of the Elect) the most important feature of the dances seemed to be the unceasing and meaningless emmission of howls and yells whenever they felt "so disposed." It is said that the Elect bore all this with their customary patience and fortitude, attributing most of these eccentricities to the potency of the haggis which the non-Elect had generously but rashly absorbed.

At one juncture a desperate character appeared on the scene arrayed in full evening dress (Sassenach) with the exception of his tie in lieu of which he wore a strip of what at a distance resembled the Royal Stuart tartan. Certain of the absolutely Elect are reported to have implored him with tears of haggis in their eyes to discard this emblem and resume the white tie of a blameless life which the D.C. is said to have done with a hollow groan and a faint hiccough. Anyhow it all went on into the "wee sma' hours" and rumour hath it that at the later stages several exhilarating events took place which were not even remotely connected with St. Andrew. Jimmy Elder's Band as usual gave of their best and altogether it was a very hearty evening and morning though possibly not quite such a joyous Sunday afternoon.

Personalities

Consular changes here are the very welcome return of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Handley Derry after the transfer of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wallis. Mr. K. Bumstead's transfer to Canton lost Tsingtao an excellent sportsman, a keen supporter of threatricals and a real good fellow. This gap however has been very adequately filled by the return of an old friend in the person of Mr. Keith Tribe whose all round activities are too well known to call for any further repetition. All his friends rejoice to see him again.

Mr. Collins an old and popular member of the Tsingtao community has been paying us a visit and renewing numerous friendships.

Winter has decided to take the stage earlier this year and cold winds are the order of the day and the night.

Unlike last year Jack Frost has taken a firm hold—at times to the extent of 20 degrees of frost and there appears to be every chance in the near future of a skater's Paradise. To the chilly mortal have come the unwelcome tidings that January is going to make December look silly in the way of temperatures. But so long as the sun shines—which it does generously in Tsingtao—what do Tsingtaoites care! A stern winter is is the harbinger of a genial Spring. "If Winter comes."

Business conditions continue to be unfavourable but if rumours of improving signs in Shanghai are reliable, Tsingtao reasonably may expect a welcome reaction.

The political situation does not seem to have caused much local perturbation—thanks probably to a sane and sound Administration—and any rumours of the possibility of the resignation of our Mayor have been gratefully dissipated.

The International Club have just embarked on a squash court which judging by the well deserved popularity of the game in Shanghai, should prove a valuable asset both to the members and visitors.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

A.O.F.C. OFFICERS' TRIAL IN U.S. COURT OPENS

Dr. Sellett Explains Charges: Clients Said to Have Paid for Stocks Without Owning Them

ON Friday, in the U.S. Court for China, before Judge Milton J. Helmick, the trial was opened of Mr. Frank Jay Raven, President and Director, and of Mr. John Warner Brown, Vice-President and Director, of the American-Oriental Finance Corporation, Federal Inc., U.S.A., on sixteen charges of embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, false pretences, and larceny by trickery in connection with their official positions and dealings with the American-Oriental Finance Corporation (one of the affiliated companies of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, now in liquidation).

Mr. Felthan Watson, U.S. District Attorney, with Dr. George Sellett, special assistant, prosecuted on behalf of the U.S. Government, while Mr. Raven was represented by Mr. R. T. Evans (of Tientsin), and Mr. Warner Brown by Mr. C. S. Franklin and Mr. W. C. Watson.

Full details of the charges upon which the accused were arraigned appeared in the "North-China Herald" last week.

There was a crowded Court when Dr. Sellett rose to outline the case for the prosecution. The A.O.F. Corporation, he said, started out largely as a holding corporation, but in the early part of 1930 it began

Mr. F. J. Raven

dealing in New York stocks, and did so through the San Francisco office of E. A. Pierce & Co. "So far as the A.O.F.C. is concerned," said counsel, "the evidence will show that F. J. Raven was the moving spirit in it: he was the president and a director from its very inception, and from the time it was organized until the corporation closed its doors on May 23 last year, he was the dominating factor in that corporation. The evidence will show that he likewise dominated three other companies—one known as the Raven Trust Co., organized before the A.O.F.C.; another the American-Oriental Bank, a Kentucky corporation engaged in banking in Shanghai since, approximately, 1915; and likewise he dominated and controlled the Asia Realty Co. since the year 1922. The evidence will show that the second accused, at all material times, was the vice-president of the corporation, and he was the manager—the man who had immediate charge of practically all the subordinate employees of the corporation: he, in turn however, served under the guidance and direction of the first accused.

Many People Involved

"So far as the business we are interested here in is concerned—the so-called dealings in New York stocks

Mr. R. T. Evans

—that commenced early in the year 1930. The Government will be able to show beyond all doubt that the first defendant was fully cognisant of everything that went on of any importance in connection with the corporation from the day it was organized until the day it closed its doors. Beginning with the spring of 1930, until the end of its career, the corporation solicited business from the Shanghai community chiefly, and, in the course of that dealing with the public, the complainants involved in this case had dealings with it, but were only a minute portion of the large body of individuals who dealt with the company in what they thought was buying and selling N.Y. stocks.

"Evidence will be introduced to show that actually, in the cases set out in this information, the Finance Corporation did not buy and pay for the shares which the clients mentioned in this information thought were being bought and paid for by the money which they had given to the corporation. In 1930, Mr. Raven commenced doing business by cable with Messrs. Pierce & Co. At that time, Mr. Brown was the manager of the Oriental Bank in Tientsin, and, after a trip to the United States, he returned to Shanghai and started to develop the business of the Finance Corporation in dealing with N.Y. stocks. The Finance Corporation's clients grew in numbers until they ran into the hundreds, and, so far as the majority were concerned, they were clients who dealt on margins. The only persons with whom the

Dr. Sellett

clients had contractural relationships, were the Finance Corporation.

Mr. Bassett's Dealings

"In the Bassett case, as in all the other cases, save one, mentioned in the information, Mr. Bassett gave the Finance Corporation his cheque, which the Finance Corporation deposited in its own account with the A.C.B.C. and, so far as the Finance Corporation is concerned, that is the end of that transaction. The evidence will show that Mr. Bassett had every reason to expect that cheque would be taken and used to pay for certain shares he had bought, but it was never used for that purpose—in other words, nothing whatsoever took place after the Finance Corporation got possession of Mr. Bassett's cheque. It was used by them for their own purposes. On the books of the A.O.F.C., it appears that the Corporation has paid for all the Bassett shares, and he has been debited with the cost of the shares, the amount deducted being shown. For a period of several months, more purchases were made by Mr. Bassett, so that, between December, 1933, and May, 1934, he had placed many orders. The Corporation always notified him of the transactions at the time the transactions were supposed to have occurred, so that Mr. Bassett received the monthly reports regularly, and, through doing so, he has been told in a dozen different ways that he is the owner on May 31, 1934, of certain fully paid-up shares, and, in that belief, on May 31 he parts with another G.$10,000, which was dealt with in exactly the same way as the other money.

He constantly receives notification from the Finance Corporation that he is the sole owner of certain shares, and that he has a certain balance to

(Continued on page 65)

MAYOR'S MESSAGE FOR NEW YEAR

Development Plans for 1936 Outlined

Following the custom of previous years, Mayor Wu Te-chen has issued a New Year message to the people of Greater Shanghai. In his message the Mayor reviews the achievements of 1935 and outlines his plan for further developments for 1936.

During the past four years, the following steps in reconstruction stand out prominently:—

1st year (1932): Rehabilitation of devastated areas,

2nd year (1933): Establishment of Civic Centre,

3rd year (1934): Cultural reconstruction,

4th year (1935): Social reconstruction.

Almost immediately after the cessation of the Shanghai hostilities in 1932, steps were taken to give relief to the people of the devastated areas in the form of loans for building, seeds for sowing and capital for resumption of business. The tremendous task of rebuilding the destroyed or damaged roads, bridges and drainage works was next undertaken. The principal roads of Chapei, including Paoshan Road, Hunghsing Road, Paoshing Road, Paochang Road, Jukiang Road, have been resurfaced and generally re-conditioned and improved.

Approximately $10,000,000 has been spent in building new roads and bridges, repairing sea dykes and the construction of public buildings.

The rebuilding of the Municipal Wharf at Nantao now enables steamers of the length of 300 feet and a draught of 14 feet to berth with comparative ease.

Public Health Service

For the improvement of public health, the expenditures during the past four years amount to $1,360,000.00 for current expenses and more than $1,400,000.00 for new health centres, opium clinics and auditional hospital equipments. In the field of education, while much has been done to raise the standard of the curriculum of public schools and their efficiency, special efforts have been concentrated upon the promotion of popular compulsory education, and the anti-illiteracy movement.

In spite of the fact that the finances of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government have been seriously affected by the general depression, the work of building the Public Library and Museum as well as the Stadium was pushed to completion, the last named being made ready in time for the National Athletic Meet in October.

In pursuance of the programme for 1935 as a "social reconstruction year" in Greater Shanghai, the building of four of the six Workers' Villages has now been completed. This work for the welfare of the poor is primarily inspired by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Three Principles," and is only part of the plans entrusted by the Mayor to the Workers' Welfare Committee.

The extension of the Hungjao Air Field and the enlargement of the Lunghua Air Port are measures that have absorbed considerable sums but have added to the facilities for travel and communications between this commercial metropolis and the far-flung areas of the country.

Programme For 1936

The following programme of development is outlined by Mayor Wu for the New Year:

Increase in the number of vocational schools for agriculture, industry and commerce.

Establishment of two new well-equipped middle schools at the Civic Centre, one for boys and one for girls.

For the improvement of agriculture and experimenting in collective farming, four agricultural schools with experimental farms will be opened in the districts of Kaohang, Chenju, Luhang and Tsaoking.

The Municipal Library and Museum to be opened at an early date, with adequate financial provisions for their maintenance.

The new Municipal Hospital and Health Laboratory to be completed and equipped for service during 1936.

Additional Health centres.

Improvement of public health conditions in Greater Shanghai.

Enforcement of Labour Health Regulations.

Improvement of the livelihood of rickshaw pullers.

Building of Civic Ceremonial Halls for Nantao and Chapei.

Construction of Public Crematorium.

Speedy establishment of Waterworks for Pootung.

If finance will permit, the building of a "Round the City Tramway."

If finance will permit, the completion of the East and West Dykes.

For the purpose of promoting the sale of domestic products and developing the prosperity of Greater Shanghai, to organize an Exhibition of Native Goods.

To complete the plans for construction of a steel Bridge across the Whangpoo River.—Kuo Min.

PAST YEAR IN FRENCH CONCESSION

Consul-General's Review of Progress in Affairs at New Year Reception

The New Year was celebrated at the French Consulate-General last Wednesday by a reception attended by most of the leading French residents in Shanghai, and French naval and military officers of the port. Special arrangements were made by the police to cope with the many cars that thronged the Rue du Consulat around 11 o'clock. The visitors were received by M. Baudez, French Consul-General, and he was accompanied by M. Brignval, assistant Consul-General, and other members of the consular staff.

After the guests had exchanged New Year greetings, M. Baudez made the following speech: Your presence in the rooms of the Consulate enables you to bear witness of your attachment to our country. It is to that France, our beautiful and great country, which we never love more than when we are distant from it, it is then to that France that we are going to address the good wishes of her children here present. In the name of the French colony in Shanghai I ask the representatives of the army and navy to be good enough to accept our good wishes. Their presence in Shanghai is for us a pledge of peace and security which we do not know how to prize too much. To you all, gentlemen, I express the good wishes for the coming year, which my collaborators and myself wish for you and your families. It is the custom on the first of the year to throw a backward glance over the 12 months which have just finished, and to judge the work which has been accomplished. That task is easy if one thinks it can be done by indulging in presumptuous prophesies which events may hurry to belie. I will leave however, to voices more authorised than mine the task of recording the national work accomplished in 1935.

We can nevertheless congratulate ourselves that France has been able to see her pacific prestige still increased. In the midst of the greatest difficulties, not to say many unbelievable prognostications, and thanks to his very French sense of proportion, M. Laval has succeeded in saving the franc, and in averting the threats of civil and foreign war.

If you will permit me, I will deal briefly with the results obtained by the sustained efforts of the services of the Concession during the year, in which circumstances have not been specially favourable.

Affairs in Shanghai

If the year in Shanghai has been calm, one is not able to say that it has been prosperous. To a difficult situation, and perhaps an unsolvable one, the Chinese Government has brought a remedy by financial measures of which you know. Who, at this particular moment, can foretell all the results? The financiers and economists are so diverse in their judgments upon this new scheme that one is able to say that the future is completely unknown.

Arrived at a critical period, (it is not the first one, but the amazing resistance of Shanghai has surmounted other very heavy economic crises), the Municipal administration has found itself obliged to mark time in the execution of its urban scheme. At the risk of submitting itself perhaps to grave criticism, it has been obliged to renounce the scheme of laying out big municipal roads, and has postponed to a more propitious time the construction of a beautiful municipal building of which you all had the opportunity of admiring the prize-winning plans.

Assisted by the Commission, the municipal administration has, nevertheless, pursued unceasingly its programme of ordinary works. New buildings have been completed, namely the Poste Mallet, the military bakery, the Caserne Gallieni, the municipal printing works, and the general store. Two buildings, the dispensary and the infirmary, have been enlarged.

Ten kilometres of roads which the French Concession possesses, that is to say a million square metres of roadway, and half a million square metres of pavement, have been maintained, repaired, and entirely relaid or paved, with the tonnage of traffic growing unceasingly and ranging from 5,300 tons a day in Avenue Petain to 29,000 tons a day in Avenue Edward VII. It has become imperative to replace the old road surfaces which have become insufficient.

Despite the passing but inevitable disagreements with property owners, the raising of the road surfaces has been continued, making certain roads more suitable and saving them from the inconvenience of flooding.

You will have noticed that a number of tests have been made of new apparatus and lamps, public lighting being the object of considerable attention. I will not go any further. The old French proverb, "When the building goes, everything goes," applies also to municipal matters.

Two New Buildings

We must not forget, however, that thanks to the Caisse des Œuvres the Concession has been enriched by two very beautiful buildings, the Lagrene School and the Municipal Laboratory.

Gentlemen, the Press of yesterday informed you of the meeting of Chinese ratepayers in the Concession, and the resolutions passed. I have just told you of the building of the Lagrene School, which bring the total to three large Chinese schools in the French Concession. That is a reply to those who accuse us of neglecting the education of the Chinese population.

Still moved by the assassination of Vice-Minister Tang Yu-jen, a crime which we reprobate with all our strength, this Association draws the attention of the French authorities to the frequence of assassinations committed in territory under their jurisdiction.

Here is our reply:—

In 1934 there were 251 complaints of armed robberies; 217 in 1935, of which 137 were solved. 217 arrests were made in 1935 as against 151 in 1934. During the last three months, 21.

In 1935 two armed kidnappings took place.

On nine occasions the police encountered the bandits, and shots were exchanged. Two officers have been killed, auxiliary officer Mikine, and a Tonkinese constable, three officers were wounded, four bandits were killed and two wounded.

Very Few Strikes

I have already made allusion to the calm which prevailed during the year. There were very few strikes, 1162 work days being lost as compared with 57,000 in the preceding year. In 1935 one-two-hundredth of the total for Shanghai.

The last week of last month the Settlement and the Chinese city were the scene of an active demonstration. Thanks to precautions taken no such manifestation took place in the Concession.

Once on August 6 at St. Catherine's Bridge the police had to intervene against the elements of disorder. The special brigade and the reserves from the central police station forbade the entrance into the Concession of a band of vagabonds whose brutality had been exercised against three of our Tonkinese police.

This Concession in Shanghai is the principal French establishment in China. It is but fitting, then, that its protection and its regulations, should before everything else be French in essence and inspiration. But we should not forget that the majority of the residents are foreigners, and that all ratepayers have the same rights to the attention of the municipal administration and the public officials.

If I may be permitted to give you advice, it is that you should remember that we are in a foreign country and that in the interest of French works the union of all French people is indispensable. Without it we are unable to obtain the collaboration of the Chinese population which surrounds us.

Tribute to Late M. Wilden

In this spot where M. Wilden so often welcomed the French people of Shanghai, you would wish, gentlemen to join me in rendering to our mourned Minister and friend a sad homage. His death has been felt heavily by you all. You will, I am sure, approve of the decision of the Conseil d'Administration, who in giving his name to one of the streets of the Concession, seek to prolong his memory amongst us.

On all lips there is the name of another former Consul-General in Shanghai. Successor to M. Wilden in this post, M. Naggiar has been designated by the French Government to succeed him at Peiping. With me you will welcome his return amongst us. You need no eulogy from an official under his orders, but I would remind you that it was due to his foresight that we owe the Caise des Œuvres d'Intérêt Public.

M. Baudez then proposed a toast to France and the French Concession of Shanghai, and after he had been roundly applauded the orchestra brought the proceedings to a close with "La Marseillaise."

FOREIGNER AFFECTED BY GAS LEAKAGE

Another case of gas poisoning came to the attention of the Settlement authorities early on Sunday morning when Mr. A. J. Griffith, of the S.M.C. Revenue Office, was found suffering from the effects of fumes at his residence, 40 Yu Yuen Road.

A Fire Brigade ambulance conveyed him to the Country Hospital, where his condition is not believed to be serious. The apparent leakage was from a disconnected gas pipe on the ground floor of the house.

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NEW YEAR EVE TRUCE TO DEPRESSION

Shanghai's Phenomenal Celebration of Leap Year: A Tremendous Round of Gaiety

All signs of gloom, depression and worry disappeared and troubles were forgotten on New Year Eve when Shanghai bade farewell to the old year and welcomed, with joyous hilarity, the New Year of 1936. Clubs and hotels were crowded with gay parties and festivities lasted well after daybreak next morning.

Following tradition of many years the Country Club was the setting for one of the largest and gayest of all the parties, the members and their guests attending in fancy dress after dining at various homes throughout the town or at the other clubs.

One of the many parties was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lambe and in their party were Miss Kitty Lambe, Mr. and Mrs. Cubban, Mr. and Mrs. G. Buyers, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Cruickshank, Major and Mrs. Hilton Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wild, Miss Kathleen Wild, Miss Margaret Wild, Miss Margaret Marsh, Mr. G. Gompertz, Mr. W. H. Carter, Mr. Eric Avery, Mr. John Clifford, Mr. R. Geer and Mr. Barter.

A joint party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Morris Stranack and Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Drakeford. Younger members of the party met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Drakeford while the older ones dined at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stranack. The party was given in honour of Mrs. Ed Jupp, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Drakeford who is here from Hongkong for the Holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. C. Corfield had as their guests at the Country Club Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King, Lt.-Commander and Mrs. F. H. E. Skyrme, Lt. David Cox, Mr. C. Le Bas and Miss G. Simons.

Miss Jimmie Holwill entertained a group of ten young people at the home of her uncle, Commander de Luca, and her mother, Mrs. C. N. Holwill, before going on to the club. Among others who booked parties at the Country club were Mr. L. G. Dodwell, Mr. H. T. Bennett, Major and Mrs. J. T. Ford, Mr. E. F. Harris, Mr. W. J. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Saker, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Croxam, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Leckie, Mr. E. Evan-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vane Yarrow, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Powell, Dr. and Mrs. Ed Birt, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Kerr-Cross, Lieut.-Commander Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Golch, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Smith and many others.

In keeping with the spirit of the affair the ballroon was decorated with huge masks which hung from the wall. A mammoth center lantern was suspended from the ceiling from which red streamers dotted with stars were looped to the walls. Balloons and confetti added to the carnival atmosphere.

At the French Club

The next largest club gathering was at the French Club where there were more than 700 guests assembled to greet the New Year.

One of the many delightful parties there was given by Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Wood for a group of young people including Mr. Harry Raider, Mr. Bud Sutterle, Mr. John Harris, Mr. Henry Robertson, Mr. Mel Lockhart, Miss Kathleen Anderson, Miss Ann Branch, Miss Betty Wood and Miss Jacqueline Wood.

Capt. V. G. Taussig was host to a small group of guests at dinner at his home before going on to the French Club. His guests included Mr. and Mrs. L. Ovadia, Miss Sandy Tittman, and Mr. David Innes-Kerr.

Others entertaining at the French Club were Mr. J. S. Potter, Mr. H. Thalberg, Mrs. N. Richardson, Mr. A. H. Allen, Mr. G. E. O. Mayne, Mr. Alvaro d'Eca, Mrs. Lembich, Mr. J. C. Amour, Mr. H. H. Bohlmann, Mr. J. J. McCarthy, M. H. E. Denny, Mr. F. Bouvier, Mr. T. P. Angell, Mr. P. G. S. Barentzen, Mr. A. S. Peacock, Mr. H. H. Nash, Mr. G. E. Bird, Mr. V. Roth, Col. Fichepain, Mr. A. G. Meise, Mr. G. Harrison, Mr. A. Dodd, Mr. J. S. Graham, Mr. J. N. Greenfield, Capt. Rayden, Mr. H. C. Clements, Mr. R. K. Stott, Mr. J. T. Fleming, Mr. A. T. S. Jensen, Mr. A. C. Leyland, Mr. S. Nickells, Mr. J. J. Brooks, Mr. W. T. Goodwin, Mr. L. Arnoldof, Mr. E. B. Moller, Mr. J. Moffatt, Mr. C. Wallace, Mr. W. G. C. Clifford, Mr. F. C. Young, Mr. H. Brotherton, Mr. W. S. Bungey, Mr. Cato Aall, jun., and others.

More than 400 members and their guests celebrated the end of the old year and the beginning of a new one at the Columbia Country Club where there were two bands, one for dancing in the ballroom and another in the Beer Garden, a feature of the evening's entertainment.

The Cathay Hotel

Almost that number celebrated at the Cathay Hotel. There were a score or more large dinner parties, others coming in after dinner. Mr. D. E. Sassoon had one of the largest dinner parties. Among his guests were Mrs. W. R. McBain, Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Calcina, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wilson, Count and Countess Courseulles, and others.

Other parties were given by Capt. Inch, Mr. E. C. Allen, Mr. G. Morriss, Mr. E. Toeg, Mr. F. G. Welch, Mr. M. Y. Tang, Mr. J. W. P. Marsh, Mr. A. M. Stuart, and Mr. M. K. Loh.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Freeman, who entertained guests to dinner in their home, were among the many who greeted the New Year at the Cathay.

At the Paramount Ballroom, both Chinese and foreigners were among the hosts large parties were given by Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyee Pei, Mr. and Mr. Eugene Penn, Mr. Peter Chao, Mr. Y. W. Loo, Mr. Tom Z. Wang, Mr. K. P. Chen, Mr. S. Y. Tan, Mr. K. S. Wong. Others celebrated the night at the Park Hotel and other clubs and cabarets.

There were numerous "home" parties. According to their custom of many years standing, Mr. and Mrs. James Macbeth were "at home" to their friends between the hours of midnight and 2 a.m., when many dropped in for egg-nog, cocktail, or cups of hot coffee before continuing on to other night-clubs and cabarets. Guests continued to call as long as the lights were on.

U.S. Marines Celebrate

Men of the U.S. Fourth Marines commenced their New Year celebrations one night ahead of schedule, when the members of the Shanghai Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, entertained for them at a party in the Shanghai American School.

Post Office Busy

The local Post Office officials had anticipated a busy week in view of the vast quantities of letters and parcels pouring in from all parts of the world in connection with the New Year. Some of the parcels are late Christmas presents, but the majority are intended as New Year gifts. The Post Office is also dealing with an enormous quantity of Japanese new Year cards, and last year's figure of two million cards at the New Year is expected to be equalled and even exceeded this year. ss. President Wilson, from San Francisco, which arrived on Sunday, brought many thousands of cards from people in Japan to their friends in China.

Approximately nine-tenths of local industrial enterprises have decided to close down for periods ranging from two days to six days in celebration of the New Year, and to give their workers leave. It is estimated that 90,000 industrial operatives in the Settlement would enjoy the benefit of these holidays.

Police Club Dance

The first New Year dance in the Police Club on the seventh floor of the new Headquarters building in Foochow Road was held on New Year Eve and proved an outstanding success, with an attendance of 130 members of the force, their families, and friends.

For the benefit of orphans in various Shanghai schools, the Auditorium was transformed into a large-scale Toyland on New Year's Day when a special "matinee" was staged at which the directors, the management and the players played hosts to an estimated total of 6,000 kiddies, the majority of them the children of patrons.

Farewell Inniskillings

With an attendance of more than 250 persons, the farewell dance of the Corporals' Club, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, on New Year's night was a distinct success characterized by a typically Irish programme of music and dancing. The corporals and lance corporals entertained their friends in the spacious Recreation Club of the British Forces, Ferry Road, and dancing continued into the small hours of the morning. Cold supper was served at midnight.

Corporal J. G. Wheeler acted as Master of Ceremonies and was assisted by Corporals Ashenhurst, Darragh and McCloskey. Irish dances were presented by Lance Corporals McLaverty and Kinsella and Pipers Hocking and Medcalfe. Lance-Corporal McIntyre was in charge of music, which was produced by the Inniskilling Band.

Lieut.-Col. M. F. Hammond-Smith, the Officer in Command; Maj. R. M. Vaughan and other officers of the battalion attended, as well as officers of the R.A.S.C. The civilian guests included Mr. E. F. Hardman, Mr. T. P. Givens, Mr. J. ("Bunny") Buxton, Mr. V. F. Meisling and Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor.

Mayor Wu Addresses 800

Official celebrations of New Year's Day by Chinese began at 9 a.m. in the City Government's main hall when over 800 employees of the City Government and its various bureaux, headed by bureau Commissioners, gathered and were addressed by Mayor Wu. After that, the employees were granted three days' holiday.

At the People's Education Institute, Wen Miao Road, a meeting of public bodies was called under the auspices of Shanghai District Kuomintang at 10 a.m. for the purpose of celebrating the New Year's arrival as well as the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese Republic.

RADIO TRANSMITTER DEDICATED

Inaugural Ceremony on New Year's Day

One of the most modern machines of its type in China, the new one-kilowatt radio transmission set of the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Station (station XHHA) was dedicated at a ceremony at 5 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon in the broadcasting studio, when a number of addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered, and a special inaugural programme of music was given, lasting until 7 p.m.

Among those who spoke into the microphone were Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the President of the Executive Yuan, Mme. Chang Chung, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hawks Pott, of St. John's University, Dr. Herman Liu, of the Shanghai University, and Chaplain M. M. Witherspoon, of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Station XHHA has been broadcasting daily for the past two years on a wave-length of 840 kilocycles, or 357 metres. The programmes, which are educational, cultural, and religious, include music and prayers, health talks, newscasts, and gospel talks in both English and Chinese.

For some time, difficulties have been encountered in receiving the station clearly under certain conditions, but these have now been met, it is hoped, by the installation of entirely new apparatus, and by bringing the power of the station up to one kilowatt. Letters of grateful appreciation have been received in the past from such places as Canton, Szechuen, and Peiping, and even from as far afield as New Zealand and Australia.

New Year messages were broadcast by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott and Dr. Herman Liu, while Chaplain Witherspoon spoke on "Moving Forward," with special reference to the work of the Christian broadcasting station.

HIGH PRAISE GIVEN KWANGSI

Real Effort to Aid Masses, Says Japanese Officer

High praise was bestowed upon the leaders of Kwangsi province for their efforts in promoting the welfare of the masses by Col. Hiroshi Nemoto, chief of the press section of the Japanese Ministry of War, on Friday.

Returning to Shanghai from a two weeks trip in the South-west, he said the "earnestness" being shown by Gen. Li Tsung-jen, pacification commissioner for the province, and Gen. Pai Tsung-hsi, chief of staff of the Fourth Army Group, was "really admirable."

"And they really seem to be getting results," he remarked in an interview with Japanese reporters.

Asked about the attitude towards Japan of the leaders in the South-west, Col. Nemoto considered that they "do not appear to hope for a war among the peoples of Asia."

Met at the wharf by Major Jiro Ichida, assistant military attaché, and Major Yoshie Ohki, Col. Nemoto proceeded to the Towa Yoko Hotel on Range Road where he met Major-Gen. Rensuke Isogai, Japanese military attaché here.

Under present plans, disclosed by Major Ichida, the visiting officer is to leave for Nanking within the next few days, after which he will proceed to Tientsin and Peiping before returning to Japan.

Mr. Masayuki Yokoyama, Japanese consul-general in Geneva, who was expected on the same vessel, did not arrive, having cancelled his reservations when the vessel was about to leave Marseilles.

A mysterious leakage of gas, the second in the neighbourhood within the last two weeks, was responsible for the death of a young Chinese shop assistant early on Friday morning at 390 Chekiang Road, near the intersection of Nanking Road. Ten other youths and men were overcome by fumes and one of the victims remained in a fairly serious condition last night. The Rescue Van of the Shanghai Fire Brigade administered oxygen to the surviving victims at the scene, resuscitating them. Investigations into the causes of the tragedy are being carried out by the Shanghai Fire Brigade, the Shanghai Gas Company and detectives of Louza Police Station.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE COMMR.

Mr. P. D. G. Gain to Represent Union in China

The appointment is announced of Mr. P. D. G. Gain, director of Messrs. Slowe and Co., Ltd., as the new trade commissioner in China for the Union of South Africa.

Mr. Gain is fully qualified to take up this position, as, in addition to being born and bred in South Africa, he has also had extensive experience of trade conditions in China, and has travelled all over the Far East entirely in the interests of British manufacturers. He came to China in 1913, and up to the end of 1934 he

Mr. P. D. G. Gain

conducted his own business, but early in 1935 his interests were amalgamated with those of Messrs. Slowe and Co.

During his days in South Africa, Mr. Gain was a keen rugger player, and after coming to Shanghai he became a member of the Volunteer Fire Brigade. He had many exciting experiences in the Brigade, but one which he remembers the most vividly occurred on a chilly night about nine years ago, when the Cabe Company's building caught fire. Mr. Gain was also a keen rower in his early Shanghai days. He is now a member of the Shanghai Club and the Country Club.

Mrs. Gain is well-known in amateur dramatic circles, and is taking part in the A.D.C.'s latest production, "The Gondoliers."

YANGTZE ISLE DOES NOT MOVE

Japanese Scientists Tell of Investigations

After an absence of 22 days, three members of the Shanghai Science Institute, a local Japanese institution, returned to Shanghai on Sunday, armed with mathematical computations tending to prove that the Tachisan Island, in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, does not move, the "Shanghai Nippo" reported on Monday.

The mariners' erroneous belief that the island is not stationary, the scientists told the "Nippo," is caused by the effect of earth magnetism on the ships' compasses.

The party, headed by Mr. Hideo Higashinaka, left here on a 120-ton smack on December 14. Because of a heavy storm, the trip, which ordinarily requires but ten hours, took them five days.

The group completed their investigations on December 23, but were marooned on the island for ten days, when the junk dispatched by the Institute failed to arrive on time. A relief ship was sent to them, after they made a wireless appeal to the Institute.

The island is 300 metres long and 250 metres wide, rising 70 metres above the sea level. It has a lighthouse and a wireless station.

MR. P. CAMPBELL SEEKS NEVADA DIVORCE

Carson City, Nev., Dec. 30.

Mr. Percy Campbell, formerly secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, to-day filed suit for divorce from Mrs. Georgina Campbell, on grounds that they had been separated for the past five years. They were married at Shanghai on April 16, 1914, the petition for divorce declared and have two children.

Mr. Campbell, having complied with the Nevada residence requirement of six weeks, is expected to obtain his decree of divorce next week.—United Press.

CHINESE TOBACCO MAGNATE DEAD

Killed by an Unknown Person in Hsuchow, Honan

Mr. Wu Ting-sen, a well-known Chinese merchant, who was connected with the Ministry of Finance, was killed on Monday afternoon, Dec. 30, by an unknown person in Hsuchow, Honan. Such were the contents of telegraphic information received in Shanghai next day.

Mr. Wu, who was also interested in the tobacco business, was last in Shanghai about twenty days ago. During the last few years he spent his time either in Shanghai or Hsuchow. He is survived by his wife and a number of children.

Educated at the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai, Mr. Wu was 58 years of age at the time of his death. He was a Ningpo man. In 1911 he visited America as a representative of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Ningpo and Shanghai. He was also connected with the British-American Tobacco Company as its sole Chinese agent some years ago, but for the last 20 years he has had no official standing with the present company. He joined the Ministry of Finance as special commissioner for investigation of the tobacco tariff in 1913. In 1924 he again became interested in tobacco when he joined the Souter Tobacco Company in Shanghai. He was also at the time of his death connected with the Hsuchang Leaf Tobacco Co., a purely Chinese concern. He was an ex-Chairman of the Chinese Cigarette Manufacturers Association.

An Appreciation

Mr. Wu Ting-sen, a victim of terrible injustice when he was assassinated in Hsuchang, Honan, has done so much on this earth, that his passing should not be left unnoticed. We hope that the assassins will be apprehended because a country without justice is a mere enclosure of animals designed for the butcher.

The writer met him eight years ago, knew him and learned to love him. His kindly actions gave one a lasting impression of his big heart. Many stories have been told which detract from the respect that should be paid him now. Those of us who know him well can relate many stories that will portray the broad side of his character and his magnanimous goodness. For instance this story: One night while he was in a hotel, two robbers entered his room without knowing who was the occupant. On turning on the light and discovering that it was Mr. Wu Ting-sen, one of the robbers shouted to the other "Wu Ting-sen!" Upon seeing who he was, both decamped because his kind heart was evidently well-known to them and they did not wish to do him harm.

He did all he could to help the less fortunate. He established a school for girls at Fenghua, Ningpo, his native village. Money was donated for the maintenance of a few charity beds at the Hua Mei Hospital, Ningpo so that the poor might not be deprived of proper medical attention. To perpetuate the memory of his father's work, he built a church in his native village.

Multitudes of people were recipients of his unstinted liberality. He never thought of how much money he made but of how much help he could be to others.

His undaunted courage and unflagging zeal inspired him in the face of threats and misunderstandings to carry out what he deemed was best for the benefit of China's tobacco industry. He did away with the evil practices of middlemen in cheating the tobacco farmers in Honan who used false weights and mixing the leaf so that the ultimate buyers pay a high price for a non-standardized product.

Furthermore, the trust the farmers had in him can be manifested in the dealings he had with them. When the Government decreed that the three Government Bank notes should be the legal tender in all business transactions the farmers were conveyed the notice through Mr. Wu. The farmers accepted the situation through their faith in him.

An honest conviction that he is doing the best for China's tobacco industry made him devote all of his energy to the cause so that it should not suffer the fate as the tung oil, tea and silk market. He has succeeded in what he had set out to do but alas, at the loss of his life. He now rests so that others may carry on his work.—Dr. Edwin T. Kam.

NATIVE BANKS DECIDE ON SETTLEMENT DAY

January 23, namely, the Chinese New Year's Eve, will be the Settlement Day this year for the native banks, according to a decision reached by the Shanghai Native Bankers Guild at a meeting held on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 31, at its office, Ningpo Road. The Native Bankers Guild is a different organization from the Chinese Bankers Association which has as its members the modern-style Chinese banks in Shanghai.

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"THE GONDOLIERS" PRESENTED

Gala Night Opens A.D.C.'s New Production

The first A. D. C. show of the new year is always an important occasion in Shanghai and the opening of "The Gondoliers" on Monday night at the Lyceum Theatre was no exception. Dinner parties throughout the town preceded the Gilbert and Sullivan opera and Shanghai turned out in full force for the first night performance.

The entire week will be gay with another series of dinner and theatre parties, one of which will be given by Sir Frederick and Lady Maze. Saturday will be another important night with Mr. Denzil Ezra giving one of the larger parties.

Major and Mrs. J. T. Ford were among dinner and theatre hosts last night. In their party were Brigadier-General and Miss Macnaghten, M. and Mme. E. Lardy, Mr. Harpur, Mr. J. R. St. C. Ford, and others.

Mrs. Morris Stranack, whose husband played a prominent part, was there with her daughter, Miss Wendy Stranack, after dining at home with friends.

Among others noticed at that night's performance, which was warmly received by the audience, were:—

Judge and Mrs. A. G. Mossop, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Parsons (Mr. Parsons, by the way, first appeared with the A.D.C. in 1902); Mr. J. R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lambe, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Little, Dean A. C. S. Trivett, Commander L. de Luca, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Clark, Mr. A. W. Massey, Miss Heather Bell, Mr. W. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. King, Miss Diana King, Mr. and Mrs. James Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Reynell, Dr. Robert Fitch, Mrs. George Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. W. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George Koster, Mrs. F. B. Lynch, Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. B. Clark, Mr. H. G. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur de C. Sowerby, Mr. and Mrs. Holborough, Mr. Milton Bates, Col. and Mrs. F.R.W. Graham, and many others.

Comment on the Show

OF THE KING OF BARATARIA

Duke of Plaza-Toro .....John Cannan
Luiz .....A. E. Nobbins
Don Alhambra .....Morris Stranack
Marco Palmieri .....D. Wheldon
Giuseppe Palmieri .....H. V. Parker
Antonio .....Reggie Meyer
Francesco .....J. Moodie
Giorgio .....H. J. F. Woolley
Annibale .....C. J. Sipitsky
Duchess of Plaza-Toro ....Kate Gain
Casilda .....Kitty Sharp
Gianetta .....Billie Harvey
Tessa .....Madge Phillips
Fiametta .....Agnes Crozier Faulder
Vittoria .....Jimmie Holwill
Giulia .....Phyl Boardman
Inez .....May Pecarie

Contadine:—Pat Allan, Phyl Boardman, Alison Boyd, Mary Brock, Beryl Drakeford, Sybil Fewkes, Valentine Haemelinck, Jimmie Holwill, Dorothie Huntley-Davidson, Jean Kale, Joan Massey, Nan Moodie, Mary Louise Newman, May Pecarie, Peggy Sayle, Mary Shively, Barbara Stranack, Betty Weeks, Isabelle White.

Gondoliers, Men at Arms, Courtiers, etc., etc. H. P. Berents, D. Bolam, G. J. P. Carey, F. R. L. Carey, Eric Clarke, H. W. Davies, H. Crozier Faulder, Kurt Fischer, P. Roger Gaine, Noel Hammond, Lt. Col. F. Hayley-Bell, John Leckie, Warren Martin, Reggie Meyer, J. Moodie, H. G. B. Perry, E. Poskitt, C. J. Sipitsky, A. P. Sutherland, H. von Essen, H. J. F. Woolley.

The Cachucha by Carol Bateman, Phyl Boardman, Margaret Carr, Alison Boyd, Sybil Fewkes, Violet Beare.

Producer .....H. F. Baker
Conductor .....A. Sloutsky
Dances .....Carol Bateman
Stage-Manager .....J. K. Jolly
Scenery .....C. S. Speyer
Lighting .....G. C. Forrestier
Costumes:—Mrs. H. K. Peters and C. S. Speyer.

Good honest singing, and adequate acting, with one outstanding performance which reaches a standard of its own, entrancing dresses and a richly decorative setting sent the famous Gilbert and Sullivan opera merrily on its way to success on Monday night at the Lyceum Theatre under the auspices of the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club. Gilbert's wit and Sullivan's music are well allied in this pleasantly sardonic tilt at the monarchical system and republican ideals. The conclusion that "when every one is somebodee, then no-one's anybody" is as much to the fancy of neo-Georgians of this year of grace, 1936, as it was to the Victorian Savoyards of 1889. Even disillusionment over gold standards and silver values does not shatter the devastating objection:

When you have nothing else to wear
But cloth of gold and satins rare.
For cloth of gold you cease to care—
Up goes the price of shoddy.

Mr. Stranack, having previously repudiated the notion that there could be any possible doubt about the identity of the royal claimant with considerable unction and success, was benevolently sinister in pressing this argument on his young levellers. Mr. Stranack, as always, compassed his part.

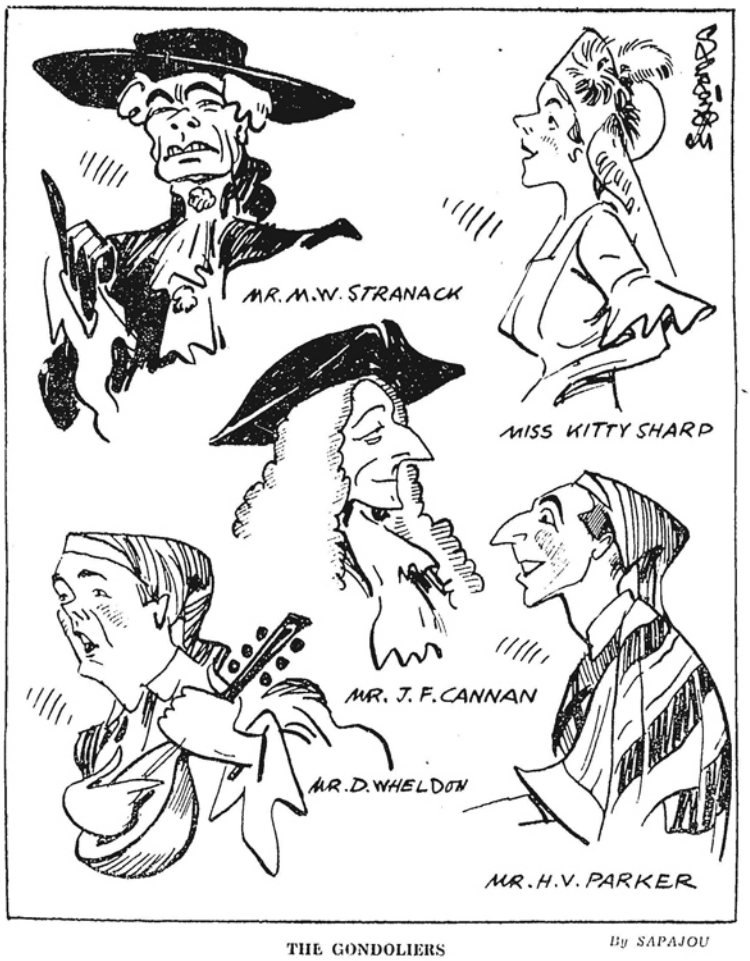
The chorus—on whom so much depends in these productions—soon shook off the early glumness with which they tackled their bouquet-making duty. The notion that they had received bad news from the Abyssinian front was dispelled as soon as the confident and clear-cut acting and singing of Mr. Meyer came into their midst to galvanize action. If the men appeared to be a little shame-faced as they slipped themselves into their places and their arms round feminine waists, they speedily conquered diffidence and sang right lustily. So, when the curtain fell on each act the audience gave the company well-deserved ovations. The chief fault in the production generally was a lack of speed. This was more noticeable in the First Act. A quickening up and greater animation in the chorus would vastly improve the play's appeal.

Twins though the two heroes are in the matter of royal pretensions, they have different dispositions. Mr. Weldon managed the sentimental grace of Marco with skill and was not content to stand or fall by his admirable rendering of the favourite solo "Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes". He showed a sense of character and was specially happy in contributing to the team-work of the production. Mr. Parker extracted every ounce of humour from and sang tunefully in the solo descriptive of the "Troubles of a King." It won for him a rousing burst of applause. He is an actor who can act. The feminine partners in the apparently semi-bigamous escapade sang delightfully. They communicated their pleasure at being "regular royal queens" with proper abandon. Mrs. Philips' contralto was heard to good advantage as she sang of the marriage of a "merry maiden." Mrs. Harvey's soprano effectively deprecated the denseness of man's perception in dealing with woman's heart.

Mrs. Gain was disposed to be urbane in her dominance over the Duke. She sang her songs with impressive conviction and if she eschewed the acidity traditionally associated with her "theatening appearance" and was more maternal than shrewish, the choice was made in the interests of geniality. Mr. Nobbins sang the part of Luiz pleasantly. Miss Sharp proved herself quite a charming Queen-designate. Mrs. Pecarie deserves a note for her two-minute appearance as Inez. She crowded in to that spell as delicate a piece of acting as could be desired, without in any degree straining the opportunity. The concerted numbers were all well done and showed signs of careful rehearsal. The Gavotte was the best of all—perfectly phrased and timed by its five participants—and the Cachucha was given with sprightly fervour. The quintet in the First Act, wherein the impossibility of "straightening out life's tangled skein" is argued, was another performance greatly to the audience's taste. The movements of the chorus were not always well-conceived. The grouping was at times ragged with the result that pictures were blurred—a little closer attention to stage-management would obviate that defect. There remains:

That celebrated,
Cultivated,
Underrated,
Nobleman,
The Duke of Plaza Toro.

Mr. J. F. Cannan carried off the honours for the simple reason that he pre-eminently insinuated himself into the skin of a Gilbertian creation. The delicacy, humour and mock-gravity of his acting, with its exquisite perfection of gesture and expression, captured the house. He was not merely competent in getting Gilbert's words across the footlights—a duty which some members of the cast were occasionally remiss in discharging—but he set himself to breathe into his part that spirit of fantasy with which Gilbert's burlesque is so impishly imbued. Mr. Cannan brought genius to bear on his interpretation and it produced a performance which may be sincerely described as truly memorable. It is a happy circumstance that the cast and production as a whole are worthy to be associated with him. "The Gondoliers" of 1936 do credit to Shanghai.—E.H.



THE GONDOLIERS

By SAPAJOU

LOCAL CONSULATE PLANS CHANGED

American Structure to Be Simplified

Washington, Jan. 2.

A plan to speed up construction of the new American Consulate-General at Shanghai was announced today by the Department of State.

The Treasury Department would revise the present plans for the building which is to cost $750,000, including the furnishings, by simplifying the structure. The revised plan would call for the building to be constructed in purely American style of architecture, eliminating two towers called for in previous plans. The elimination of the two towers would provide more room, the announcement declared.—United Press.

MYSTERIOUS BOMB EXPLODES

House in Changsha Road Slightly Damaged

A bomb exploded in the entrance of a Chinese dwelling in Lane 149, Changsha Road, Sinza district, at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the thrower escaping without apparently leaving any clues to his identity. The missile, which was of the canister type, injured no-one and did only slight damage to the masonry of the entrance.

Police of the Sinza Station and Headquarters started an investigation of the affair immediately. Although the motive for the attack remained in the dark at a late hour yesterday, it was suspected that a personal grievance was the cause.

LONDON mail of December 18, transmitted via Siberia, was delivered here on January 6.

JAPANESE SHOPS ON YEN STANDARD

Dollar Prices Now No Longer Quoted

Japanese shops in Shanghai are on the "yen standard" following their adoption of the new practice of quoting prices in terms of Japanese currency on January 1.

The system, evolved by the Industrial Association, formed by shops along Woosung Road and adjacent districts, is designed, according to its sponsors, to prevent losses caused by fluctuations in Chinese currency.

This declaration, the "Shanghai Nichi-Nichi" reports, has aroused Chinese business circles which regard the move as designed to "interfere with the success of the new currency laws." The Guild of Machine-made Goods Producers has appealed to Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, requesting them to protest to the Japanese authorities against the move.

Meanwhile, the "Shanghai Mainichi" states, the Ta Hsing Land and Trust Association, owning 54 houses at the intersection of Woosung and Yalu Roads, has changed its capital from the dollar to the yen basis. The firm is now capitalized at 600,000 yen.

The "Nichi-Nichi" believes that the adoption of the new system will not become uniform for some time as there are many establishments in the district dealing in articles produced in China, which are easier to sell if quoted in dollars. Many shops, patronized by Chinese and westerners, are also reluctant to put the system into effect at once.

BAN ON JAPANESE NOTES HERE WANTED BY CHINESE

The Shanghai Chinese Factory Owners Federation on Thursday despatched a telegram to the Central Government asking them to lodge a protest with Japan against the adoption, by the Shanghai Japanese, of their own banknotes on "Yen standard" and to prohibit the circulation of Japanese notes in Shanghai. Although the circulation of Japanese notes is among the Japanese only, it will interfere with the unification of Chinese currency, the telegram states. The Federation has also instructed its members to refrain from accepting Japanese notes.

REGISTRATION OF OPIUM ADDICTS

A total of 30,636 opium addicts, of whom more than 80 per cent. are men, were registered with the Bureau of Public Safety from July to December last year, according to statistics published by the Bureau. From December 20 to 31, about 3,000 persons registered. Statistics showing the ages and native places of those registered are being compiled by the authorities.

The registration was started following the formation of the Shanghai Opium Suppression Committee for the purpose of eradicating the evil. Those addicts who failed to register with the authorities between July and December are to be punished in accordance with law.

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AMERICAN COMPANY'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Celebration Dinner in S.V.C. Club: History of Unit Reviewed: How It Began and Grew

More than one hundred members, former members and friends of the American Company, S.V.C., attended a dinner on the occasion of the Company's thirtieth anniversary on Monday night at the S.V.C. Club Capt. C. J. Doughty, the officer in command, presided and the guests included Judge C. S. Franklin, Major William E. Sauer, Major G. M. Neal, Capt. G. E. Monson, U.S.M.C., Major F. V. Burke-Murphy, Lieuts. W. C. Farnham, W. Awad, W. M. Portrude, Capt. Evangelista, 2nd Lieut. E. M. Hayes, Messrs. A. McDermid, R. Hepkl, N. A. Viloudaki, and the Rev. C. M. Myers.

An elaborate programme of entertainment was presented by Fred Pearce, who acted as master of ceremonies, Al Ray and Danny, "Whitey" Smith and Miss Sophie Crawshaw, while the band of the Fourth United States Marines played throughout the evening. The room was decorated with flags of the American States, the Volunteer flag and the emblems of the American Company.

A presentation of a special Colt automatic pistol was made to Major Sauer, a charter member of the Company, who is still a Volunteer. Major

Major W. E. Sauer

Sauer joined the Company as a private in 1906 and was one of the most active sponsors of the newly-formed organization. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1910, became second in command the following year and captain and O.C. in 1912. In 1915 he resigned his commission and reverted to the ranks, only to be commissioned again in 1921, becoming a first lieutenant in 1922 and captain in 1926. His value to the Settlement during troublous times in the 'twenties was readily recognized and he was promoted to the rank of major in 1930.

In January, 1932, Major Sauer resigned his active commission and joined the Reserve of Officers, but with the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities on January 28, he was placed on active duty again and made Camp Commandant and Billeting Officer. After the trouble had terminated he reverted to the Reserve of Officers.

Early History

Interest in the anniversary naturally centres in the original organization of the Company. Legend has it that the first unit in 1905 was composed of one American civilian, two convicts, and a Japanese sailor lent for the occasion to protect the U.S. Consulate; and that when the American community grew to feel that this representation in Shanghai's defence forces was inadequate, a company was formed in 1906. There is more than this, however, to the history of American civilian participation in Shanghai's defence forces.

In 1854, 25 American civilians and 30 merchant sailors were incorporated into a force of 130 under an American naval officer, who co-operated with a similar force of 250 under a British officer to eject a force of 20,000, which was endangering the safety of life and trade in the foreign settlement, from a fortified camp on the site of the present Race Course. This action is known as the Battle of Muddy Flats, and its date, April 4, 1854, is emblazoned on the colours of the Volunteer Corps as the date of its organization.

As early as 1870 there was an (American) No. 2 Fire Company (the Hongkews), paralleling the (British) No. 1 Fire Company (the Mih Ho Loongs). While the British unit eventually split into two entities, a fire company and a military company, the American unit maintained its versatility with a fire-hose in one hand and a rifle in the other.

In the troublous year of 1900, a temporary American company was formed and brigaded with the Customs Company for the defence of Yangkingpang Creek, which now flows under Avenue Edward VII. The American captain is alleged to have commented bitterly that his forces were composed of missionaries and beachcombers. This captain, were he commanding to-day, might find the present company more to his liking as it now contains, at least, very few missionaries.

Organization Of Unit

Following the "Mixed Court Riots" of 1905, a meeting of the American community was called on December 29 at the U.S. Consulate. The outcome was the formation on January 6, 1906, of the American Company—with a charter, bye-laws, and elected officers—as a unit of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The Shanghai Municipal Council provided arms and equipment (consideration being given at the time to the American forces at Manila supplying these); but the style of uniform and drill, by mutual agreement, was to be American.

Later History

To chronicle even the outstanding events in the history of the Company: its periods of active service, its long-standing reputation as the shooting company of the S.V.C., its record in sports, its triumphs on the stage, its leading role in the celebration of American national holidays would require a book; a review of one incident must suffice for all. The moot question in 1919 used to be: Who won the War? The answer of course, is that all the allies did, but each, viewing its own considerable contribution which occupied all of its efforts to the exclusion of appreciating in full the contributions of the other allies, can be excused for crediting itself with the final success.

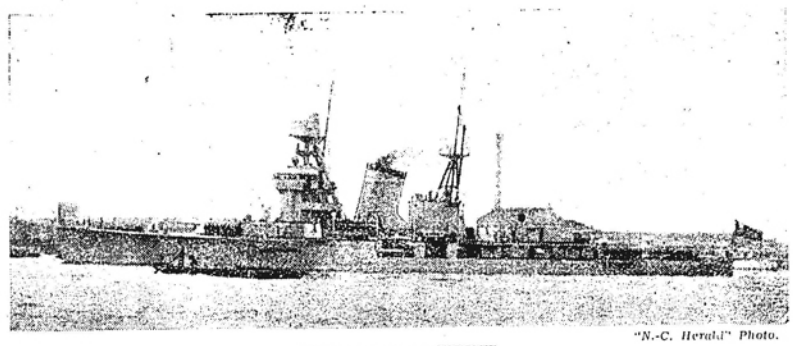
In the same manner, it is interesting to review the official reports of the Captain-Superintendent of Police in command at the time, and compare them with the official reports of the Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps in the same Municipal Gazettes, and to compare the Commandant's reports with the American Company's historical record. All three are versions of activities between July 23 and August 17, 1913, to safeguard life and trade in the foreign settlement.

The high spot, from the American Company point of view was the occupation of the headquarters in Chapei of a numerically-superior, disturbing armed force by energy and bluff without a casualty. These reports indicate that, however meritorious an opinion any unit of the S.V.C. may have of itself, the reason for the success of any unit, as of any other municipal enterprise, lies in the Council's motto, "Omnia juncta in uno"—or, in the American version, "Divided, we fall; united, we stand." To the other units of the Corps, therefore, the American Company owes much of such measure of reputation and success as it has attained on its thirtieth birthday: without friendly rivalry, and shoulder-to-shoulder co-operation, there would be neither Company nor Corps.

This is the American Company whose thirtieth anniversary is now being celebrated. Of its charter members, Maj. "Bill" Sauer, now of H.Q., S.V.C., who has undoubtedly worked harder in and for the Company than any other member, is the only one still in active service. From the parent company have stemmed the other American units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps: the American Troop, the Philippine Company, the American Reservist Company, and the American Machine-gun Company.

F.B.I. APPRENTICE SCHEME

In connection with the F.B.I. Scheme of Apprenticeships, eight Chinese students have sailed for England to take up positions in engineering works. Those who sailed in the ss. Ranchi on December 10 were Bao Sing-dee for the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Cheng, L. Z. for Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., West Bromwich & Newport, Hsu Yu for Messrs. Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornby-on-Tees; Tien Cheh for Messrs. Bellis & Morcom, Ltd., Ladywood, Birmingham. The one who sailed in the ss. Naldera on December 24, was Chiang Chia-ren for the Standard Telephone & Cables Ltd., London, while those who sailed in the ss. Prometheus on December 29 were Chang Kuang-chou for David Brown & Sons, Huddersfield; H. H. Chen for Messrs. Mavor & Coulson, Ltd., Glasgow; and Koo Shu Koh for the Express Lift Co., Ltd., Northampton.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

CHINA'S LATEST CRUISER

Trim and smart, China's newest cruiser the Ninghai, is seen leaving port on Monday on a cruise.

GENERAL CHIANG IN SHANGHAI

Executive Yuan Head Calls on Mr. Wang Ching-wei

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who succeeded Mr. Wang Ching-wei as the president of the Executive Yuan recently, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking by train at 7 a.m. on Sunday. He alighted at the Chenju Railway Station and was met by a number of high government officials, including Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, and Gen. Yang Fu, the commandant of the Shanghai Peace Preservation Corps. Both the railway station and Chungshan Road were heavily guarded by officers of the Peace Preservation Corps.

From Chenju, Gen. Chiang was driven to his residence in the French Concession where he received several officials and inquired about local conditions. He then called on Mr. Wang Ching-wei and inquired about his health. Leaving Mr. Wang's home, Gen. Chiang proceeded to the residence of Mr. Huang Fu and had a talk with the former head of the defunct Peiping Political Council. The General then called on Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, former leader of the Anfu Club now living in retirement in Shanghai, and Mr. Hsu Tsung-chi, a veteran Party leader, but he did not meet Mr. Hsu.

Shortly before tiffin time, Gen. Chiang, accompanied by his wife, paid a visit to the grave of the late Mme. Soong, his mother-in-law, off Hungjao Road, and presented flowers before the grave. He then dined with Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Kung at the latter's residence.

In the afternoon, Gen. Chiang called on Mr. T. V. Soong, former Finance Minister, at the latter's residence. At 3.45 p.m., Gen. Chiang proceeded to the Hungjao Flying Field where he took an aeroplane for Nanking.

Nanking, Jan. 5.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, returned here from Shanghai by air this afternoon at five o'clock.—Central News.

INSP. W. HOTCHKISS HONOURED

Presentations to Departing Police Officer

A representative gathering of members of the Shanghai Municipal Police and other friends met Insp. W. Hotchkiss on Saturday evening at Yangtszepoo Police Station, when presentations were made to him on behalf of the foreign branch of the Police. Insp. Hotchkiss leaves the S.M.P. to-morrow after 16½ years' service and will sail for England, with his family, in the ss. Carthage on Tuesday.

Supt. H. D. M. Robertson, in making the presentation of an inscribed gold wrist-watch and a Japanese tea-set, spoke of the distinguished career of Insp. Hotchkiss in the Municipal Police, in the course of which he had had charge of nearly every station in the Settlement, and also pointed to the departing officer's achievements as a football and tennis player.

Other Gifts

Others who spoke were Insp. Hotchkiss himself, and Supt. R. J. Crouch.

Other gifts received by Insp. Hotchkiss were a silver pagoda, presented by the Chinese staff, and a cigarette case and lighter, by the Japanese staff.

Those who attended the function included Supt. Robertson, Supt. Crouch, Chief Insp. D. Ginnane, Inspectors J. B. Clissold, J. A. Isaacs, J. Barry, D. B. Ross, and E. C. Stokes, Sub-Inspectors W. B. Curtis, J. W. Taplin, N. E. Bonner, J. G. Crighton, and C. Goldsmith.

Insp. Hotchkiss joined the Shanghai Municipal Police at Home during the summer of 1919, arriving here in August. Before joining he served with the British Forces in Africa during the Great War.

CHIEF OF BURGLARY GANG ARRESTED

Bubbling Well Detectives Finish Long Manhunt

Wang Ling-pau, the elusive one, is no longer at large.

Accused by the Police of the Settlement and the French Concession of being the leader of a daring gang of burglars operating in the western residential section, Wang was finally brought to earth on Sunday at the end of a manhunt which started last July.

Since that time, the Police assert, he has been the brains and active chief of a gang which specialized in stealing silverware from foreign residences in the two areas, spiriting the loot away by sampan and disposing of it in Pootung. Always escaping into Chinese territory at the rear of the burgled houses, the gang has so far been able to elude the Settlement and French Police, but now that the alleged ringleader has been captured it is believed that the other members of the band will soon be apprehended also. It is further hoped that a part of the loot—estimated at $28,000 since July 1—will be recovered.

Patient Preparations

Wang Ling-oau was arrested on Sunday afternoon in Route de Zikawei by Chinese detectives working under Det.-Sgt. R. M. Moir of the Bubbling Well Police Station, assisted by the French Police. He was trapped after one of the detectives had passed weeks in Pootung, the headquarters of the gang, posing as a friend. The other members of the burglary band are still being sought by Police of the three Shanghai areas.

The methods of the gang were as simple as they were crafty. A haul would be made from a foreign residence in the Western District and the booty carried from the rear of the house directly into Chinese territory and to the bank of Siccawei Creek, where a sampan would be waiting. The sampan would take the loot down the creek to the Whangpoo and then across that river to Pootung, where it would be landed. In Pootung, it is believed, the silver would be melted down and then disposed of.

One of the most recent burglaries attributed to the gang was the looting of the residence of Mr. H. Tiefenbacher, 860 Avenue Haig, where silver valued at about $2,500 was taken at the end of November. One of the pieces stolen was a German army race trophy which had been presented to Mr. Tiefenbacher's late uncle by the former Crown Prince of Germany.

According to the Police, Wang Ling-pau has previously been convicted twice for burglary.

RUSSIAN WATCHMAN FOUND DEAD

Bullet in Head Ends Life of Dock Employee

A Russian watchman named Kroloff was found dead shortly before 8 o'clock on Monday morning at his quarters at the New Engineering Works, where he was employed. He had succumbed to a bullet wound in the temple and by his side lay the service pistol with which the wound had been inflicted.

There was no suicide note in the room, but it is understood the man had been despondent for some time. An inquest was opened next morning at the Fearon Road Mortuary, where the body was taken.

RESIDENTS RETURN FROM HOLIDAYS

Grant Brings Large Number From South

Bringing in a large number of passengers, for Shanghai, many of whom were local residents who spent their Christmas holidays in Hongkong and Manila, the ss. President Grant, of the American Mail Line, arrived here from the south on Monday morning.

Among the passengers disembarking here were two officers of the Royal Siamese Navy. They are Lieutenants C. Bunbonkar and C. Bunnag. Both of them are connected with the Hydrographic Service in Bangkok, and while here will make a further study of the subject.

Passing through Shanghai and en route to Tokyo from Manila were Mr. I. Matreef and Mr. Peter Victoroff. They are trade representatives of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Matreef being chairman of the Commission of Export for his country. They are in the Orient studying trade conditions.

Returning to Shanghai after a trip to Hongkong was Mr. Ernest William Jeffery, of H.B.M. Consulate here. Mr. A. M. W. Scott, of the Butterfield and Swire Co., Hongkong, was another who disembarked here. He is visiting Shanghai on a business trip.

Among others disembarking in Shanghai were Mrs. A. B. Clark, wife of Commander Clark of the U.S.S. Sacramento, Mr. L. J. Davies, Mr. A. G. De Jager, engineer with the Philips Glowlamp Works, Miss Eileen Hall, of A. B. Rosenfeld & Son, who has been on a holiday to Manila, Mrs. V. Kleinermann, Miss Jeanette Mertsky, secretary in the American Consulate, who has been on a holiday in the south, and Mr. T. Sparshott, superintendant engineer for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., who will take up his residence here.

HEIR TO SPANISH THRONE DUE

Don Juan to Re-Visit City on Honeymoon Tour

The Prince of the Asturias, Juan de Bourbon, and his bride who, before her marriage was Maria de Orleans, are expected in Shanghai on Thursday.

Don Juan de Bourbon is the fifth child of the former King and Queen of Spain, having two brothers and two sisters older than himself. Should the House of Bourbon be restored to the throne of Spain, Don Juan will be in direct succession as both his brothers have abdicated in his favour. Don Juan and his bride are on a honeymoon tour round the world, having left Europe in October last year. They have already visited Canada and the United States and left Los Angeles via Honolulu for the Far East. They have visited Japan and are now in Peiping. They are expected to arrive here by train on Thursday at the North Station at 7.40 a.m.

When he arrives, Don Juan will doubtless find Shanghai much changed from the city he learned to know on visits in the course of his duties while undergoing training in the British Navy. Don Juan and his wife are expected to visit Hongkong and possibly Manila and will then return to Europe via Suez to be back in Paris by early April to reside there temporarily until they open their new home in the south of France.

NEW GERMAN SHIP SAILS FOR SHANGHAI

Berlin, Jan. 3.

The Gneisenau, the new 18,000-ton liner, of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, left this morning from Marseilles for Shanghai on her maiden voyage. The steamer, which is to be used regularly on the Far Eastern run, is 650 feet long and has a beam of 72 feet.—Havas.

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Moon Eclipse To-Day

Event Fully Visible in China

Firecracker shops are laying in additional supplies not only for Chinese New Year, now known under its new name of the Spring Festival, but for another occasion which demands noisy demonstration.

Sieczwei reports that there will be a total eclipse of the moon on January 8-9 visible in China. The beginning will be visible in other parts of the world but China will be treated to a complete view. Circumstances of the eclipse are, as follow: Moon enters penumbra on January 8 at 11.16 p.m., total eclipse begins at 1.57 a.m. on January 9, the middle being at 2.04 a.m., the total eclipse ending at 2.21 a.m., the moon leaving the penumbra at 5.01 a.m.

Other eclipses of the year are a total eclipse of the sun, visible partially in China on June 19, a partial eclipse of the moon visible in China on July 4-5, and an annular eclipse of the sun, invisible in China, on December 14.

ASSISTANCE FOR UNEMPLOYED

New Association Formed to Find Jobs

The British and American United Association was formed in November last at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. as a result of a letter in the "North-China Daily News" signed by "Ajax." The meeting called was well attended, Mr. J. R. Johnstone (the originator of the idea) taking the chair, supported by Mr. George E. Fitch.

A committee was elected, and through the kindness of Mr. Fitch, several committee meetings were held at the "Y". Mr. E. Oxley Cumming was invited and willingly agreed to act as President, while the Vice President's office is being filled by Mr. W. H. Plant, while Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten and Mr. J. W. Carney have consented to be sponsors.

It was decided to call the Association the British and American United Association and its headquarters are established in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, Room No. 257, Telephone No. 13673. For the convenience of members a telephone and office furniture have been installed.

The aim of the association is to help find situations for self-respecting British and American citizens who are unemployed; and only men of good character are enrolled on its register. Any firm requiring the services of any one recommended from this Association, need have no fear as to the class of man who will apply. He will be recommended by the sponsors and the committee, only after careful scrutiny as to his past etc. It is hoped by these means to place men who have struck a "bad patch" through no fault of their own, and due to the present depression, in a position whereby they can earn a living wage.

Full particulars as to the Association's working can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary or other members of the committee who happen to be in attendance at the office of the Association.

Membership of the Association is confined to those who have resided in Shanghai for at least one year, and it is the desire of the Association to co-operate with the various institutions to obtain information of positions which might be available, and give them a chance to fill them.

MR. F. A. OZORIO'S RETIREMENT

35 Years with Shanghai Land Investment Co.

Close on 35 years of faithful service were brought to a conclusion by the retirement on Tuesday, Dec. 31, of Mr. Frederico A. Ozorio, who was in charge of the book office of the Shanghai Land Investment Co. In the presence of the staff, a coffee set, consisting of a tray, table, etc., presented by the directors and staff of the company, was handed to Mr. Ozorio by Mr. N. L. Sparke, manager, as a token of his long and efficient service with the company. Mr. Sparke said Mr. Ozorio always had been a very faithful servant of the company, and had seen it grow from very small proportions. He wished him every happiness in his retirement.

Mr. Ozorio, in reply, said that he would always think of the company with happy associations when he made use of the coffee set, which would be extremely often. The set bore the inscription "Presented by the Directors and Staff of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., to Frederico A. Ozorio, on the occasion of his retirement after 35 years service. February, 1901-December 1935."

By SAPAJOU

Chief Pay Clerk Romaine Hathaway,
United States Navy

SHANGHAI "SPLURGE" ON U.S.$10

Chief Pay Clerk Hathaway's First Local Experience

"I had saved G.$10 to come to Shanghai for a 'splurge' after our ship, the U.S.S. South Dakota (later re-named the U.S.S. Huron), had anchored at Woosung, and the money changers on the train—our ship could not come up stream in those days—handed us counterfeit money." This was Chief Pay Clerk Romaine Hathaway's first experience (1908) with China. Mr. Hathaway leaves in two weeks for the United States, where after two years shore duty at Newport, Rhode Island, he will retire from the service, having completed 30 years.

Mr. Hathaway had joined the American Navy only a few months previous to his first encounter with Chinese. Interested by the projected cruise of the American fleet to Oriental waters, he and his friend wagered against each other's ability to pass the physical and mental examination. Young Hathaway won—the other failed.

In spite of Mr. Hathaway's unfortunate experience with the money changers, he insisted that his first visit to Shanghai stood out as a major event in his life. Of course, by the time of his second trip to China in 1927-29, the Whangpoo had been dredged to accommodate war vessels.

In 1933, he made his third trip, serving on the executive staffs of Admirals M. M. Taylor and W. B. Upham, for one year, after which he was attached to the U.S. Naval Purchasing office in the Dollar Building.

Convoy Duty During War

During the war, he was on convoy duty, making nine round trips across the Atlantic. "We were never fired upon," he said, "but we raised merry hell, when we rammed and nearly sank one of the convoy."

His only regret in being in the service—and that soon will be over—was that he had no permanency, citing his Masonic career. It will be recalled that he became a Shriner at the recent Shanghai ceremonial. He became a Blue Mason in the Middle West, received his 14th degree in Denver, his 18th in San Francisco, and his 32nd in Manila, and he had feared because of delays, to miss the Shrine membership here.

Mr. Hathaway has a peculiar affiliation with journalistic work. His father was one of the first linotype operators to learn this profession and as a youngster, he enjoyed "hanging round" the press and reportorial rooms.

Mrs. Hathaway accompanies her husband in the President Cleveland, but they are not saying farewell to Shanghai. When he retires, they intend purchasing two two-year round-the-world tickets and will spend much time here.

Chief Pay Clerk T. S. Lowry will relieve Mr. Hathaway in the local office on January 14.

Big Land Sale to Chinese Bank

The tract of residential land in the French Concession is understood to be about fifty mow and the sale price about $1,500,000. The Bank of China, it is understood, will ultimately use the property for its employees and those of other Chinese Government banks in Shanghai, although for the time being the foreigners residing there will not be required to remove.

THE OLDEST "CO-ED." SPEAKS

Mrs. Owens, 70, Addresses College Students

Following the Chinese custom of receiving advice from their elders at New Year time, Mrs. Wm. G. Owens, the oldest co-ed at the University of Shanghai, and so the "grandmother" of the university, was invited to speak to the students at their assembly on Friday morning. Mrs. Owens is studying sociology in the University of Shanghai. She is the wife of Dr. Wm. G. Owens, retired professor from Bucknell University, who is now teaching chemistry at the University of Shanghai.

"I am so glad you do not have to wait until you are 70 like I did, to get your college education," Mrs. Owens said, "because you are needed right now. When you get through college, do not feel that your education is over because you are going to have something to learn every year of your lives, and your education can keep right on until you are as old as I am, or as long as you live."

When Mrs. Owens was a young woman, she said, the men's colleges did not admit co-eds, and she was not able to attend any of the women's colleges. She taught school for a few years, was married, and then brought up her family of four children, all of whom attended Bucknell University. After they married and left home, she was still living across the street from the university, and had plenty of leisure. She entered Bucknell as a freshman, and was graduated. She is now doing graduate work in sociology.

"I have been asked to talk to you like a grandmother," she continued. "When you get out of school, and when you have learned a lot more than a great many of the people where your home is, if you have learned anything worth while, be sure that you tell the ones at home and be sure that the community has the advantage of your education. Do not aim at being rich or great, but aim at what you can do for your fellow men; aim at what you can do for your country. I believe China is going to be the great nation of the future, and you young people are the ones that are going to make it so. It depends upon what you do for China that will make it great."

EUGENICS FOR CHINA URGED BY DOCTORS

Hankow Conference Makes Proposals to Nanking

Hankow, Jan. 3.

Doctors who are interested in the subject will petition the National Government to adopt a programme of eugenics for the improvement of the race, according to a resolution adopted at a meeting yesterday of the 4th Congress of Delegates of the National Medical Association.

It was recommended, as part of the programme, that any couple, before marriage, must obtain a health certificate from a competent doctor. Those mentally deranged should be sterilized. A women and children's health movement also should be started it was contended.

The Government further is to be urged to decide upon a definite set of standards governing opium suppression, and local authorities are to be requested to give proper guidance to shops and factories in the installation of health facilities for their workers.—Kuo Min.

WEDDINGS

Wu-Newry

The marriage of Miss K. O. Newry, who arrived here from England only on December 24, and Mr. L. Y. Z. Wu, son of Mr. Wu Ting Chang, the new Minister of Industry and Commerce, took place in a quiet and simple Chinese fashion at the Park Hotel on New Year's Day.

The young bridegroom who has been studying in England returned to China one month ago.

Koehler-Dsirne

The wedding of Miss Tata Dsirne and Mr. Ernst Koehler took place on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock at the German Church, in the presence of a large number of friends and members of the two families. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. E. Dsirne of Shanghai, was attended by her sister, Miss Rita Dsirne, and Miss Hilda Rix. The bridegroom, a son of Mr. H. Koehler, who has made his home in China for the past 38 years, had as his witnesses Mr. G. Kullmani and Mr. R. des Arts.

After the ceremony a reception was held in Mr. and Mrs. Koehler's new flat at 36G Brenan Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Koehler intend to go on a honeymoon motor trip through China. Mr. Koehler is on the staff of Kunst & Albers, and Mrs. Koehler is with the Nee Yeh Handels Company.

OBITUARY

Mr. Alexander Habecost

The death occurred suddenly on Monday night, Dec. 30, of Mr. Alexander Habecost, aged 51, who has been in Shanghai for a number of years. He is survived by his wife and three daughters, two of whom are grown up and the youngest is some ten years of age. Only last Sunday Mr. Habecost was at the Canidrome watching the Rugby football match between the Marines and the Japanese side. It is believed that he caught a chill and contracted pneumonia.

Mr. Habecost was a native of Devon and a popular figure in Shanghai. He was a man who could rightly claim a host of friends though little could be learnt on Tuesday of his earlier life. He spent some years it is believed in Singapore before coming on to Shanghai. He was a marine engineer and the first records of his in Shanghai was when he was connected with Wheelock & Co. which firm he joined locally in about 1906. In 1914 he joined the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department, which was later taken over by the present Shanghai Power Co. He remained with that firm until 1932, when he retired. Since then he has been connected with a number of businesses and he was particularly interested in insurance.

He was a keen sportsman and was always to be seen at race meetings. He was a member of the Shanghai Race Club, Shanghai Recreation Club, Shanghai Club, Shanghai Junior Golf, and the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club. He was fond of golf, and was a very enthusiastic lawn bowls player.

Of youthful appearance, he was a man who was always ready and willing to do his bit. In the 1932 trouble he patrolled with others the Soochow Creek in a motor boat. This volunteer unit was one fired upon when in the course of its work on one occasion, it will be recalled. Mr. Habecost was of a mechanical turn of mind and very interested in motor cars.

His untimely death on the eve of the New Year holidays will cause general regret to the foreign community of Shanghai.

Funeral services were held on Thursday afternoon in the presence of a very large attendance of mourners at the Bubbling Well Chapel for the late Mr. Alexander Habecost, with Dean A. C. S. Trivett officiating.

Mr. Habecost who died last Monday is survived by his wife Dorothy Habecost who was the chief mourner, and three daughters, Loraine, Elaine, and Helen, all of whom are residing in Shanghai.

Mr. John Lyon

In presence of a large attendance of mourners the funeral took place on Thursday afternoon at Bubbling Well Cemetery of Mr. John Lyon, who for 15 years was an Inspector in the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The service was conducted by the Rev. H. G. Newsham of the Union Church. The pallbearers were:—Messrs. J. Morgan, F. C. Hale, A. J. R. Hodges, Schultz, Knight and Brown.

In identic letters to its subscribers, the Rengo News Agency on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 31, announced the termination of its services at midnight, and its merger with the newly-formed Domei News Agency.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Haward have returned to Shanghai.

Mr. Frank E. Martin, of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., is at present a patient at the Paulun Hospital.

Mr. T. B. Wilson, general manager of the Dollar Line in Hongkong, was a through passenger in the President Hoover on his way home on leave.

Mr. R. Blondeau, French Consul who returned recently from leave in France, left on Sunday with his family for Hankow in the ss. Tuckwo.

Mr. John Littell, American Consul here, has now been assigned to the position of American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, State Department officials announced.

Mr. C. H. French, head of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., and President of the American Chamber of Commerce, will return to Shanghai in the ss. President Coolidge on January 13. He will take up residence in the Cathay Hotel.

Mr. K. J. Brookes of the "Northern Whig," London office, left that paper on December 29, to join the sub-editorial staff of the "Daily Mirror." Before joining the "Whig" Mr. Brookes was with the "Staffordshire Sentinel" and the "North-China Daily News."

The Limbless Soldiers and Sailors benefit fund is enriched by $340.25 and many poor Russian families will have warmer and better clothing to wear during their Christmas celebrations next week as a result of the rummage sale held on Friday morning at the Union Church Hall.

Upon the invitation of Herr Adolph Hitler, the German Chancellor, Mr. Lou Shu-teh, a noted Chinese musician of the old school, and Mr. Yang Shao-hsien, famous "P'i P'a" Erh-hu" player, left Peiping on Sunday night for Shanghai en route to Germany to give a series of concerts.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British Ambassador to China, is leaving Peiping on January 9 for an extended stay in Nanking, making the journey by train. He will be accompanied by Mr. A. D. Blackburn, Chinese Secretary to the Embassy, Mr. Gage, Second Secretary, and Mr. W. G. Graham, his private secretary. Sir Alexander will occupy the British Consulate buildings, which have been remodelled as his residence in the capital.

ORPHANAGE XMAS PARTY

The Providence Orphanage in Rue Montauban, in charge of the Helpers of the Holy Souls, held a Christmas programme on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the school's auditorium. About 134 children sang and acted.

Among the guests were Sir John and Lady Brenan, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Pearson, Mr. E. F. Harris, Mrs. W. A. L. Pardoe, Mrs. E. Colter, Mrs. Em. P. Yannoulatos, Mrs. E. Saussine, and many others.

TEACHER'S WHISKY

THE SUPREMACY OF TEACHER'S WHISKY WAS RECOGNISED BY OUR GREAT GRAND-FATHERS AND THE EVER INCREASING NUMBER OF ITS PRESENT CONSUMERS TESTIFY TO ITS PRESENT POPULARITY.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1936

Bar Silver	20½
Chi. dollars, per $100	$71.50
Native interest per day on $1,000	$.09
Copper cash per $1	.300

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—tel. transfer	1/2⅜
New York—tel. transfer	29½
Paris—demand	Francs 447
India—demand	Rupees 79
Batavia—demand	Gulden 43¼
Hongkong—demand	Dollars 92 nom.
Yokohama—demand	Yen 102⅜
Singapore—demand	Dollars 51

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2⅜	$ 16.70
U.S. $100 @ 29½	$338.98

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 9/16	$16.481
U.S. $100 @ 29 15/16	$334.03
London—demand	1/2 9/16
4 months' sight credit	1/2 5/16
4 months' sight docts	1/2¾
6 months' sight credits	1/2 11/16
6 months' sight docts	1/2 13/16
New York—demand	U.S. $29 13/16
4 months' sight credits	.30
Paris—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 466

CLOSING RATE

Sterling	1/2 15/16
U.S.	$29¾

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 @ 29½=S'hai $338.98

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.$3.3896 Stg. £1=C.$16.732

MARKET BUYING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.$3.3403 Stg. £1=C.$16.481

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.75=C.$1 Belgas 29.10=£1

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 3.68=C.$1 Swiss F. 91=C.$1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.$100=Rm. 72.75

Domestic Exchange per $1,000

Peiping	$1,001	Kiukiang	$1,001
Tientsin	$1,001	Hangchow	$1,000.80
Hankow	$1,000.80	Foochow	$1,001
Changsha	$1,001	Amoy	$1,001
Chungking	$1,001	Canton	$ 826
Tsinanfu	$1,001	Swatow	$1,001
Tsingtao	$1,001	Mukden	$1,002
Chefoo	$1,001	Dairen	$1,002
Nanking	$1,000.80	Harbin	$1,002
Wuhu	$1,001		

Central Bank of China

Equalization percentage 7¾ per cent.

	London	New York
Bar silver spot	20½	49¾
Bar silver forward	—	—
Bar Gold, per fine oz.	£7.1.2	$35.00
Shanghai gold bar basis		$1,148.00
Native interest		.09
Customs gold unit		$2.271

" " " versus £ Stg. 32.9375 Pence
" " " versus U.S. $ 67.6875 Cents

Central Bank's opening selling rates for T.T.

London	1/2½	Berlin	73¾
New York	29¾	Japan	103
Paris	451	Hongkong	93½

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Kiangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Copper:—a m. 300 coppers=$1
5 silver 20cts. and 24 coppers=$1
26 coppers=10cts. silver
10cts. silver and 3 coppers=10cts. big money.

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK FEBRUARY DELIVERY

£	Highest 1/2 9/16	Lowest 1/2 9/16
U.S. G.$	29 7/16	29⅜
Yen	102¼	102

MERCHANT CLOSING RATE

	Cash SELLING		BUYING
£ T.T.	1/2 7/16	4 m/s. l.c.	1/2 15/32
G.$ T.T.	29 7/16	4 m/s. l.c.	30
Fcs. T.T.	449	4 m/s.	461
Rs. T.T.	79⅜	7 d/s.	80⅜

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	20½	—
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	49¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	53.04	—

Bombay offtake 100 bars. Market closed steady.

London silver was 1d down at 20½d for spot. It was reported that there was general selling but the market was steady at the fall. After the official fixing the market was very quiet, with sellers predominating at the fixed rate. New York silver was unchanged at 49¾ cents and Bombay silver 12 annas up at Rs.53.04.

The local exchange market opened yesterday morning with sellers at 1/2 7/16 sterling, 29⅛ U.S.$ and 103⅛ yen, improving shortly after the opening for cash to 1/2 15/32, 29¾ and 103¼. Later the market reacted to the opening rates, but these rates were available for the whole of January, there being practically no premium for cash owing to the release of a large quantity of silver. Forward rates were steady.

JOINT RESERVE BOARD

Member Banks' Clearings

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$12,159,000.00
Collections from Non-Member Banks Native Banks and Firms	$ 5,600,000.00
Total	$17,759,000.00

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$11,097,000.00
Collections from Non-Member Banks Native Banks and Firms	$ 6,026,000.00
Total	$17,123,000.00

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearing	$ 9,889,000.00
Colections from Non-Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 3,356,000.00
Total	$13,245,000.00

More Silver Leaves on the Pres. Grant

Shanghai, Jan. 7.

The sailing of the ss. President Grant early this morning proved no exception to the now almost general rule regarding the shipment of silver by each eastward sailing of the Dollar Line. Again the rumble of lorries between the Central Bank of China on Kiukiang Road, the Bank of Communications, and the Customs Jetty was heard until a late hour last night as approximately $10,000,000 worth of silver was loaded on board two waiting lighters under a police escort. It is understood that the shipment was another commitment of silver to the Chase Bank in New York.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE WEAKENS

Persistent Rumours of New Adjustments

Hongkong, Jan. 2.

The exchange market here was extremely weak to-day, as a result of persistent reports that the Hongkong dollar is soon to be adjusted on a new exchange basis.

The reports prevalent here say that the rate of the Hongkong dollar will be fixed at a level equal or nearly equal to that of the Shanghai dollar.

The rumours, however, could not be confirmed. It was recalled that at the time of the passage of the ordinance providing for an exchange fund, it was widely believed that a new exchange value for the Hongkong dollar would be fixed, but so far no action has been taken to stabilize the dollar near the Shanghai rate.

Sir F. Leith-Ross' Advice

In reliable quarters it was said to-day that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief economic advisor to the British Treasury, having been advised by the Chinese Government, had cabled Mr. N. E. Young, representative of the British Treasury now in Hongkong, pointing out that it was impossible to keep Shanghai exchange rates down unless the Hongkong rates were adjusted.

In the same quarters it was reported that Sir Frederick had advised that any action towards adjustment should be taken during the banks' New Year holidays, in order to avoid the possibility of a market panic.—United Press.

These rumours, reports Reuter, followed a meeting, on New Year's Eve, which was attended by Mr. N. E. Young, Financial Adviser to the Government, Mr. Taylor, colonial Treasurer, and representatives of the note issuing banks.

JAPAN'S TOTAL OF TEXTILE EXPORT

Tokyo, Jan. 5.

The Japan Spinners Association reports that on New Year's Day there were 10,296,000 spindles in active service in the country. The increase during the year marked the largest in the history of the nation.

The Cotton Manufacturers Association reported exports of cotton goods totallying 2,688, 646,000 square yards having a value of Yen. 489, 969,000, representing an increase of 115,064,000 yards of cotton cloth imported, but a decrease of 1,913,000 Yen in value. The increase in volume is the largest in history.—United Press.

SINO-AMERICAN SILVER AGREEMENT

Nanking White Metal Sales Create Interest

Washington, Jan. 2.

Reports from Shanghai to the effect that the Chinese Government has sold to the United States Treasury silver valued at $7,800,000 aroused great interest here to-day. They are held to be possibly indicative of a price agreement between China and the United States.—Reuter.

Washington, Jan. 3.

That recent evidence indicated that the United States had exchanged gold for Chinese silver, possibly in an attempt to collaborate with plans to strengthen Nanking's monetary programme, was the opinion expressed here yesterday by well-informed observers.

While Treasury officials declined to comment, other quarters, in sustaining this theory, cited such relevant facts as China's December export of silver directly to the United States. Moreover, these same sources pointed to the known fact that the U.S. Treasury is anxious in regard to the increase of American gold stocks over $10,000,000,000, a rise which is considered unhealthy.

Senator Key Pittman asserted that gold will eventually be exported to aid stabilization in many countries, thus strengthening the foundation for this belief.

Finally, these quarters pointed to the tacit desire of the United States for a strong Nanking Government, which might easily serve as a reason for the believed collaboration.

International Conferences

The Secretary of Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, hinted to-day that the United States had already begun international conferences in an attempt to encourage the use of silver and gold on a co-ordinated basis as a monetary standard.

Meanwhile, Mr. Morgenthau continued to confer with the Mexican Secretary of Treasury, Senor Eduardo Suarez, and said that satisfactory progress was being made. The conversations will be resumed on Monday.

Asked whether the silver-producing countries of the world should present a united front against the sterling and managed-currency bloc, as advocated by Senator Elmer Thomas, the Secretary of Treasury declared, "I think it is the duty of the silver-producing countries to work closely together." He declined to amplify the statement.

Mr. Morgenthau did, however, refer his questioners to the message delivered by President Roosevelt to Congress in 1934, on the subject of silver. In that message, the President declared that "because of the great world supply of silver and its use in varying forms by the world's population, concerted action by the silver-producing nations is necessary if the value of metallic money, including both gold and silver, is to be made standard all over the world."

To arrive at that point, the Secretary quoted the President as declaring, "we must seek.....a world agreement, although it may turn out that this nation will ultimately have to take such independent action as its interests require.....Accordingly, I have begun to confer with some of our neighbours in regard to the use of both gold and silver, preferably on a co-ordinated basis, as a standard of monetary value. Such an agreement would constitute an important step forward toward a monetary unit of value more stable in purchasing and debt-paying power than any present unit."

The Secretary's emphasis on the President's declaration was generally taken to mean that the conversations with other countries had now reached an active and important stage.

Adjustment of Reserves

Adjustment of national treasury reserves of silver and gold in such proportions as to make possible the settlement of balances of international payments without the movement of metal has been discussed at the conferences between Mr. Morgenthau and Senor Suarez, it was learned to-day.

The conferences have not reached a decision, but all parties have indicated that satisfactory progress has been made so far, in the conversations which will be renewed on Monday.—United Press.

Nanking Optimistic

Nanking, Jan. 6.

Government financial circles expressed considerable optimism to-day regarding the workings of the recently-enacted Chinese monetary policy. Conspicuous results have been achieved by the programme, it was generally agreed in official quarters.

The new activities of the United States Government in relation to its silver-buying policy have had no unfavourable effect upon China, it was said, but, on the contrary, have worked to China's advantage.

The estimate was made in government financial circles that $340,000,000 worth of silver is now being hoarded in Shanghai, while silver in the hands of foreign merchants was placed at only $40,000,000 during December.—United Press.

London Bank Pool Purchases

London, Jan. 5.

The banking pool recently formed here under the leadership of a large American bank to protect the silver market faces a contingent liability on 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 ounces of the white metal, it was learned to-day.

This silver was purchased at forward prices from seven to nine pence higher than the present market level. It is expected that the bulk of the contracts which the pool has arranged to finance will mature within a fortnight.—United Press.

SHANGHAI MARKETS ARE QUIET

Little Business Done Over The New Year Holidays

Shanghai, Jan. 4.

Little activity was seen in the local markets over the New Year holidays. For three days of the week, Wednesday, Thursday, and yesterday, all banks were closed to public business and many private concerns, on that account, remained closed. The following three reports were the only ones which showed any indication of activity:—

Yuenfong Auctions

Sixty packages were disposed of at the week's auction, the tone of which was very much the same as that of the previous week, and a certain amount of activity was shown in the local market. Results were as follows: Black Italians, steady; Black Venetians, 57 cents a piece down; Black Velvets, 115 cents a piece down; Black Coatings, 23 cents a piece up.

Wheat and Flour

Wheat Markets continued firm owing to an excellent demand all over the world. So-called cheap milling wheat varieties are disappearing quickly which compels mills to purchase better grade wheats which until now had been neglected. Actual prices have advance sharply in all world markets.

The situation in China remains dull. Native wheat is only very sparingly offered. Mills are gradually getting bare of stocks. Foreign wheat prices are far too high to enable mills to import raw material since the local flour market continues utterly lifeless and depressed.

The demand for flour is exceptionally slow and no symptoms indicate an improvement in the near future.

Rice

During the past week the Rice Market was quiet and business small. Prices remained unchanged with only minor fluctuations occurring. The present quotation for Chinese White Rice is $10. There was again no market for Saigon Rice.

FRENCH BANK RATE REDUCED TO 5 P. C.

Paris, Dec. 31.

The bank rate was reduced to-day from six to five per cent.—Reuter.

EXPORT BUSINESS TRANSFERRED

Messrs. Arnhold Trading Co. to Begin Operations

Shanghai, Dec. 31.

Messrs. Arnhold Trading Co., Ltd., will begin trading on January 1 entirely independently of Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd., and Associates, it was officially announced yesterday.

All existing contracts and obligations of Messrs. Arnhold & Co. Export Department, as at December 31, 1935, will be liquidated by Messrs. Arnhold Trading Co. on behalf of the other company. All other business of Messrs. Arnhold & Co., will be continued by that company as hitherto.

Both Mr. C. H. Arnhold and Mr. A. E. Marker will retire from the Board of Messrs. Arnhold & Co., as on December 31, 1935.

GOVERNMENT LOAN REDEMPTION

Shanghai, Jan. 7

Public drawings for the redemption of part of the principal of the 20th Year (1931) Currency Short Term Loan (19th Drawing) and the 18th Year (1929) Troop Disbandment Loan (22nd Drawing) were held yesterday at 10 a.m. in the Shanghai Bankers' Association under the supervision of the representatives of the Ministry of Audit, the Shanghai Bankers' Association, the Shanghai Native Bankers' Guild, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and the national Loans Sinking Fund Administrative Commission. Mr. Tsiang Lu-feo, Director of the Loan Department of the Ministry of Finance, officiated.

The terminal number of the bonds drawn and the amounts to be redeemed were as follows:

	Nos. Drawn	Amount Redeemed
(1) 20th Yr. Currency Short Term Loan:—	046 077 084 092 102 117 144 192 201 261 297 299 376 384 393 395 403 407 452 482 534 539 550 567 602 615 643 684 733 764 785 791 879 880 884 896 944 962 983 995	$3,200,000
(2) 18th Yr. Troop Disbandment Loan:—	09	500,000
Total		$3,700,000

Payment will be made as usual through the Central Bank of China, The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications throughout the country as from January 15, 1935, except that of the 18th Year Troop Disbandment Loan which will be made as from January 31.—Kuo Min.

DECEMBER RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations	45,600
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	134,800
Ayer Tawah Rubber Plant	52,000
Bute Plantations (1913) Ltd.	42,000
Consolidated Rubber Est. (1914)	96,100
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	48,668
Java Consol. Rubber & Coffee Est.	14,700
Kota Bahroe Rubber Est. (1921)	57,390
Kroewoek (Java) Plant.	52,100
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	18,065
Shanghai Kedah Plant. Ltd.	48,338
Shanghai Pahang Rubber Est.	28,937
Sungei Duri Rubber Est. Ltd.	45,000
Tanah Merah Est. (1916)	76,392

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

CAPITAL
Authorized $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up 20,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £6,500,000
Silver $10,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND
Sub-Agency: 27 BROADWAY
New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Africa, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept in Dollars Local Currency.

Full particulars on application

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THE RISING TIDE OF BRITISH PROSPERITY

Treasury and Trade Returns Show Improvement: Optimism the Keynote: Fewer Unemployed

REVIEW OF THE AMERICAN TRADING YEAR

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Jan. 1.

The rising tide of British prosperity is reflected in the Treasury returns for the first nine months of the financial year, when the total revenue amounted to £492,000,000 as compared with £467,000,000 for the same period last year.

Receipts from inland revenue items were over £8,000,000 higher this year. Estate duties and income tax shared fairly equally in the increase, while only surtax showed a drop of about £2,500,000.

Receipts from Customs were nearly £8,000,000 higher.

Expenditure for the period, however, also showed a considerable increase, rising from £578,000,000 to £606,000,000.

The Army, Navy and Air Force have cost nearly £15,000,000 more.

Optimism the Keynote

The present deficit amounts to £114,000,000 as compared with £110,000,000 last year. Optimism is the keynote of all business forecasts for 1936.

The newspapers draw attention to the fact that there are now 1,300,000 more insured persons working and 1,034,000 fewer unemployed than three years ago.

Mr. Euan Wallace, Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, points out that United Kingdom exports in the first eleven months of 1935 were £29,000,000 more than 1934. This is an increase of over eight per cent. compared with an increase for the rest of the world of under two per cent.

New capital invested in enterprises in the United Kingdom is 25 per cent. more than in 1934, Mr. Wallace adds.

Retail sales, which have been rising every month throughout the year, showed a seven per cent. increase in November, justifying hopes that saturation point in the home market is still far from being reached.

Meanwhile, all reports agree that steel is booming.

The "Daily Telegraph" to-day forecasts that 1935 production will reach 9,850,000 tons, exceeding even the record of the war year 1917.

Shipping Improving

On the subject of shipping, Lloyds Annual Review states that the shipping year ends on a note of optimism undiscernible for many years.

The prime factor was the British Shipping Assistance Act, which demonstrated that Great Britain was still supreme in leadership when dealing with maritime problems.

The tonnage of new ships to be built in 1936, not including naval orders, is expected to reach 750,000 as compared with 500,000 in 1935.

The "Manchester Guardian" expresses moderate hopefulness regarding cotton, but there are still too many uncertain factors. Also, spinners are slow to agree to regulate production and price levels.

Lancashire engineering prospects appear bright.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TRADE IN 1935 REVIEWED

Promise of Prosperous Year in Cleared Way Ahead

Washington, Dec. 31.

Clearing economic skies and favourable flutters of trade winds throughout 1935 promised a prosperous year in 1936 for most sections of the Pacific basin unless political storms interfere, according to informed circles here.

From Netherland India to California coasts, rising prices and heavier cargoes marked the revival of confidence and strength after years of commercial stagnation.

The epochal flight of the China Clipper symbolized to American minds the lift in spirits and hope of progress throughout the area. But rumblings of new Sino-Japanese strife in North China reminded them of many dangers amid conflicting political currents.

The birth of a new nation in the area—the Philippines Commonwealth—also gave an auspicious and historical touch to the year. Yet that very event emphasized the changing political status and caused anxiety in some circles over what its fate would be in the face of stronger economic or military states in the vicinity.

Increase in Trade Volume

Asia as a whole enjoyed approximately an 85 per cent. increase in its favourable trade balance with the United States during the first nine months of 1935, signalizing the recovery in many important lines of trade. This consisted of sales to the United States of $450,500,000 and purchases of only $262,400,000 while in the same period of 1934 it sold only $385,700,000 and bought $282,100,000. The favourable balances were $188,100,000 and $103,600,000 respectively.

China attained a favourable balance of trade with the United States in October of 1935 for the first time in recent memory, while mounting prices of raw silk during the year poured additional dollars into Japan.

Netherland India saw prices of rubber and tin rise materially, and this was reflected in corresponding benefit for the United States, whose share of automobile sales to the Indies rose over 100 per cent. in the first nine months of the year.

Settlement of the troublesome competition between Japan and the United States for the Philippines textile market in the form of a quota arrangement promised great improvement in the triangular relations of those three parts of the Pacific, according to officials here.

Tariff Re-Arrangements

The year also saw an Asiatic territory drawn into the orbit of the United States vast programme for expansion of world trade through mutually beneficial tariff agreements. The Netherland Indies were included in the negotiations virtually concluded during 1935 for a reciprocal tariff reduction pact with The Netherlands proper. It was the first Asiatic section included in a list of pacts negotiated with more than a dozen nations.

These Japanese and Netherland Indies negotiations were characteristic of the programme the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, has been pressing to revive world prosperity and stability. He regards restoration of normal economic conditions as the surest cure for political unrest and disorder.

However, his programme did not expand in the Far East as fully as many experts might have wished. It was not generally applicable during the acute Sino-Japanese developments and it had no success in solving the prolonged Soviet-United States debt impasse.

Relations with U.S.S.R.

Relations with the Soviet Union seemed to cool considerably due to failure to reach a debt-credit agreement, and also to the Congress of the Third Internationale in Moscow at which several speakers indicated plans to spread Communism in the United States. That brought a sharp protest from the United States with threats of serious consequences unless such activity ceased. Nevertheless, a one-year trade agreement on the most-favoured-nation basis was reached.

China complained seriously during the year of injury from the United States silver policy, but in November took precautions of nationalizing its silver and regulating foreign exchange in a manner designed to meet the problem. The United States maintained the world silver price relatively steady throughout the last half of the year with the reported aim, among other reasons, of doing as little injury to China as possible.

China's diplomatic standing was enhanced during 1935 by the elevation of her diplomatic envoys to most of the powers to rank of ambassador and the reciprocal delegation of their envoys at Peiping to similar rank.—United Press.

U.S. Treasury Review

Washington, Jan. 6.

Expenditures of the Federal Government for the 1935 fiscal year showed an increase, but expenditures for relief and recovery purposes showed a decline from those of the previous fiscal year, it was disclosed to-day by the annual report of the Treasury Department. The fiscal year 1935 includes the last six months of the calendar year 1934 and the first six months of the calendar year 1935.

Total expenditures for the period, the report showed, were $7,375,000,000, an increase of $270,000,000 over the previous year. Recovery and relief items, however, called for sums totalling $4,249,000,000 compared with $4,283,000,000 for the 1934 fiscal year.

It was estimated that expenditures for the first half of the 1936 fiscal year would total $3,804,000,000, of which $1,684,000,000 would be for relief and recovery purposes compared with total expenditures of $3,588,000,000 for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, of which $1,848,000,000 went for relief and recovery.

Income for the 1935 went for relief and recovery.

Income for the 1935 fiscal year was $3,800,000,000, the Treasury reported. As compared with the 1934 fiscal year, the following gains of income were recorded: income taxes, $282,000,000; miscellaneous, $190,000,000; customs, $30,000,000.

Treasury Silver Policy

The Treasury acquired 437,798,807 ounces of silver during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1935, the report issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, revealed to-day. The holdings were acquired at a cost of $232,435,879, according to Treasury books for the period.

Of the year's acquisitions of the white metal, 293,737,702 ounces were obtained under the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, 112,301,335 ounces by the nationalization order of the same year, and the remainder through the purchase of newly-mined domestic metal.

Two Seignorage Funds

Mr. Morgenthau reported that the Treasury's gold assets at the end of the fiscal year were valued at $9,115,380,809, representing an increase of $1,259,306,583 over the amount on hand at the end of the previous fiscal year.

Silver assets totalled $823,333,808, the Treasury reported, an increase of $317,921,186 over the total at the end of the last fiscal year.

The report disclosed the existence of two seignorage funds. The first was unanalyzed but was understood to comprise chiefly the actual seignorage fees collected by the Government on domestically-mined silver; this fund consisted of $58,000,000. The second fund included the profit resulting from the issuance of silver certificates equal to the cost of silver acquired under the Silver Purchase Act and the amount returned for silver received under the nationalization decree. No similar fund appeared in the Treasury report in previous years.—United Press.

METROPOLITAN LAND COMPANY

Debenture Holders Resolution On Silver Clause

A meeting of the debenture holders of the Metropolitan Land Company, Ltd., was held on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 26 The Bund, for the purpose of considering and discussing the Silver Clause in the Trust Deed. The meeting, which was convened by the Trustee on requisition of debenture holders, was presided over by Mr. W. P. Lambe, and was attended by debenture holders representing $886,300 of debentures. The notice convening the meeting and also the Silver Clause in the Trust Deed, having been read, a general discussion took place, after which the following resolution was passed:—

That the debenture holders accept payment of the half yearly interest due on the 31st day of December 1935 by interest warrants in Chinese currency to the nominal amount of such interest but such acceptance shall be deemed to be under protest and without prejudice to any legal rights which they may have under the terms of the Debenture Trust Deed and that the Trustee be therefore absolved from any obligation under the provisions of Clause 46 of the Deed in respect of such payment.

During the meeting, Messrs. King, Lacey, and Cannan were appointed as a committee to represent the debenture holders in any discussions with the company or the Trustee which might arise in the future.

CHINESE COTTON CROP ESTIMATES

The Chinese Cotton Statistics Association, 260 Avenue Edward VII, published at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of December 20, its final estimate of the cotton crop in China for 1935 as follows:

Area: 34,939,121 mow excluding 9,625,075 mow of abandoned area.

Production: 8,197,688 piculs.

The above figures are based on the reports received from the twelve provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Hunan, Shensi, Hupeh, Kiangse, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Szechuen and the two municipalities of Shanghai and Tientsin.

For comparison the figures of area and yield published in the first, second and final estimates of 1935 and the final estimate of 1934 are given below:

	Area (Mow)	Yield (picul)
First estimate 1935	36,212,768	9,596,684
2nd estimate 1935	35,485,818	8,391,018
Final estimate 1935	34,939,121	8,147,688
Final estimate 1934	44,971,264	11,201,999

The following is the figures of area, yield and abandoned area of the different provinces in the final estimate of 1935:

	Area	Yield	Abandoned Area
Hopeh	6,315,970	2,166,447	419,010
Shantung	1,861,137	407,215	3,775,598
Shansi	1,967,902	252,592	108,723
Honan	1,795,360	356,908	315,876
Shensi	3,657,014	802,053	247,076
Hupeh	4,568,339	917,184	3,977,903
Hunan	371,168	42,194	538,570
Kiangse	199,740	42,481	70,240
Anhwei	1,243,680	282,726	—
Kiangsu	10,257,553	1,977,620	171,143
Chekiang	1,759,492	461,936	936
Szechuen	1,901,746	448,332	—
Total	34,939,121	8,197,688	9,625,075

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA

November Export of Merchandise of $60,233,335 Net Against Import of $72,436,476 Net

According to the Chinese Maritime Customs returns for China for the month of November total merchandise exported was valued at $5,232,335 net (i.e. less re-imports) against imports of $72,436,476 net (i.e. less re-exports) while bullion shipments were of gold G.U. 158,965 imported and G.U. 7,056,989 exported while of silver $110,816 imported including banknotes to face value of Hongkong $10,360 and Yen 185,000 while there was no silver bullion exported but banknotes face value Chinese $573,000 Piastres 44,800 and Yen 80,000. The abstract is as follows:—

Net Exports Abroad

Description of Goods	Nov. 1935 $	Jan. Nov. 1934	Jan. Nov. 1935 $
Animals and Animal Products (not including Hides, Leather and Skins (Furs) and Fishery and Sea Products	6,715,122	72,014,745	72,907,372
Hides Leather and Skins (Furs)	1,794,086	27,040,151	21,115,803
Fishery and Sea Products	291,774	2,745,246	2,766,824
Beans and Peas	927,791	6,369,936	4,461,751
Cereals and Cereal Products	1,203,308	14,264,335	10,863,660
Dyestuffs, Vegetable	249,490	2,010,064	2,049,379
Fruits, Fresh, Dried and Preserved	1,168,204	7,039,575	7,383,174
Medicinal Substances and Spices (not including Chemicals)	987,793	9,294,292	8,348,274
Oils, Tallow and Wax	3,987,244	29,726,473	49,961,805
Seeds	4,240,538	24,602,345	43,367,791
Spirituous Beverages	110,385	1,091,158	907,285
Sugar	37	13,773	1,979
Tea	2,628,146	34,239,759	27,689,147
Tobacco	1,354,764	8,172,817	7,408,575
Vegetables	615,210	8,715,692	7,647,712
Other Vegetable Products	684,949	5,669,080	5,177,628
Bamboo	170,447	2,880,746	2,313,384
Fuel	663,129	7,328,899	7,655,168
Rattan	5,841	112,504	98,786
Timber, Wood, and Manufactures thereof	187,790	1,537,161	1,730,253
Paper	527,094	4,705,210	4,225,556
Textile Fibres	14,664,560	67,458,763	78,113,553
Yarn, Thread, Plaited and Knitted Goods	5,032,614	50,720,139	37,529,558
Piece Goods	1,802,257	28,948,287	16,895,302
Other Textile Products	771,596	8,678,860	6,930,652
Ores, Metals and Metallic Products	5,340,663	27,722,257	39,392,189
Glass and Glassware	22,963	289,504	226,591
Stone, Earth, Sand and Manufactures thereof (including Chinaware and Enamelledware)	282,206	2,896,511	3,030,518
Chemicals and Chemical Products	910,952	5,354,011	4,780,965
Printed Matter	182,900	2,272,338	1,975,728
Sundry	2,705,882	26,810,500	22,267,360
Grand Total	60,233,335	491,634,290	505,233,332

Net Imports from Abroad (Including Withdrawals from Bond)

Description of Goods	Nov. 1935 $	Jan. Nov. 1934 G.U.	Jan. Nov. 1935 $
Cotton Piece Goods, Grey	75,005	2,114,899	2,099,202
Cotton Piece Goods, White or Dyed	800,600	15,265,605	11,961,574
Cotton Piece Goods, Printed	153,499	5,393,763	3,445,689
Cotton Piece Goods, Miscellaneous	138,038	2,566,942	2,236,760
Cotton, Raw; Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Thread	1,532,834	90,899,535	41,708,207
Cotton Manufactures, Sundry	272,605	3,188,332	2,987,061
Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute and Manufactures thereof	1,013,084	10,374,615	12,167,687
Wool and Manufactures thereof	1,677,302	33,800,446	18,895,349
Silk (including Artificial Silk) and Manufactures thereof	468,541	6,848,313	7,571,214
Metals and Ores	7,170,071	91,574,803	80,735,725
Machinery and Tools	6,580,745	55,410,720	60,255,915
Vehicles and Vessels	3,543,858	34,490,292	27,807,831
Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures	2,959,400	50,296,163	32,218,002
Fishery and Sea Products	2,287,703	16,076,700	16,594,742
Animal Products, canned Goods and Groceries	1,449,008	12,681,242	10,539,072
Cereals and Flour	2,488,508	106,092,868	134,230,683
Fruits, Seeds and Vegetables	543,199	6,840,654	6,525,040
Medicinal Substances and Spices	1,054,028	8,431,472	7,923,086
Sugar	2,442,454	30,350,771	20,037,448
Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Waters, etc.	279,987	3,002,782	2,691,792
Tobacco	1,913,701	28,443,826	9,455,505
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	3,454,908	38,801,424	34,529,983
Dyes, Pigments, Paints and Varnishes	3,593,103	35,912,466	35,014,013
Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Gums and Resins	11,053,160	101,899,875	92,250,283
Books, Maps, Paper and Wood Pulp	4,423,246	46,252,343	48,341,625
Hides, Leather, and other Animal Substances	393,769	5,729,538	4,170,700
Timber	2,127,896	31,248,612	32,565,703
Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Coir, Straw and Manufactures thereof	599,908	9,507,368	6,975,787
Coal, Fuel, Pitch and Tar	885,652	11,067,116	8,508,692
China ware, Enamelledware, Glass, etc.	447,667	6,478,166	5,354,936
Stone, Earth, and Manufactures thereof	368,668	4,941,636	4,315,848
Sundry	6,243,814	51,617,615	64,157,275
Grand Total	72,436,476	957,630,961	853,987,021

Bullion Shipments

	Gold Nov. 1935 G.U.	Gold Jan. 1934 G.U.	Gold Nov. 1935 G.U.	Silver Nov. 1935 $	Silver Jan. 1934 $	Silver Nov. 1935 $
Imported from						
French Indo China	—	—	—	—	8,264	—
Great Britain	—	—	3,445	—	—	2,925,000
Hongkong	109,399	1,000	133,389	101,936	7,862,029	6,699,004
Japan	49,566	—	134,248	—	30,000	52,899
Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	—	—	—	—	3,120	—
U.S. of America	—	—	—	—	2,351,105	—
Kwantung Leased Territory	—	4,856	—	—	10,000	—
Other Countries	—	—	—	8,880	561,751	331,989
Total Imports	158,965	5,856	217,082	110,816*	10,829,269**	10,008,952†
Exported to						
British India	—	—	—	—	29,907,012	—
French Indo China	—	—	—	—	700	83,787
Great Britain	7,056,989	26,222,399	21,026,099	—	155,490,746	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	13,343,659	1,967,050
Japan	—	—	—	—	10,550,652	708,816
Netherlands India	—	—	—	—	116,000	—
Philippine Islands	—	—	—	—	3,267	—
Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	—	—	—	—	595,789	—
U.S. of America	—	—	—	—	45,541,878	154,320
Other Countries	—	—	—	—	34,169	—
Total Exports	7,056,989	26,222,399	21,026,099‡		255,583,872§	2,863,973¶

*Including silver subsidiary coins, value $107,816 but not including bank-notes, face value Hongkong $10,360 and Yen 185,000.

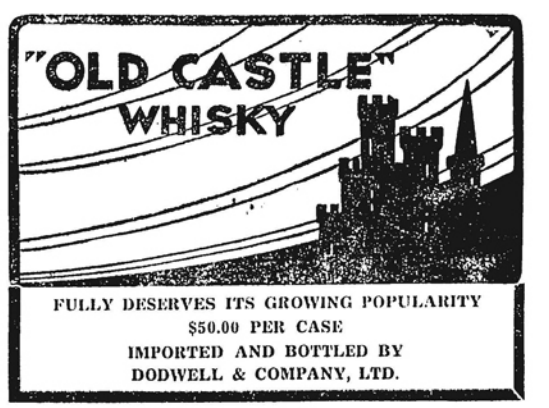
**Including silver bars, 609,867 hectogrammes, value $2,509,402; broken silver coins, 220,736 hectogrammes, value $886,326, and silver subsidiary coins, value $3,415,260 but not including bank-notes, face value Chinese $660,450 and Yen 3,170,000.

†Including silver coins, value $1,273,979, but not including nickel and copper subsidiary coins, value $953 and bank-notes, face value Chinese $248,823, Hongkong $12,860, Yen 2,005,000 and Piastres 4,000.

‡Bank-notes, face value Chinese $573,000 Piastres 44,800 and Yen 80,000 were exported during the month.

§Including silver bars, 2,945,280 hectogrammes, value $11,338,201 and silver subsidiary coins, value $203,108, but not including Bank-notes, face value Chinese $252,000, Piastres 252,489, Singapore $6,150, Guilders 141,000, Hongkong $67,835 and Yen 1,065,000.

¶Including silver bars, 434 hectogrammes value $1,736, but not including bank-notes, face value Chinese $1,283,540, Piastres 163,210, Guilders 16,000, Hongkong $384,310 and Yen 1,160,000.



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Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Quotation by Reuters.

Shanghai, Jan. 4.

With the ending on Saturday of tax selling except for cash, a better tone became evident on the New York Exchange and equities advanced vigorously in the final two sessions of 1935. Encouraging political news from Europe over the weekend caused considerable short covering and this together with investment buying on the basis of the favourable business prospects for early 1936 brought many issues to new highs for the movement. Aviations and oils were the leaders though rails, utilities and various groups of industrial stocks notably the steels, participated wholeheartedly in the rally. December marked the ninth consecutive month within which stock prices have registered net gains and this constitutes one of the longest unbroken advances in history. Bonds closed on January 2 at their highest for over seven years.

The commodity index advanced without interruption though bullish sentiment in this field was more restrained and traders are still awaiting the Supreme Court decisions expected on the 6th. In some quarters it is believed that any ruling adverse to the AAA has already been discounted and with the growing talk of inflation quotations were generally firm. The leading business indexes exhibited their usual year-end recessions but a recovery in industrial activity is expected early in 1936.

The Market in Figures:

	Dec. 26	Jan. 2	Change
D. J. Average for 30 Industrial	141.54	144.12	up 2.58
D. J. Average for 20 Rails	39.72	40.66	up .91
D. J. Average for 20 Utilities	29.11	29.73	up .62
D. J. Average for 40 Bonds	98.21	98.82	up .71
D. J. 11 Commodity Index	56.43	57.28	up .85
Boeing Airplane	19¼	24	up 4¾
Goodyear	21⅝	24¼	up 2⅝
U.S. Rubber	15½	17½	up 2
Vanadium	19¼	21⅞	up 2⅝

Commodity Prices:

	Thursday Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Chicago Wheat	89⅜	91¼
Winnipeg Wheat	88½*	89½
Corn	60¾	62½
Cotton	10.92	10.99
Rubber	13.84	13.94
Silk	1.90	1.96
Sugar	2.15	2.21
Hides	12.23	12.20
Copper	8.16	8.05
Montreal Silver	46.50	50.60

*—(Tuesday)

Business:

	Previous	Latest
"N. Y. Times" Index	95.9	96.7
Steel operations (% of capacity)	49.5	46.7
Carloadings (carloads)	615,000	600,000
Electric power production (k.w.hrs.)	*2,002,000	*1,847,000
Automobile production (cars)	103,600	71,335
Average daily oil produc. (bbls.)	2,850,000	2,811,000

*000 omitted.

Stock Outlook: There is no doubt but that the fundamental trend of the stock market is still upward. Its near-term prospects, however, are less clearly defined. Business will almost certainly improve after the first of the year and the fact that holders of American securities received $10,000,000,000 in interest and dividends during the past year makes the potential re-investment demand the best for over five years. Nevertheless, pending a clarification of (1) the Supreme Court's attitude toward recent New Deal legislation, (2) legislative tendencies in Congress, (3) the French situation including both the continuance of the Laval cabinet and the ultimate fate of the franc, and (4) some basis of settlement for the Italo-Abyssinian controversy, a certain degree of caution appears warranted especially for those who are already rather heavily invested.

Monday's Closing Quotations

	Jan. 4	6
Adams Express	11½	11
Amer. Chanamid "B"	30¼	30½
Amer. Cyanamid "D"	30¼	30½
Amer. & For. Pwr.	7¼	7½
Amer. & For. $7 Pfd.	31	30½
Amer. Locomotive	26½	26½
Amer. Radiator	27	26½
Amer. Radiator	27	26½
Amer. Smelting	58	57½
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	159½	158
Amer. Tobacco "B"	98½	100½
Amer. Waterworks	22½	22½
Amer. Waterworks $6 Pfd.	94½	94½
Anaconda Copper	29½	29½
Atchison, T. & S. Fe	63	63½
Atlas Corp.	13½	13
Auburn	41¼	42½
Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	17
Bethlehem Steel	52½	51½
Boeing Airplane Co.	23	22½
Case, J.I.	97	95½
Can. Pacific Rly.	12	11½
Caterpillar Tr.	59½	56½
Chase Nat. Bank	43½	43½
Chesapeake Corp.	61	60½
Chesapeake & Ohio	53½	52½
Chrysler	89½	87½
Columbia Gas & Elec.	14½	14½
Coml. Solvents	20½	20½
Comm. & Sthrn. (Ord.)	2½	3½
Comm. & Sthrn. $6 Cum. Pfd.	70½	70
Consolidated Gas of N.Y.	31½	32
Consolidated Oil	12½	12
Continental Oil	34½	34½
Corn Products	69½	72½
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	33½	32½
Douglas Aircraft	50	51½
Du Pont de Nemours	140½	139½
Elec. Bond & Sh.	16½	17½
Elec. Bond & Sh. $6 Pfd	75	77½
Gen. Cigar	55½	57½
Gen. Elec.	38½	37½
Gen. Foods	34½	35½
Gen. Motors	55½	55
Gen. Rail. Signal	40	40½
Gold Dust	20½	20½
Goodyear Tire & R.	23½	23½
Humble Oil	64½	63
Int. Nickel	45¼	44½
Int. Tel. & Tel.	14	13½
Johns Manville	94½	95½
Kennecott	29	28½
Loew's Inc.	53½	52
Lorillard	24½	25½
Monsanto Chemical	90½	91½
Montgomery Ward	38½	37½
Nat. City Bank	39	38½
Nat. Dairy Prods.	22½	22½
Nat. Distillers	29½	29½
Nat. Power & Lt.	10½	11½
New York Central	29½	29½
North Am.	27½	28½
Northern Pacific	25½	25½
Pacific Gas & Elec.	31½	32
Pacific Lighting	52½	52½
Packard Motors	7½	7½
Peney, J.C.	77	77½
Pennsylvania R.R.	32½	32½
Phillips Petroleum	39½	38½
Public Serv.	46½	46½
Radio Corp.	12½	12½
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	56½	57½
Schenley	46	47½
Sears Roebuck	64½	62½
Socony-Vac.	14½	14½
Sthrn. Cal. Edison	25½	25½
Sthrn. Pacific	25½	24½
Stand. Brands	15½	16½
Stand. Gas & Elec.	6½	7
Stand. Oil of N.J.	52½	51½
Sterling Prods.	66½	65
Swift International	33½	33½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	33½	33½
Transamerica	13½	13½
Twentieth Century Fox Film.	24	23½
Twentieth Century Fox Pfd.	31½	31½
Un. Carbide & Carbon	72	72½
Un. Pacific	113	109½
Un. Aircraft (New)	28	27
Un. Airline Trans.	13½	13
Un. Corp.	7	7½
Un. Gas Improvement	17½	18
Univ. Leaf	69	67½
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	42	41
U. S. Rubber	13	17½
U. S. Steel	48½	48½
Vanadium	21½	20½
Warner Bros. Pict's	10½	10
Westinghouse Elec.	97½	95½

BONDS

Abitibi Power & Paper	42½	41½
Amer. & For. Power	70	70½
Amer. Waterworks	99	99
Anaconda Copper	101	101
Chicago, Mil.,	20½	19½
Chile Mortgage Bank	13	12½
Cities Serv.	66½	67½
Columbia Gas & Elec.	98½	98½
Elec. Power & Lt.	77½	77½
Int. Tel. & Tel. Conv.	88½	87½
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	80	79½
New England Gas & Elec.	74½	74½
New York Central	114½	114
Peru 6s 1961	12½	13½
Standard Gas & Elec.	68½	69½
Sthrn. Rly.	72½	75

LONDON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Quotations

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz by Reuter

	Jan. 3	6
War Loan, 3½% (Red.)	106	105½
CHINESE BONDS		
4½% Bonds, 1898	102½	102½
4½% Loan, 1908	96	96
5% Loan, 1912	73¾	73¾
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	89¾	89¾
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	98¾	99½
5% Shanghai-Nanking Rly.	69	69
5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly.	32	32
5% " " (Supl. Loan)	31	31
5% Honan Railway	28	28
5% Hukuang Rly. 1911	47	47½
5% Lung Tsing U. Hai Rly.	19	19
FOREIGN BONDS AND BANKS		
German 7% Int. Loan, 1924	58½	59½
Japan 5% Sterling Loan, 1907	85½	85½
Japan 6% Sterling Loan, 1924	97½	97
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	96	97
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	13	13½
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL		
Allied Ironfounders	37/3	37/3
Associated & Elec. Indus.	44/-	44/-
Austin Motors, Ord.	41/9	43/6
Boots Pure Drug	50/-	50/3
British-American Tob.	117/6	114/4
Canadian Celanese	122/6	125/-
Chinese Eng. & Min.	12/-	12/-
Courtaulds	60/6	60/-
Distillers	97/9	98/-
Dunlop Rubber	42/3	42/6
Electrical & Musical Indus.	27/4½	27/4½
General Electric (England)	74/6	75/-
Hawker Aircraft	29/9	29/6
Imp. Chemical Industries	37/6	37/3
O.K. Bazaars	52/-	53/-
Imp. Tobacco	156/10½	156/3
Rolls-Royce	156/10½	156/10½
Shni Elec. Construction	45/-	46/-
Tate & Lyle	88/-	88/-
Turner & Newall	73/-	74/9
United Steel	31/7½	31/9
Vickers Ord.	20/6	20/4½
Watney Combe Reid, Def.	78/3	78/6
Woolworths	118/-	118/6
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	27/3	27/6
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	23/-	24/-
Pekin Syndicate	1/3	1/3
Rubber Plantation Invest.	31/3	31/6
MINES		
Burma Corp.	11/6	11/6
Chosen Corp.	11/6	12/-
Commonwealth Mining	10/11½	10/-
Marsman Investments	28/3	28/-
Randfontein Estates	54/3	54/6
Spaarwater Options	7/9	8/-
Springs Mines	43/9	45/-
Sub-Nigel	253/9	256/3
Rhokana Corporation	108/9	109/3
OILS		
Anglo-Iranian	68/9	69/4½
Burmah	81/10½	81/10½
Shell Trans. & Trad.	82/6	83/9

MENTOUKOU MINE

Messrs. George McBain have received information from the Mentoukou Mine that the production of Coal for the month of December was 24,570 tons and that despatches amounted to 27,440 tons.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CHINA AND JAPAN

A Chinese Survey

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Already there are indications that 1936 will prove a year of decisive events in the Far East. Among the most significant the first is the advance of the Japanese and the "Manchuquo" rebel troops in the general direction of Eastern Suiyuan, next the clash between Japanese "Manchuquo" troops and the Outer Mongolian forces on the frontiers of Manchuria; and lastly the conferences between the Outer Mongolian and the Russian authorities and the proposed meet between the representatives of China and Japan.

It is a mistake to interpret the Japanese movement into Suiyuan as a movement exclusively against Outer Mongolia and Russia as some important Chinese political and press circles have been inclined to do. Penetration from the Jehol frontier eastwards to Kalgan and further to Kwei-hwa still leaves both Urga and Lake Baikal protected by a vast expanse of desert which is no less difficult country to traverse than are the deserts of the Abyssinian theatre of war. This penetration by Japanese-Manchoukuo troops supported by planes into Suiyuan means that another two provinces will be added to Manchouquo, and that the northern gateway into the wealthy and strategically important province of Shansi will be in the hands of the invaders. Needless to say Inner Mongolia will be defenceless. Control of this area and the loose local autonomous council under Prince Teh Wang will come nominally under the sway of the Japanese. Even in July Prince Teh Wang was receiving supplies and munitions from Japanese sources. There will be nothing to stop nominal control from being claimed as far westwards as the border of Sinkiang.

Cannot the Outer Mongolian authorities be consulted in the face of the threat to the territories immediately bounding upon those areas in which rebel troops are operating supported by the Japanese Kwangtung Army?

As a government the present Cabinet in Nanking and its political advisers realise that the Chinese People are hoping that nothing will be done further to weaken China by prestige concessions to Japan.

Never since 1927 have there been such opportunities for the establishment of really satisfactory relations between China and the USSR. I feel therefore that some declaration on the part of the Chinese and Russian Governments would be welcome by public opinion as to the state of the negotiations for the non-aggression pact proposed by Soviet Russia some time ago. Another public act that would further clarify the situation between the two countries would be the adhesion of China to the protocol for the definition of the aggressor which was signed by the USSR and many of its neighbours. This document was primarily intended as applicable to Europe. But just as "peace is indivisible," so is the question of defining an aggressor whether in Europe, Africa or the Far East.

I forsee little success for the negotiations proposed by the Central Government to place Sino-Japanese relations upon a satisfactory basis. The Japanese Press have systematically stated that the famous three-point programme of Mr. Hirota will be the basis upon which China must negotiate. The Tokyo Foreign Office has "emphasized" this fact as well through official channels. The Kwangtung Japanese Army on the other hand has taken a fundamental step to indicate that they fully understand the possibilities and the opportunities offered by these negotiations. They have unified the political and military departments of the Japanese Army in North China in the hands of General Doihara so as to ensure that there will be complete co-ordination between these two departments. As a result of this it is not too bold to predict that the Chinese People and the world will soon see how 'peace' negotiations can proceed while one of the sides negotiating continues to occupy more territory so as to clearly demonstrate that the conference is really a conference of victors and vanquished.

As for the three point programme of Mr. Hirota itself. It cannot be denounced in terms severe enough. I hesitate to say which is the most audacious of the three demands; the dissolution of the Kuomintang, the recognition of Manchoukuo or the alliance for the suppression of Chinese Communism.

At the present time the acceptance of any one of these demands would be disastrous.

A. KAM.

Shanghai, Jan. 7.

MR. LIN YUTANG'S BOOK

A Curious Coincidence

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A few evenings ago I sat reading Mr. Lin Yutang's book "My Country and my People," intrigued with his setting forth of Chinese and Western ideals or lack of ideals. I had read about the Gothic Spire pointing away from the earth to heaven; that the Chinese are "in love with life, in love with this earth, and will not forsake it for an invisible heaven"; that a "wan-faced nun (or a missionary lady with an umbrella)" might be taken as representative of Christianity; when I was attracted by a burst of joyous music coming over the Radio from the French Station. I stopped reading and listened. From the invisible came Purcell's beautiful music "Rejoice in the Lord alway, and again I say rejoice." And as the anthem went on "Let your moderation be known to all men" I rubbed my eyes—for there on the printed page before me I read "The Doctrine of the Golden Mean"!

Then I turned back a few pages and read:

> It has seemed to me, formerly a Christian and now a pagan, that religion gives peace by having a ready-made answer to all these problems, it decidedly detracts from the sense of the unfathomable mystery and the poignant sadness of life, which we call poetry. Christian optimism kill all poetry.

And as I read these words quite naturally there came up in my mind such word-painting as: "and the morning stars sang together and the sons of God shouted for joy." Now why should Christian sadness be condemned on one page and Christianity found lacking in this on another page? And if to final happiness in misery is an ideal state in which to live, then surely no better exponents of this can be found than those which Christianity has produced. Mr. Lin Yutang has evidently not read Dean Inge's "Life of Sainte Theresa" or he would know something of the valiance of Christian stoicism. He may be able to quote from such works as Mathew Arnold's "God and the Bible," from A. J. Froude and Bishop Creighton, but he has apparently missed the comprehensiveness of Christianity—as might well be expected, he has envisaged Christianity with the limitations of his Chinese upbringing. This, of course, is his misfortune and not his fault. To correct the outlook of those who will read this book—and I hope there will be many—may I quote from the writings of one who, although in his latter days a Roman Catholic, never-the-less appeals to all Christians in the pure strength of his christianity. Cardinal Newman writes in "The Development of Christian Doctrine" as follows:

> That great portion of what is generally received as Christian truth is, in its rudiments or in its separate parts, to be found in heathen philosophies and religions. For instance, the doctrine of a Trinity is found both in the East and in the West; so is the ceremony of washing; so is the rite of sacrifice. The doctrine of the Divine Word is Platonic; the doctrine of the Incarnation is Indian; of a divine kindom is Judaic; of Angels and demons is Magian.....So far from her (the Church's) creed being of doubtful credit because it resembles foreign theologies, we even hold that one special way in which Providence has imparted divine knowledge to us has been by enabling her to draw and collect it together out of the world, and, in this sense, as in other's, to "suck the milk of the Gentiles and to suck the breast of king's" We are not distressed to be told that the doctrine of the angelic host came from Babylon, while we know that they did sing at the Nativity, nor that the vision of a Mediator is in Philo, if in very dead He died for us on Calvary. Nor are we afraid to allow, that, even after his coming, the Church has been a treasure-house, giving forth things old and new, casting the gold of fresh tributaries into her refiner's fire, or stamping upon her own, as time required it, a deeper impress of her Master's image.

Does not this quotation, brief as it is, suggest that Mr. Lin Yutang, notwithstanding his deep erudition, upon which we must all sincerely congratulate him, lacks a true appreciation of that for which Christianity really stands; an appreciation which Mrs. Pearl Buck, notwithstanding her Christian upbringing, also lacks? But there may be a meaning and an object in this lack: the works of both these writers may be needed to reorientate Christianity along its true line of development, in which the Chinese outlook on life is most surely needed just as Christianity is needed in the re-fashioning of Chinese life along truly progressive lines.

ALDRED F. BARKER.

Shanghai, Jan. 2.

THE LEAGUE

Bishop Curtis' Views

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to my friend Mr. E. S. Little's letter in Sunday's issue which denounces the League for its past and future failures, one might feel that the present impasse is largely due to Italy's failure, and a future failure to arrange a settlement that will be "favourable" alike to Italy and Abyssinia and the League is impossible because no settlement now can restore the lives needlessly thrown away by Italy's action in despite of her pledged word.

But in all questions about the League we must ask ourselves what is the alternative not only for the small nations but even for the British Empire.

Can we see ourselves willing and able to face the task of "isolation", "Prepared alone and from our own resources to meet any possible contingency, any possible combination against us?"

For our commerce we must have the good will of the nations," a co-operative effort for peace in which we play our part is not quixotism, it is not an idealist desire to be the policeman of the world, it is plain common sense applied to things as they are."

These quotations are from a speech made by Mr. Baldwin at a meeting of the International Peace Society in October 31, and the whole speech is a wonderful exposition of the case for strong co-operation on the part of the British Empire with the League.

JOHN CURTIS.

Hangchow, Dec. 30.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Further Donations

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Income Production Department of the China International Famine Relief Commission at 505 Honan Road, Shanghai, wishes to acknowledge with sincere thanks the receipt of the following contributions towards its 1935 Kiang-Ho Flood Relief Fund, dating from December 16 to 31 inclusive:

Comtributor	Amount
Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, Sydney, Australia	$ 1,249.01
U. S. Marine Church	292.25
Continental Bank Staff	207.00
Mr. J. E. Baker	200.00
Mr. G. Padoux	100.00
Hun Kan Tang	100.00
S.M.C. Chinese Staff Club	69.40
Metropolitan Land Company, Ltd.	50.00
British Forces, Shanghai	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. Kelhofer	50.00
Bishop Herbert Welch	50.00
Hua Mai Hospital Staff, Ningpo	50.00
Anonymous (Receipt No. 29718)	42.50
Y. W. C. A. Chungking	30.00
Mr. Chu Yan-cheng	20.00
Mr. Hsu Singloh	20.00
British Garrison Sergeants Mess	20.00
Baroness Leonie Ungern-Sternberg	15.00
Mr. Ling Chieng	15.00
Lewis Mason	15.00
Mr. Djang Haw	10.00
Miss Jeanne B. Perkins	10.00
Mrs. K. F. Li	10.00
Mr. Arthur Douse	6.67
Mr. Wang	5.00
Rev. H. C. Ritter	3.35
Mr. E. Lonie	3.33
Mr. Chang Cheng-ting	1.00
Messrs. Chang Ka-kan and Tsiang Tse-mei	1.00
Mr. David Hamilton	0.90
St. Francis Xavier College	460.00
University of Shanghai (2nd remittance)	232.53
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese (2nd remittance)	139.32
St. John's University Basket-Ball Team	55.08
Faculty Members, University of Shanghai (2nd remittance)	55.00
Wei Ung Middle School (2nd remittance)	50.00
Futan University (3rd remittance)	49.80
St. John's Blue Bird Orchestra	46.70
S.M.C. Public School for Chinese (2nd remittance)	36.81
Ming Li Middle School	27.77
College Sainte Jeanne D'Arc	20.00
St. John's University (3rd remittance)	16.33
Children's Sunday School, Hua Mai Hospital	10.00
Pollytechnic Public School for Chinese (3rd remittance)	0.87
Total	$ 3,904.62
Previously Ack'd	$141,039.66
Grand Total as of Dec. 31, 1935	$144,944.28

In addition to the above contributions, our Head Office in Peiping has received a total of $15,953.66 up to the end of 1935.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I am,

C. H. LOWE.

Chief of Income Production Dept.

Shanghai, Dec. 31.

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SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Half Year's Charity

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I forward herewith List of Charity Donations for 2nd Half of 1935, totalling $46,623.75. This sum has been obtained for Charity from Race Meetings on the Shanghai Race Course plus an appropriation from the Shanghai Charity Trust.

The Stewards trust the allocations shewn in the Distribution List will meet with the approval of those who patronized our race meetings. Cheques in favour of beneficiaries will be issued next week.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB
CHARITY ACCOUNT

DISTRIBUTION—2ND HALF 1935

Lester Hospital for Chinese	$ 700.00
St. Luke's Hospital	700.00
Chinese Hospital for Infectious Diseases	100.00
Emergency Hospital for Chinese	100.00
Ningpo Hospital of Shanghai	300.00
Chinese Red Cross Hospital, Division of Lung and Heart Diseases	50.00
Anti-Tuberculosis Association of China	350.00
Chinese Mission to Lepers	150.00
Sacred Heart Hospital	150.00
Margaret Williamson Hospital	150.00
St. Elizabeth Hospital	100.00
Shanghai General Hospital, Charity Ward,	300.00
Hospital St. Marie	150.00
British Charitable Hospital, Peking	600.00
Catholic Hospital for Women, Kashing	100.00
Providence Orphanage Institution de St. Joseph	150.00
Zi-Ka-Wei Orphanage	150.00
Sisters of Zi-Kai-Wei Orphanage	150.00
Institution of the Holy Family Orphanage	100.00
Hongkew Clinic for Skin Disease	75.00
Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society and Shelter House	300.00
Shanghai Charity League	150.00
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	150.00
Little Sister of the Poor	150.00
Sisters of Charity, Shanghai	150.00
Sisters of Charity, Tinghai	150.00
Hospice St. Joseph, Nantao	150.00
St. Joseph's Catholic Association (Poor Relief)	150.00
St. Joseph's Benevolent Society	125.00
Institution of St. Joseph	75.00
St. Joseph's Asylum for the Poor, Nantao	100.00
Institution des Franciscains, Missionaries de Marie	75.00
Hanbury Institute	425.00
Mission to Seamen, Shanghai	425.00
Fund for Indigent Foreigners	700.00
Mission to Rickshaw Men	400.00
Institution for Chinese Blind	600.00
Chinese Red Cross Society	300.00
Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery	100.00
Chinese Anti-Kidnapping & Benevolent Society	100.00
King's Daughters' Society	3,000.00
St. Monica's Society	150.00
Austrian Ladies' Benevolent Society	75.00
Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Society	400.00
Shanghai Ladies' Benevolent Society	400.00
Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society	400.00
Portuguese Ladies' Association	150.00
British Women's Association, Headquarters	450.00
British Women's Association, Social Service Board	450.00
American Women's Club, Civic Department	450.00
Foreign Women's Home	450.00
Foreign Y. W. C. A.	150.00
American Civil Relief Committee	300.00
Polish Committee, Shanghai	200.00
Societa degli Italiani in Cina	150.00
Associatione Nazionale Combattenti	75.00
Japanese Relief Committee	225.00
Norwegian Benevolent Society	150.00
Danish Benevolent Society	150.00
Swedish Benevolent Society	150.00
German Benevolent Society	225.00
Austrian Benevolent Society	150.00
Netherlands Benevolent Society	150.00
Belgian Benevolent Society	150.00
Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Society	150.00
Finnish Benevolent Society	75.00
French Benevolent Society	225.00
Alliance Nationale des Amicale des Anciens Combattants de la Grand Guerre	150.00
Spanish Benevolent Society	150.00
Hungarian Relief Society	75.00
Estonian Relief Society	75.00
Latvian Association	75.00
Hellenic Communal Benevolent Association	75.00
Committee of Lithuanian Citizens	75.00
Shanghai Sikh Police Gurdwara	225.00
Mercantile Marine Masters & Officers Relief Fund	300.00
Salvation Army	500.00
Salvation Army (already paid)	200.00
Union Jack Club	8,000.00
United Services Association	150.00
Various Military & Naval Commands	8,000.00
Various Military & Naval Commands (already paid)	1,800.00
British Y.M.C.A. with the Shanghai Defence Force	300.00
School for Mafoos' Children	300.00
Weihaiwei Mainland & Cemetery Maintenance (already paid)	80.00
Girl Guides Association, Shanghai	150.00
Shanghai Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	350.00
Girls' School, Russian Women's League	350.00
Relief for Poor Russian Children, F. M. School	100.00
S.V.C. Russian Unit	200.00
First Russian School	100.00
Maternity Fund for Indigent Russians	150.00
School for Russian Children (c/o S. W. Wolfe) (already paid)	000.00
Various Russian Charities	3,000.00
Meyer Memorial Hunt (already paid)	250.00
Chinese Y.M.C.A. Xmas Cheer for Poor Children	100.00
	$42,780.00
Balance in hand for Sundry Charities and Urgent Appeals	3,843.75
	$46,623.75

Since 1915 the total distributed and in course of distribution by the Club amounts to $4,107,569.48.

C. H. ARNHOLD,
Chairman,
SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

Shanghai, Jan. 3.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING

A New Year's Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR—As we have now entered upon 1936, and April will soon be here, I wish to present for consideration a suggestion regarding the Ratepayers' Meeting. Let the meeting commence at 2 p.m., instead of 5 p.m. Last year we saw that people became restive after 7 p.m., and many left before the meeting terminated at 8.10 p.m. This year, in addition to routine business, we are likely to have speeches upon the Orchestra question and the Rickshaw problem and other matters may be introduced. This meeting is held only once a year, and ratepayers who appreciate the importance of the occasion should be willing to spend more than two hours upon civic business. Let the meeting commence earlier than 5 p.m. I make bold to suggest that the opening time be 2 o'clock.

JOHN SCOTLAND.

Shanghai, Jan. 6.

MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY

Historical Inaccuracies

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Whilst entirely agreeing with the criticism in the "North-China Daily News" of January 3, as to the excellence of this picture, there are one or two matters connected with the production, which call for comment, on the ground that they are not correct, or in accordance with the true history of the mutiny. Whilst it is realized that the portraying of the full story would make the film unduly long and complicated, nevertheless, in fairness to Captain Bligh himself, and in view of the great interest taken by the public in the voyage of the Bounty, the mutiny, boat journey, terminating in the court martial held at Portsmouth, it may be of interest very briefly outline the true history of these tragic events, from the time the Bounty left Tahiti for the West Indies, as recorded by the late Sir John Barrow, who was Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty, and who had special facilities for writing a true account of the mutiny, as he had access to unpublished documents, official and unofficial concerning it, and who published a book entitled "The Mutiny and Piratical Seizure of H.M.S. "Bounty" which relates the story in full detail.

The points where the picture materially differs from what may be termed the official history are as follows:

1. In the film Mr. Franchot Tone very ably takes the part of Mr. Byam, alleged to be a midshipman of the Bounty, who, much against his will, remained with the mutineers on board the Bounty instead of accompanying the Captain in the boat, and who was subsequently tried and condemned to death at the court martial, and later was pardoned by the King. In the book above referred to, there is a complete list given of the officers and men who accompanied Bligh in the boat and those who remained on board the Bounty. No such name as Byam appears in either of these lists, and it is safe to assume that no person of this name was there. The midshipman in question must have been Mr. Peter Heywood, for the actions shown on the film were applicable in almost every detail to those of midshipman Heywood. It is therefore difficult to understand, why in this case a fictitious name was used, seeing that the correct names of the other members of the ship's company were employed, more especially, as Heywood was the most pathetic figure of all, on account of his extreme youth, and the prolonged and terrible suffering he endured. Moreover, no stigma was attached to his name, for although he was condemned to death, as he had to be by the rules of the time, he was pardoned, permitted to rejoin the Service and, after a long and honourable career, retired as a Post Captain.

2. The picture depicts Bligh not only as Captain of the Bounty but subsequently as in command of the man-of-war sent out by the Admiralty to search for and bring back the mutineers. This is entirely incorrect, as the vessel detailed for this service was H.M.S. Pandora, commanded by Captain Edward Edwards R.N. This ship arrived at Tahiti on March 23, 1791, and remained cruising amongst the islands, searching for the mutineers for a period of some four months, and was finally wrecked on the Great Barrier Reef on August 29, 1791, with a heavy loss of life. Bligh could not have been on board the Pandora, for he arrived back in England after the boat voyage in March, 1790, and on August 3 1791 he sailed again in command of H.M.S. Providence, with as tender to brig assistance, to duplicate the voyage of the Bounty, namely, to proceed again to Tahiti to collect Bread Fruit trees and convey them to the West Indies, an undertaking he successfully accomplished. He was therefore in no way responsible for the brutal treatment accorded to the mutineers, the survivors of whom, with the exception of the party in Pitcairn Island, started home in the Pandora. It was Captain Edwards who commanded the Pandora and it was he who had the mutineers confined in a small house specially built on the quarter deck—not below deck as shown on the film—where they were kept manacled and under guard, and it is alleged that it was he who refused to have the mutineers released when the Pandora was on the point of sinking after having struck the reef. Had it not been for the humanity of the Master-at Arms, who at great personal risk opened the cover of the house in which the prisoners were confined, and known as the "Pandora Box," and dropped in the key to the irons, all these men would have been drowned like rats in a trap. As it was, out of the 14 men confined only 10 succeeded in escaping before the ship sank; the remaining four, including Mr. Steward, midshipman, lost their lives. As recorded on the film it was Bligh who was responsible for the treatment of the mutineers on board the ship sent to bring them home, and this is a great injustice to that officer. It is true that Bligh, when in command of the Providence, did visit Tahiti, but when he arrived there the mutineers had already left in the Pandora.

3. We are shown on the screen the Bounty laying at anchor in Matavia Bay, Tahiti, when an English ship is sighted. Directly she is recognized as a man-of-war, Christian and a number of the mutineers, realizing that they will be captured, promptly board the Bounty and proceed to sea, ultimately arriving at Pitcairn Island. Here again the picture is in error for the Bounty, in command of Christian and with nine of the mutineers on board, actually left Tahiti on September 21, 1789, two-and-a-half years before this man-of-war H.M.S. Pandora, arrived.

4. On the screen Bligh is shown as a prominent figure at the court martial. The trial commenced on September 12, 1792, and continued until the 18th of the same month, and seeing that Bligh left England in the Providence on August 3, 1791, and did not return until August 7, 1793, he could not have attended the trial in person.

Throughout the picture Bligh is portrayed as a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and whilst there is no doubt he was of a brutal and tyrannical nature, he is credited with atrocities that are at least doubtful, and I can find no record of his having ever keel-hauled a man or that he forced the doctor on deck when he was dying. Much is made of his flogging his crew, but it must be remembered that flogging was a normal punishment in his time, and for at least 50 years after. The mast-heading of a midshipman was no uncommon thing up until the sailing ships disappeared from the Navy, say about 40 years ago.

Whatever Bligh's shortcomings were, and they are admittedly great, it is only fair to remember that there was a good deal to his credit. Amongst which may be mentioned that he accompanied the great Captain James Cook, who thought highly of him, and where, as Assistant Master, he rendered good service in the many surveys made. In the Providence he not only successfully carried the Bread Fruit trees from Tahiti to the West Indies, but whilst en route carried out a survey of the whole Torres Straits, a work of great magnitude and difficulty. He also commanded a ship of the line under Duncan at Camperdown, and another under Nelson at Copenhagen, on which occasion he was personally commended by Lord Nelson himself on the deck of his flagship the Elephant, and last but not least, he accomplished the most wonderful boat journey ever recorded, covering a distance of 3,618 nautical miles in a small over-loaded open boat, in which owing to his seamanship, endurance and care of his men, he succeeded in reaching Timor in the East Indies without the loss of a single man, with the exception of a seaman killed by the natives on the island of Tofoa.

MARINER.

Shanghai, Jan. 6.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

SHANGHAI RUGGER

Japanese Visitors Make Up for Two Games Lost

That a fighting Shanghai Rugger Club side together with Bidwell at his most brilliant, is a combination which can be decidedly unpalatable, was a lesson learned by still another fine side when on Thursday morning, the Imperial Japanese Railways XV met its second sharp defeat of its Shanghai visit. The local fifteen outplayed the visitors most of the way, and won a thoroughly deserved victory on a muddy Canidrome ground, by two tries and a dropped goal (10 points) to two tries (6 points). This is the second defeat the visitors have suffered, for they were beaten on December 29 by the 4th U.S. Marines, by a score of 11 points to 3.

Bidwell scored all ten points for Shanghai, showing the brilliant opportunism which makes him outstanding, in addition to being in the thick of every play there was. Behind him was a side in which every member played his part. De Beaumont once again more than justified his choice for fullback, being sure in spite of the appalling conditions for him. Bowerman and Stanion were equally certain of themselves in their positions at stand-off and scrum-half, on many occasions saving the day in extremely difficult circumstances. Among the forwards Poole and Gubb were outstanding in the loose, with Pearson and Richmond working like trojans all the time.

The forwards vied with Majima, their fullback, for honours on the Japanese side. The pack worked well, though they did not get the ball out of the scrum as often as against the Marines. In the loose they were always dangerous, and the way in which the whole side went down to the ball, to stop dangerous Club rushes almost as they began, was excellent.

Many hundreds of spectators were on hand to watch the game, and they were in a holiday mood, a mood which they gained from the sporting game which they witnessed.

Following the game, the shield, presented by Japanese, and first won by Meiji last year, was presented to the S.R.U.F.C., Bowerman receiving it on behalf of the Club.

S.R.U.F.C.: P. De Beaumont, G. S. McGill, H. D. Bidwell, R. H. Roe, D. H. Stewart, J. Bowerman, V.W.L. Stanion, W. J. Richmond, R. Sleap, W. D. Pearson, T. W. Gubb, H. W. Carter, R. P. J. Stewart, R. G. Geer, P. J. Poole.

Imperial Japanese Railways: M. Majima, K. Atsumi, Z. Toba, K. Ogawa, Takahashi, S. Fujita, Tominaga, E. Ohnishi, M. Ohtaki, Y. Okada, R. Miyake, S. Matsui, N. Sasatake, K. Tohyama, M. Igarashi.

Referee: J. E. Moir.

Visitors Take Last Game

Fulfilling all expectations of what they would do on dry ground, the Imperial Japanese Railways rugger side on Sunday defeated a badly demoralized S.R.U.F.C. side at the Canidrome by two goals and a try (13 points), to two penalty goals and a try (9 points). The slight margin did not accurately indicate the run of the game, for, with but few flashes of brilliance, the Club were a beaten side from the kick-off. It appeared that the Shanghai team, on which so many hopes are based, did not know what to do. They were, of course, extremely well marked, but their kicking was very poor, their handling was little better, and their tackling, especially in the first half, was extremely bad.

Imperial Japanese Railways: M. Majima, Kamiya, K. Atsumi, K. Ogawa, Takahashi, S. Fujita, Tominaga, E. Ohnishi, M. Ohtaki, Y. Okada, R. Miyake, Takimoto, N. Sasatake, K. Tohyama, M. Igarashi.

S.R.U.F.C.: P. De Beaumont, G. S. McGill, H. D. Bidwell, R. H. Roe, D. H. Stewart, J. Bowerman, V. W. L. Stanion W. R. Richmond, R. Sleap, W. D. Pearson, H. W. Carter, T. W. Gubb, P. Watkinson, R. G. Geer, R. P. J. Stewart.

Referee: Mr. G. D. Nicholl.

Visitors Depart

Members of the Japanese Imperial Railways XV left Shanghai at 9 a.m. on Monday in the ss. Nagasaki Maru for Japan. They leave behind them the Shanghai-Japanese Interport Rugby shield, which was won by the Shanghai Rugby Union Football Club when on Thursday, January 2, the Club 1st XV met the visiting side for the first time and won by 10 points to 9. The fact that the visitors won the second match on Sunday by 13 points to 9 did not have any bearing on deciding which side should hold the shield, it having previously been agreed that the first game should settle the matter.

On Sunday night both the Japanese team and the Club side were the guests to dinner of the Shanghai Japanese Amateur Athletic Association at the Japanese Club, Boone Road. Mr. I. Ishii, Japanese Consul-General was present, and also Capt. G. A. Monson, Athletic Officer of the 4th U.S. Marines and Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin, who represented the President of the S.R.U.F.C. Like the previous dinner at which the two teams were present, a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent which brought out only too clearly the truth of the remarks of one of the speakers, who said that if only international problems could be be settled in the spirit seen in a Rugby Football match, problems of the world would be simple matters to solve.

Tung Wen v. Club 2nd

The best match was that between Tung Wen and the Club. Undoubtedly the Japanese have made great strides and if they continue at this rate of improvement they will be well in the running for honours in the Spunt Cup league before the end of the season. Their handling of a slippery ball was wellnigh short of marvellous, and it is unfortunate that ability in this direction should be wasted because they do not understand positional play and the object of drawing a man and giving a colleague an opening. Omote at stand-off half was the one outstanding player to attempt this, but on most occasions he lacked support when having gained a good position.

S.R.U.F.C. 2nd XV.—B. R. Brown, J. W. M. Martin, J. P. C. Master, R. N. Bryant, A. D. Sayle, J. Stewart Smith, W. E. Tingle, C. A. Sterrey, F. G. Livingstone, D. McI. Wheeler, E. P. Morphew, W. Gilbert, M. O. Liddell, I. C. Burrows.

Tung Wen.—Tokinori, Muroya, Saiki, Tada, Okimoto, Omote, Okajima, Tobata, Motomura, Toyosaki, Yamasaki, Furukawa, Kondo, Inouye, Wakita.

Referee: Cpl. H. A. Smith.

Marines v. Club 3rd

The Fourth U.S. Marines turned out a mixed side in their match against the Club 3rd XV, for several senior men were included in the side, such as Brooks, Dixon, and Derwae. To counterbalance this, several newcomers, including Hollick and Padbury, were tried out. The winners were slightly more impressive, but it was not until they had an advantage in numbers that they were able to score. The teams were:

U.S. Marines "A."—Zeher, Ritter, Stumpner, Hollick, Padbury, Plucinsky, Setlock, Vusic, Derwae, Churchill, Dixon, Brooks, Zirkle, Roessner, D. Jong.

Club 3rd XV.—J. L. R. Mair, J. D. Sayle, J. I. Kilmartin, A. P. D. Kennedy, A. D. Findlay, G. M. Mills, L. A. Komoroff, J. D. Davies, L. D. Jones, D. P. Legge, A. Seaborn, P. A. Laroche, A. Beaufort, J. March, N. M. W. Harris.

Referee: Mr. R. D. K. Silby.

THE NEW YEAR'S RACES

1.—THE NEW YEAR SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN HANDICAP, "A" CLASS. 1¼ mile.
Spirit of Hankow (Spirit) 152 S. Suen 1
Newfoundland (Shan) 150 B. L. Tao 2
Royal Bee II (Elnor) 162 V. V. Needa 3
Won by short head; 4 lengths.
Time, 2.48¼ sec.
Win, $22.40. Places, $10.80, $19.

2.—THE NEW YEAR SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN HANDICAP, "B" CLASS. 1¼ mile.
Plaything (Dod) 145 John Sparke 1
Wyngarth (Rollem) 158 V. V. Needa 2
Oomera (C. S. Franklin) 145 H. M. R. Hodgman 3
Won by 2 lengths; 1 length.
Time, 2.52 sec.
Win, $41.20. Places, $12.20, $8.80, $52.20.

3.—THE NEW YEAR HANDICAP, "A" CLASS. 1¼ mile.
Canary (Messrs. C. C. & C. L.) 158 B. L. Tao 1
Frostylight (Cire) 152 E. B. Moller 2
Rockylight (Cire) 149 C. B. Moller 3
Won by 1 length; 4 lengths.
Time, 2.45⅘ sec.
Win, $17.80. Places, $9, $20.20, $31.

4.—THE NEW YEAR HANDICAP, "B" CLASS. 1¼ mile.
Partner (Wind) 152 H. P. Chanson 1
Army Signal (H. C. Cheng) 150 H. C. Cheng 2
Windylight (Cire) 150 C. B. Moller 3
Won by 1 length; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.47¼ sec.
Win, $97. Places, $23.40, $23, $33.20.

5.—THE NEW YEAR GRIFFIN HANDICAP. 1 mile.
Sunshine (Venus) 153 H. P. Chanson 1
Mefistofele (Lewis) 161 J. B. Lok 2
Rhino (Park) 153 V. G. Sung 3
Won by short head; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.11⅘ sec.
Win, $31. Places, $11.80, $11.40, $33.80.

6.—THE NEW YEAR SCRAMBLE. ½ mile.
Cumshaw Morn (E. M. H.) 162 L. H. Wade 1
Spinning Morn (Renter) 155 G. Neugebauer 2
Prizeleg (Leg) 156 P. K. Ting 3
Won by short head; 1½ length.
Time, .59⅘ sec.
Win, $28.40. Places, $12, $21.60, $15.

7.—THE NEW YEAR SELLING RACE 9 furlongs.
Five Aces (Pokem) 142 H. P. Chanson 1
Gallant Knight (Smiling) 151 Y. K. Tu 2
Bonnie Dundee (L. Q. Woo) 155 V. G. Sung 3
Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.30⅘ sec.
Win, $188.40. Places, $29.60, $46.60, $22.80.

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SHANGHAI BASKETBALL

The Buccaneers dawdled listlessly to a 46-20 win over Tsing Kwang on Monday night, Dec. 30, in the only first division game played in the Foreign "Y" basketball league.

In the two senior division fixtures of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. basketball league, played on Friday night, the Fourth U.S. Marines had an easy time defeating Tsing Kwang by 53 to 34, and Chinan University beat St. John's University by the surprisingly close margin of 39-32. The only second division contest that night resulted in a win by the present leaders, Kwok Kwan, over Tung Wen by 33 to 28.

Chinan appeared slightly demoralized on Friday night and not up to their usual form and it was only a determined last minute stand which prevented St. John's from winning the game. The winners led all the way, but St. John's was close behind and dangerous at all times.

Thanks to their "jumping-jack" centre, Chen, who almost single-handed staved off the closing rally of the University of Shanghai, Three Cultures have at last won a game in the first division of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. "Y" Basketball League, the final score being 51 to 42. Great struggles took place in the second division on Saturday evening. It required an extra period for Moore Memorial Church to upset the favoured Ming Jang five by 29 to 28; the St. John's Middle School quintette hoisted themselves out of the cellar by upsetting Customs College by 38 to 31, with one of their players running around bare-footed; and the Junior Foreign Y.M.C.A. team defeated Sokol by 26 to 22 after nearly succumbing to a final drive staged by the losers.

Amidst wild cheering, St. John's University's great last period rally fell a little short and the much favoured Tung Hwa quintette won by 56 to 51 in the only senior division game played on Monday night in the Foreign "Y" basketball league. In the two second division contests, the University of Shanghai Academy had little difficulty in keeping their unbroken string of wins intact at the expense of Moore Memorial Church, the final score being 42 to 23, and the Foreign "Y" was upset by a single point by St. John's Middle School in a rather sloppy game which ended with the score 25 to 24.

Because Chinan University was upset by the U.S.M.C., last week the Foreign "Y" Buccaneers are the only undefeated five in the first division of the Foreign "Y" basketball league, with the best chance of ending the season on top. The two outstanding Chinese teams are by no means out of the running however, each having lost only one game and both having yet to play the Buccaneers.

"A" DIVISION

	O.	O.	W.	L.	Pct.
Buccaneers	214	152	5	0	1.000
Chinan	303	196	6	1	.857
Yah Shing	238	169	4	1	.800
Fourth Marines A.	212	193	3	2	.600
St. John's University	247	294	3	3	.500
Tung Hwa	208	165	2	2	.500
Nansing	351	414	3	6	.333
Tsing Kwang	164	174	1	4	.200
University of S'hai	184	245	1	4	.200
Three Cultres	172	261	0	5	.000

"B" DIVISION

Fourth Marines B.	237	91	5	0	1.000
Kwok Kwan	154	122	5	0	1.000
Univ. of S'hai M.S.	102	57	4	0	1.000
Ming Jang	163	135	3	2	.600
Foreign Y.M.C.A.	116	122	2	3	.400
Sokol	114	150	2	3	.400
Custom College	135	160	2	3	.400
Tung Wen	109	183	2	4	.333
Moore Memorial	93	101	1	3	.250
Jewish R.C.	103	141	1	5	.166
St. John's M.S.	135	209	1	5	.166

STANFORD'S VICTORY IN ROSE BOWL

Pasadena, Calif., Jan. 1.

Before a crowd of 85,000 spectators, Stanford to-day defeated Southern Methodist University, of Texas, by 7 to 0 in the annual Rose Bowl gridiron classic.—Reuter.

At New Orleans, Southern Methodist's strongest rival, texas Christian University, squeezed out a 3-2 victory over Louisiana State University in the annual "Sugar Bowl" game.—United Press.

HOME RUGBY

The following are the results of the week's rugby games:—

Birkenhead Park 3, Waterloo 0
Manchester 6, Leicester 5
Gala 0, Royal High School 3
Hawick 5, Heriotonians 3
Stewartonians 13, Selkirk 3
Bath 9, Richmond 8
Birkenhead Park 36, Bradford 7
Bristol 14, Royal Air Force 8
Exeter 3, Devonport Services 19
Leicester 6, Swansea 5
Newport 14, Plymouth Albion 0
Northampton 12, Rugby 3
Old Leysians 0, Old Blues 12
Llanelly 20, Neath 11
Waterloo 36, Moseley 8
Nuneaton 3, Coventry 13
Watsonians 16, Heriotonians 0.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI HOCKEY

With only one ground available at the Race Course, and Hongkew Park closed, Saturday's heavy league hockey programme was curtailed. The attraction of the afternoon was the league encounter between the United "A" and the German "A" but, although both teams turned out in force, only a friendly game took place as no official umpire was provided by either side. The Germans emerged winners by the odd goal in nine, incidentally giving the United their first defeat of the season.

Playing conditions were extremely discouraging and on the sodden ground players frequently were quite unable to keep their feet. Ball control was difficult on account of the sticky surface and towards the end of the game, the constant passage of feet churned the field into a morass.

Play was very even throughout the opening 35 minutes but, for ten minutes in the second period, the Germans were superior when for that space of time, the United deteriorated. The United led by 3-2 at the interval.

German "A."—Tiefenbacher; Melchers, Sommers; Dresse, Berg, Remmele, Rodde, Stuhlmann, Wetzell, Neelmaier, Kuelps.

United "A."—Jones, A. Fonseca, Pate; J. Fonseca, Kermani, Berglof; Oliveira, Murray, Karanjia, Lapwood, Veir.

Women's League

All women's league hockey matches on Saturday were postponed in favour of the interport trial which took place at the Race Course instead of at Hongkew Park as announced. The trial did not prove to be a success as the extremely sticky and slippery ground greatly hindered the players. "Blues" proved the superior team, winning by 3 goals to 1. The winners were by far the better side during the first period and, to make the sides more even, the backs were interchanged after the resumption, this move proving effective and the second half was hard-fought.

"Blues."—Iris Motta (Sportsgirls); E. Vietal (J.A.C.), Esther Bloomfield (Sportsgirls); C. Getz (Sportsgirls), Margaret McCracken (Sportsgirls), D. Forshaw (S.A.S.); Martha McCracken (S.A.S.), Elsie McCracken (S.A.S.), Jean Bloomfield (Sportsgirls), Claire Nichols (Sportsgirls), E. Little (S.A.S.).

"Yellows."—L. Carlon (J.A.C.); E. Heintzerling (Sportsgirls), A. Gonsalves (J.A.C.), Betsy Walker (S.A.S.), Mary Houben (Amazons), V. Hutton (S.A.S.); Mary Collaco (J.A.C.), Amanda Collaco (J.A.C.), Peggy Stewart (S.A.S.), Wendy Donnolly (S.A.S.), Hilda Collaco (J.A.C.).

The second women's hockey interport trial was held on Sunday at the Race Course, when two almost entirely new sides took the field. Many turned up to witness the trial, and went away rather disappointed, for the standard of hockey produced was surprisingly poor for interport calibre. "Yellows" turned the tables on the "Blues" by winning the second trial 2 goals to 1, all netted in the first period.

"Yellows."—Gladys Ephgrave (Rowing Club); Nora Seaborn (Rowing Club), Frances Bomko (Rowing Club); Vera Beim (Sportsgirls), Pilan Petigura (In Uno), Debbie Bloomfield (Sportsgirls); E. Little (S.A.S.), Decima Eardley (Rowing Club), Mary Sheridan (Rowing Club), Sherbin Kermani (J.A.C.), May Thompson (Rowing Club).

"Blues."—Erna Seidel (German H.C.); Evelyn Vietal (J.A.C.), Esther Bloomfield (Sportsgirls); Maggie Silva (J.A.C.), Hilda Gunther (German H.C.), Cecilie Getz (Sportsgirls); Ursula Berg (German H.C.), Jean Gilchrist (In Uno) Adelhaid Greiner (In Uno), Lottie Schmidt (German H.C.), Gertude Hoemann (German H.C.).

NECK AND NECK YACHT RACE IS THRILLING

A cold blast faced the three competitors, who on Sunday last entered for the postponed race for the New Year's Cup of the Minghong Yacht Club. The wind was strong and blowing off the Pootung shore and the three to enter were Woodfield in Goo-Goo, Short in Meteor, and Davies in Vidux. The race was round No. 6 Buoy and back. On the run out of the canal, the boats kept bunched together. For the remainder of the race a ding-dong battle for the lead was fought between Goo-Goo and Meteor, and although they crashed while rounding the mark boat they never quit company. Meteor just crossed the line a few feet ahead of Goo-Goo, while Vidux came in third.

SANCTIONS INTERFERE WITH SPORT

Rome, Jan. 5.

Italy may not participate in the 1936 Davis Cup international tennis matches, it was reported to-day, because of the application of sanctions by most of the nation which normally participate in the competition.—United Press.

SHANGHAI SOCCER

After a half-time score of one goal each, Palestine managed to add one more goal during the second half to beat Scotland by two goals to one in the International soccer match played on Saturday afternoon on the Race Course. A large crowd witnessed the match, in which but little good football was played owing to the very bad state of the ground.

During the second half of the game, Scotland netted the ball on two occasions through Orr, but the goals were disallowed by the referee, Mr. V. Lenoise. These decisions, with many others, were not well received by the spectators, while, upon conclusion of the game, the referee was besieged by a crowd anxious to demand explanations. He was escorted off the field by a group of acquaintances.

Palestine.—Gaberman; Horenstein, G. Greenberg; Hasick, M. Greenberg, Wilholt; Ponchak, Belinky, Jenssen, S. Greenberg, Cunlo.

Scotland.—Sinclair; Crawford, Turner; Hurry, G. Jack, Gibson; Campbell, A. Jack, Orr, McCorkindale, Cochran.

Referee: Mr. V. Lenoise.

Foreigners Win Charity Cup

With the score standing at two goals to one against them five minutes before full time, the Foreign team, amid great excitement, snatched two goals almost on full time to win the annual Charity Cup soccer match from the Chinese on Sunday afternoon at the Stadium. By winning the match by the odd goal in five, the foreigners prevented the Chinese from performing the hat trick, as the Chinese had secured possession of the Shanghai Marine Engineers' Cup for two years running.

Chinese:—Y. Z. Chang; Y. Y. Feng, N. Lee; S. D. Liang, L. K. Tai, S. S. Koo; Y. L. Chia, Y. S. Tsoong, K. S. Hsu, C. D. Tsao, "Darky" Chen.

Foreign:—Smeaton; McCullough, Marcal; Remedios, MacFarland, Madar; Campbell, Callan, Collaco, Boisseree, Ward.

Referee:—Mr. E. C. Jerram.

ALL BLACKS BLANKED BY ENGLAND

London, Jan. 4.

In fine weather and before a capacity crowd of 70,000 spectators, England to-day defeated the New Zealand All Blacks at Twickenham in the fourth Rugby international match of the season by 13 to 0. The score at half-time was: England 6, New Zealand 0.

To-day's defeat was the third suffered by the New Zealanders on their present tour, having been beaten previously by Swansea and Wales. The All Blacks, however, won their two other International fixtures against Ireland and Scotland. The teams were:—

New Zealand.—Gilbert, Mitchell, Oliver, Ball, Caughey, Tindill, Corner, Lambourn, Hadley, Hore, Manchester, King, Reid, McLean, Mahoney.

England.—H. G. Owen-Smith (St. Mary's Hospital); Prince A. Obolensky (Oxford), P. Cranmer (Richmond), R. A. Gerrard (Bath), Sever (Sale), B. C. Gadney (Leicester), P. L. Candler (St. Bart's Hospital); D. A. Kendrew (Leicester), Nicholson (Leicester), R. J. Longland (Northampton), C. S. H. Webb (Devonport Services), A. Clarke (Coventry), E. Hamilton Hill (Harlequins), P. E. Dunkley (Harlequins), W. H. Weston (Northampton).—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA WINS IN INDIA

Calcutta, Jan. 1.

The second unofficial cricket international match between India and Australia, a four-day engagement, ended to-day in a victory for the visitors by eight wickets.

India scored only 48 in their first innings, while Australia fared little better, compiling only 99 runs.

The home team scored 127 runs in their second knock, Leather taking five wickets for 29. Needing 77 runs to win, Australia scored 80 for the loss of two wickets.—Reuter.

THE BOYS' BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Jan. 1.

The semi-final of the Boys' Billiards Championship, which was played to-day, resulted in a win for Donald Cruikshank, (South Shields), the holder. Cruikshank defeated H. Jandrell by 500 to 306, scoring two breaks of 51.—Reuter.

Soccer Results

TSZ-LING CUP

S.F.X. 8, S.F.C. 4

TSZ LING CUP 2ND ROUND

A.S.F. 2, R.A.M.C. 8

5TH DIVISION

Kwang Lou 3, Vitiaz 1
All other games postponed

HOME SOCCER RESULTS

The following are the results of the week's games:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Arsenal 1, Birmingham 1
Aston Villa 4, Portsmouth 2
Blackburn R. 1, Brentford 0
Blackburn R. 0, Leeds United 3
Bolton W. 0, Derby County 2
Bolton W. 4, Portsmouth 0
Chelsea 0, Grimsby Town 2
Everton 0, Liverpool 0
Huddersfield T. 2, Brentford 2
Manchester City 0, Grimsby Town 3
Manchester City 0, Sunderland 1
Middlesbrough 2, Preston N. End 0
Middlesbrough 3, W. Bromwich A. 1
Stoke City 3, W. Bromwich A. 2
Sunderland 1, Aston Villa 3
Wolverhampton W. 2, Sheffield W. 1

2ND DIVISION

Barnsley 2, Fulham 0
Barnsley 0, Manchester U. 3
Blackpool 2, Bury 3
Bradford 3, Leicester 1
Bradford City 1, Manchester U. 0
Bury 0, Southampton 0
Charlton A. 3, Doncaster R. 0
Hull City 1, Burnley 2
Newcastle U. 5, Plymouth A. 0
Newcastle U. 1, Tottenham H. 4
Norwich C. 0, Swansea Town 1
Nottingham F. 0, West Ham U. 2
Plymouth A. 4, Port Vale 1
Sheffield U. 2, Bradford 1
Sheffield U. 3, Doncaster R. 0
Southampton 1, Leicester City 0

3RD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Brighton & H. A. 2, Aldershot 1
Bristol Rovers 1, Bristol City 1
Clapton Orient 0, Notts County 2
Crystal Palace 1, Gillingham 1
Exeter City 0, Swindon T. 3
Newport C. 2, Coventry City 1
Northampton T. 2, Bournemouth 1
Queen's Park R. 2, Torquay United 1
Reading 4, Cardiff City 1
Southend U. 0, Luton Town 1
Watford 2, Millwall 1

3RD DIVISION (NORTH)

Barrow 1, Stockport County 0
Carlisle U. 2, Gateshead 0
Carlisle U. 1, Rotherham U. 1
Chester 1, Wrexham 1
Chesterfield 2, Rochdale 2
Darlington 5, Gateshead 2
Darlington 3, York City 0
Hartlepools U. 2, Darlington 1
Hartlepools U. 1, Wrexham 1
Lincoln City 4, Southport 0
Mansfield T. 3, Halifax Town 2
New Brighton 1, Chesterfield 2
New Brighton 0, Lincoln City 5
Rochdale 2, Accrington S. 2
Rotherham U. 1, Oldham A. 0
Southport 1, Crewe Alexandra 1
Walsall 0, Tranmere Rovers 0
York City 4, Crewe Alexandra 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Aberdeen 3, Dunfermline A. 3
Airdrieonians 1, Albion R. 2
Airdrieonians 1, Kilmarnock 4
Albion Rovers 0, Motherwell 2
Arbroath 2, Clyde 1
Arbroath 0, Kilmarnock 0
Ayr United 4, Albion Rovers 1
Ayr United 1, Queen of South 3
Celtic 3, Rangers 4
Celtic 2, St. Johnstone 0
Clyde 0, Third Lanark 1
Dundee 2, Aberdeen 2
Dundee 0, Rangers 3
Dunfermline A. 2, Hearts 0
Dunfermline A. 2, St. Johnstone 6
Hamilton A. 3, Airdrieonians 1
Hearts 3, Dundee 0
Hibernian 1, Aberdeen 4
Hibernian 1, Hearts 1
Kilmarnock 7, Ayr United 2
Motherwell 2, Hamilton A. 1
Motherwell 1, Queen's Park 0
Partick 4, Clyde 1
Partick Thistle 2, Queen of South 1
Queen's Park 1, Third Lanark 0
Queen's Park v. Celtic not played
Queen of South 3, Arbroath 2
Rangers 3, Partick Thistle 1
St. Johnstone 2, Hibernian 2
Third Lanark 4, Hamilton A. 0

FRIENDLY MATCH

Queen's Park 1, Corinthians 2
—Reuter.

League Standings

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A	Pts.
Sunderland	24	17	2	5	70	38	36
Derby County	24	11	7	6	35	25	29
Huddersfield T.	23	11	6	6	35	34	28

2ND DIVISION

Charlton A.	24	12	7	5	42	26	31
Shefield U.	25	13	4	8	55	33	30
Tottenham H.	24	13	3	8	56	35	29
Leicester City	24	13	3	8	46	33	29
Doncaster R.	25	12	4	9	34	41	28

3RD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Luton Town	22	14	4	4	42	16	32
Reading	22	15	0	7	52	36	30
Coventry City	22	12	5	5	58	23	29
Queen's Park R.	22	12	3	7	46	31	27

3RD DIVISION (NORTH)

Tranmere Rovers	22	14	6	2	55	25	34
Chesterfield	22	12	8	2	51	22	32
Lincoln City	22	11	6	5	49	26	28
Stockport C.	24	12	4	8	44	33	28

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Aberdeen	26	19	5	2	69	36	43
Rangers	25	18	5	2	77	30	41
Celtic	24	19	2	3	69	25	40
Motherwell	25	14	6	5	56	37	34

HENRI COCHET DEFEATED AT BRISBANE

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Brisbane, Dec. 31.

Henri Cochet, former French Davis Cup star and the hero of many epic tennis battles, was surprisingly defeated here to-day in an exhibition match. His conqueror was Cummings, the former Queensland amateur champion. The score was 7|5, 3|6, 8|6, 7|5.—Reuter.

FROM THE SHANGHAI

Municipal Gazette

EMISSION OF SMOKE FROM OMNIBUSES

A report upon the investigation made by the Public Works Department into the emission of smoke from omnibuses has been presented to the Council. This report states that after careful investigations extending over six weeks the conclusion has been reached that the officials of the China General Omnibus Company are making a genuine attempt to overcome the nuisance caused by the smoke emitted from many of their vehicles. After noting that the Company has spent considerable time and money in research and experimental work, the report says that as perfect combustion of fuel oil in automotive engines is more difficult in cold weather, and as January and February are two of the coldest months of the year, observations which will be continued during this period should prove conclusive. As a result of experiments conducted, the Company has decided to obtain a brand of fuel oil different from those it has been using, and this will be refined locally in the expectation that the resultant fuel will give better results. The opinion is expressed that meanwhile no further action need be taken by the Council.

The Council has concurred in this opinion.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP.

At the meeting of Council on December 23, Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Chairman of Council, stated he was sure members would welcome the opportunity of recording their congratulations to Mr. Chen Chieh on his appointment as Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Chinese Government. Although he had not yet officially resigned his membership of the Council, it was feared that his new duties would prevent his attendance in the future, and the Chairman suggested that the Chinese Members of Council should confer together to decide whether they wished to suggest anyone else, and if so whom, to fill the probable vacancy. It was thereupon resolved that the heartiest congratulations of the Chairman and members of Council be extended to Mr. Chen Chieh on his appointment as Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Chinese Government.

LAND COMMISSIONER.

Under the provisions of Land Regulation VIA the Municipal Council is required to appoint a Land Commissioner each year. At the Council meeting on December 23, Mr. H. Berents, who has been the Council's appointee for the past six years, was reappointed as a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1936-7.

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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

"Reasonable Time" Defined

What is reasonable time for the presentation of a cheque was thoroughly thrashed out by Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court on Tuesday, Dec. 31, when he gave judgment in the case of the Shanghai Milk Supply Co. v. Mrs. H. Walker.

Mr. John McNeill appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. M. B. Brown for the defence.

Giving judgment, his hordship said:—

In this action the plaintiffs' claim is for $1,132.91 for goods sold and delivered by them to the defendant, or alternatively for a like amount received by the defendant as agent of the plaintiffs.

There were no pleadings but a statement of agreed facts was to the following effect:—

The plaintiffs, whose office is at 145 Tunsin Road, Shanghai, employed the defendant to distribute their milk "under an arrangement whereby the defendant purchased the milk from the plaintiffs and distributed same to customers, the defendant being responsible for the collection of customers' accounts, accounting for same to the plaintiffs every month.

The defendant kept a current account with the American Oriental Banking Corporation of 29 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Shortly before 10 a.m on May 22 last she handed to a shroff of the plaintiffs a cheque of that date for $1,132.91 drawn on the American Oriental Banking Corporation and payable to the plaintiffs or order. At all material times she had sufficient funds in that bank to meet this cheque. It was received in the plaintiffs' office at 145 Tunsin Road at about 6 p.m. on the same day; it was checked and entered in the plaintiffs' books on the morning of May 23 and was endorsed by a director of the plaintiff company in the afternoon of the same day. The American Oriental Banking Corporation paid all cheques drawn on them and found to be in order and presented for payment during business hours on May 22 and 23, but at 3 p.m. or thereabouts on the latter date the bank closed its doors to business and has not since reopened them. The cheque was presented together with other cheques for collection to the plaintiffs' bank on the morning of May 24 as soon as the plaintiffs' bank opened for business.

It is to be observed that this statement of agreed facts is incomplete and inconsistent. If the defendant, as alleged therein, "purchased" the milk from the plaintiffs, the only responsibility that can have attached to her was the liability to pay for what she purchased; she cannot have been responsible to the plaintiffs for the collection of the customers' accounts inasmuch as they were her own customers and she was a principal in the transaction with the plaintiffs. If, on the other hand, she was "responsible for the collection of customers' accounts" she cannot have "purchased" the milk from the plaintiffs but acted as their agent and intermediary between them and their customers. The receipts produced purport to be signed by the manager of the plaintiff company and countersigned by the shroff and from these it would appear that the defendant acted in the capacity of agent of the plaintiffs to establish privity of contract between them and the purchasers of their products. The matter is not without pertinence inasmuch as what is a reasonable time for presentation of a cheque may differ according to the circumstances and the relation of the parties to each other. (Halsbury, Statutes of England, Vol. II p. 73).

According to the plaintiffs' system of business two shroffs are employed to collect accounts from the customers; these shroffs are authorized to receive payment in cash or by cheque but have no authority to endorse cheques. One shroff goes out in the morning about 9 a.m. and spends the whole day in collecting accounts; he returns to the office about 6 p.m. when he turns in his collection for the day, which is then put in the safe. The office closes at 5 p.m. except for one clerk or the manager who stays to receive collections. On the following day the previous day's collection and also accounts paid by post are checked and entered in the plaintiffs' books. The process of checking and entering generally takes about one and a half hours. All cheques must be endorsed by the manager and a director; a director goes out every afternoon to the plaintiffs' office for this and other purposes. On the following morning the second shroff takes all cash and cheques to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank and then proceeds on his rounds to collect accounts. There are five directors of the plaintiff company; of the four present in Shanghai in May last only two were empowered to sign. Both these directors are engaged in other business; one as a licenced pilot and the other in the Great Northern Telegraph Company Ltd.

At the hearing evidence was given by the defendant to the effect that she rang up the plaintiff company on the afternoon of May 21 and asked them to send a shroff to collect the cheque; she asked the shroff, so she said, to present the cheque to the plaintiffs' bank that day, if possible; she always asked the shroffs to do so when large cheques were in question, her reason being that she worked on a small margin and thought the shroffs had authority to endorse the cheques. Her evidence on this matter was corroborated by her daughter, who assists her in the shop, and by a Mr. Hertzberg who was in the shop on that particular occasion. Their evidence was, however, contradicted by the shroff who said that no such request had been made to him. It appears to me to be immaterial whether the request was made or not; counsel for the defendant admitted the common practice that shroffs keep cheques the whole day.

Section 74 of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, is as follows:—

Subject to the provisions of this Act—(1) Where a cheque is not presented for payment within a reasonable time of its issue, and the drawer or the person on whose account it is drawn had the right at the time of such presentment as between him and the banker to have the cheque paid and suffers actual damage through the delay, he is discharged to the extent of such damage, that is to say, to the extent to which such drawer or person is a creditor of such banker to a larger amount than he would have been had such cheque been paid.

(2) In determining what is a reasonable time regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade and of bankers, and the facts of the particular case.

(3) The holder of such cheque as to which such drawer or person is discharged shall be a creditor, in lieu of such drawer or person, of such banker to the extent of such discharge, and entitled to recover the amount from him. Whether or not a cheque has been presented within a reasonable time of its issue is a question for the jury (*Wheeler v. Young*, 13, T.L.R. 468).

In his note to Section 74 the learned author of Chalmers' Bills of Exchange observes: "This section alters the previous law." That statement refers to the fact that at common law, if a cheque was not presented within a reasonable time, as defined by the cases, and the drawer suffered actual damage by the delay, e.g. by the failure of the bank, the drawer was absolutely discharged: under S. 74 (1) the drawer is only discharged to the extent of such damage. He further observed: "Sub-section 2 introduces a less rigorous measure of reasonable time." The common law rule applicable to the present case was: if the person who receives a cheque and the banker on whom it is drawn are in the same place the cheque must, in the absence of special circumstances, be presented for payment on the day after it is received: under S. 74 (2) the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade and of bankers, and the facts of the particular case may be taken into consideration. The word "perhaps" which appeared in the eighth edition merely indicated the author's doubt whether regard for the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade and the facts of the particular case carried the law any further than the special circumstances recognized by the common law.

In *Firth v. Brooks* (1861, 4 L. T. 407) the cheque was handed to plaintiff's salesman at the latter's residence five miles from Blackburn at 9 p.m. on a Friday by the defendant's son. On the following Monday it was handed by the salesman to the plaintiffs at their place of business in Blackburn and was sent off the same day by the plaintiffs to their agents at Liverpool and presented on Tuesday morning. It was held that by the conduct of the defendant the cheque did not, for any practical business purpose, come to the hands of the plaintiffs' agent until Saturday and should be treated as if in fact handed over on Saturday. *Bond v. Warden* (1845, 14 L. J., N. S. 154 Ch.) was cited as an authority for the proposition that a cheque paid after business hours is the same as if paid the following day; but this was contested. Crompton J. said: "reasonable diligence means that he must take the necessary steps on the next business day." *Firth v. Brooks* was decided before the law was codified in the Bills of Exchange Act and is illustrative of the special circumstances which at common law were held to justify an extension of time for presentation.

The passages in Hart's Law of Banking (3rd Ed. 1914) to which I was referred for the defence deal rather with the banker's duty as his customer's agent to use reasonable diligence in presenting drafts entrusted to him for collection, which is not in point here. The learned author prefaces his review of the cases decided before the Act with the remark that the words of Section 74 "would seem to have rendered the law more elastic." In *Alexander v. Burchfield* (1842, 7 M. & G. 1061) it was laid down that the holder of a cheque, who is in the same place as the banker upon whom it is drawn, is generally bound to present it for payment not later than the day following that on which he receives it, whether the presentment is made by himself or through his banker. In *Rickford v. Ridge* (1810, 2 Camp. 537) it was held that a banker in London, who receives a cheque by the general post, is not bound to present it for payment till the following day. It appears that no hard and fast rules can be laid down as to what is a reasonable time but the result of the cases, as Sir M. D. Chalmers observes (Bills of Exchange, 9th Ed. p. 294), seems to be that a party who receives a cheque has a clear day for presenting or forwarding it.

In Banking Law (3rd Ed. 1906) by Wallace & McNeil it is stated that "the payee of a cheque is not bound to present the cheque immediately on receipt, and if it come into his hands during banking hours the presentation will be held within reasonable time if made during banking hours on the day after its receipt. If receipt of the cheque take place after banking hours, presentation will be held within reasonable time if made on the second day thereafter, i.e. on the day following that on which presentation could first be properly made. So a cheque given to an agent on behalf of his principal will be timeously presented on the day following that which ought reasonably to have been the first day on which presentation by the principal might be made." In the present case the cheque was handed to the plaintiffs' shroff before 10 a.m. on May 22 and received at the plaintiffs' office about 6 p.m. on the same day. During the intervening hours it was, of course, in the constructive possession of the plaintiffs, but by the practice of the port it did not come into the actual possession of the plaintiffs "for any practical business purpose" until the morning of May 23. The plaintiffs then had "a clear day for presenting or forwarding it." Their shroff presented the cheque with others for collection to the plaintiffs' bank on the morning of May 24 as soon as the bank opened for business; but the defendant's bank had closed its doors on the preceding day.

On these facts I find that the cheque was presented for payment within a reasonable time within the meaning of 8.74 of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, and judgment will be entered for the plaintiffs with costs. It was the defendant's misfortune that she kept her current account with an insolvent institution.

Mme. Helen Piper Sued

Judgment for $109.07 and costs was given in favour of Mark L. Moody against Madame Helen Piper, whose real name it was stated was Mrs. V. Hutchinson, by Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court on Monday, Dec. 30. Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared on behalf of the plaintiff firm and Mr. Paul Meyer, chief cashier, gave evidence that the defendant had run up a bill with Mark L. Moody for supplies and repairs to a motor car towards the latter end of 1933 and at the beginning of 1934. Mme. Piper, he said, in July 1934 had paid $50 of the bill but there was still the balance of $109.07 owing. The defendant was not present in court.

H. M. POLICE COURT

Inquest on Insp. Robert Wardrop

Stating that there was not sufficient evidence before him as to the state of the deceased's mind at the time, Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Coroner, brought in a verdict of suicide by shooting in the inquest held on Monday afternoon on the body of Inspector Robert Wardrop. The evidence, however, all tended to show that the late Mr. Wardrop suffered from insomnia.

Dr. S. K. Squires, who performed the post-mortem, testified that the fatal shot had been fired with the gun held almost touching the head. Hwa Tsing-nyoh, house boy employed by Inspector Wardrop, said that he let himself into the flat at about 6.50 a.m. on December 23. He found his master lying on the floor, and, after putting the tea things down, touched him.

He saw blood on his master's head and on the floor, and immediately reported it to the Central chargeroom. He last saw his master about 7 o'clock the previous evening, when he appeared to be a trifle intoxicated, but was otherwise normal.

Sub-Inspector Jack Furness, who had known the deceased for about ten years, said that when summoned to the room by the house-boy, he saw a Colt .38 pistol lying near Inspector Wardrop's right hand. The body was cold and rigor mortis had set in.

Inspector Wardrop had come into witness's flat about 8 o'clock the evening before, and appeared to be rather depressed. He walked around, looking at the pictures, and then helped himself to a bottle of beer, all without saying a word. Some two or three days before this, he told witness that he could not sleep at night. Wardrop often sat in an armchair in witness's flat the whole night without going to sleep.

Serg. G. H. Cook said that he was in the Central charge room early the previous morning. At about 5 a.m. Inspector Wardrop came in and said he wanted to see Chief Inspector Stubbings. Witness replied that it was rather early in the day, whereupon Wardrop said he had just seen him go into his office.

Serg. Cook said that he then advised him to go back to bed and get some more sleep. Deceased replied that he could not sleep and had not slept for some four or five days. He appeared to be quite sober, but when he came in he was muttering to himself and did not speak to anyone at first.

Sub-Inspector A. Stevens said that he saw the deceased later in the day, when he appeared to be perfectly normal. Detective Sub-Inspector A. G. Tilton, who went through the deceased's private papers, said he had found nothing which might have any bearing on the case.

Giving his verdict, the Coroner said that the evidence before him as to the state of the deceased's mind was rather conflicting, and he could not arrive at any definite conclusion in this regard. It was fairly obvious, however, that Wardrop suffered from insomnia, and that might have proved too much for him. That was not for him to say.

He therefore found that the deceased committed suicide on the night of December 22 and 23 by shooting himself with a Colt .38 pistol. There was no doubt that he was a sick man at the time.

Policemen on Murder Charge

A charge of the murder of Mau Teh-piau, a beggar, was brought against Sergeant E. W. Peters, aged 31, and Prob.-Serg. W. A. Judd, aged 26, by Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, in H. M. Police Court on Monday. Reserving their defence for the trial in the Supreme Court, both the accused made statements which were taken down by the Registrar, who in bringing the charge against the two men said that there was sufficient evidence before him to justify his taking this step.

Mr. John McNeill appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the defence being conducted by Mr. H. A. Reeks.

To the charge "That you, Ernest William Peters, at Shanghai, on December 1, 1935, together with William Alfred Judd, murdered Mau Teh-piau," Peters replied:—

"I am not guilty. On the early morning of December 1, 1935, I accompanied Prob-Serg. Judd to Singkeipang and Point Road corner, a report having been made that a beggar was lying sick there. I had accompanied Prob.-Serg. Judd because he had recently been transferred to the Kashing Road district and did not know the roads. We were taking the beggar to St. Luke's Hospital. Before we arrived at the hospital the beggar appeared to have recovered. As the hospitals will not admit beggars unless seriously or dangerously ill, I decided to place the beggar on a beggar boat, several of which lie in the Hongkew Creek.

"I ordered the car to turn back and on Pearon Road placed the beggar on a beggar boat. I did not throw him in, but put him on the boat, and when I left he was on that boat. I proceeded back to the Kashing Road Station, and arrived there a little before 3 a.m. That's all, your honour."

The charge against Judd was similar to that laid against Peters, except that of course the names were transposed. Asked if he had anything to say, Judd replied:—

"I am not guilty, your honour. At about 2.30 a.m. on December 1, 1935, I reported for coffee. At that time a message was received reporting a sick beggar on Singkeipang and Point Road. I then said to Sergeant Peters probably it was the same beggar I had seen previously. Serg. Peters detailed me to go and see to this beggar.

"Being new to the district and not sure of the road, he said he would accompany me. We picked up the beggar and were taking him to St. Luke's Hospital. Before we arrived at the hospital he appeared to have recovered, so we decided to put him on a beggar boat on the Hongkew Creek. We did not throw him into the creek, but lowered him into this beggar boat. When we left he was still on the beggar boat. We returned to Kashing Road Station, arriving there sometime before 3 a.m. That's all, your honour."

The accused were then asked if they wished to call any witnesses to have depositions taken.

Mr. Reeks:—We will reserve our defence entirely for the upper court in view of the gravity of the charge.

Mr. Reeks then asked the Registrar to record his objection to the admissibility of a dying declaration taken from Mau Teh-piau, saying:—"We shall argue in the upper court that it was inadmissable because there was no unqualified belief, without hope, that he was about to die almost immediately." He also wished to have recorded his objection to certain leading questions.

"Peters and Judd," said the Registrar, after recording the objection, "I commit you for trial upon the charges I have read to you, and the date of your trial will be notified you later. You will be kept in custody pending your trial. I have no power to grant you bail, as the upper court is the only one that has the power to grant bail."

Mr. Reeks intimated that he would ask the Supreme Court for bail, and the case was concluded.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

A. O. F. C. Officers' Trial

(Continued from page 55)

his credit, which is supposed to be increased by certain dividends he is supposed to be receiving from the shares supposed to be purchased. But those shares were never purchased by the A.O.F.C.; they are in the margin account with the E. A. Pierce Co. in the U.S. They were never fully paid for, and the evidence will show that the account was always very near the margin—that the A.O.F.C. had not more than $2.000 for the necessary amount required, although, at one time, the shares in that margin account were worth more than U.S.-$1,000,000. Mr. Bassett at no time became the owner of any of the shares mentioned, but the Finance Corporation were financing their own business with Bassett's money. They embezzled that money, or, better still, I submit, they embezzled the draft itself—the original draft for G.$11,553. Mr. Bassett was at all times deceived, and he would never have parted with further large sums had he known that the first cheque had not been used to make him the owner of those shares; he would not have parted with any other money if, for a period of some six or seven months, he had not been led to believe by repeated reports that they sent to him in writing that he was the owner of all those shares mentioned. Hundreds of transactions were involved, where people fully paid for shares, or thought they were doing so, but in not one instance did the defendants voluntarily make the persons who were paying for those shares the owners of them.

"As showing the motive for taking all this money belonging to Mr. Bassett and the other people, and using it for their own business, we say that officers of the Finance Corporation, principally the first and second defendants in this case, were themselves speculating heavily in New York securities through the Finance Corporation, and they were speculating with money belonging to other clients of the Finance Corporation. At one time Raven's account ran into a debit balance of more than G$200,000, and at the time the account was closed it was in the neighbourhood of G$150,000. In the case of Brown, at one time his debit balance ran into the figure of G$57,000, and ultimately, in order that the books should not disclose that they were playing fast and loose with the company, he does the very wily trick of switching his debit balance to the name of his wife, so that, instead of him owing money to the Finance Corporation, Mrs. John Warner Brown owes it, and John Warner Brown does not owe the Company anything.

"Mr. Raven did not do that. He had a very convenient device for covering up the fact that he was speculating in American securities. They had a very convenient business called the Raven Trust Co., and, although Mr. Raven did not deal in securities in his own name, he had certain trustee accounts with the Raven Trust Co., in the name of which these securities were dealt with. It was called "the R. T. Co. Trust Accounts," and "101TI" owed the Finance Corporation G$108,000—at one time it owed G$214,000—the a/c with which Mr. Raven, the President, was doing his speculating upon money belonging to clients of the Finance Corporation.

"On the matter of knowledge, we realize we are accusing officers of a corporation with having embezzled monies and property belonging to third parties. 'If an officer of a corporation takes property belonging to third parties, and converts it to the use of the corporation, he is converting it to his own use,' is well known in law. In this case, Mr. Raven and Mr. Brown dealt with the money and cheques of Bassett as though they were the owners, and they did the same with the money and property of the other complaining witnesses. In criminal law, we

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are generally permitted to go behind corporate character to see what the real position is. The evidence will show that the Raven Trust Co was a corporation, in which practically all the voting stock is owned by Raven. It will show that the A.O.F.C. is a corporation the large majority of the voting stock of which belongs to the Raven Trust Co. It will show further that the A. O. B. and the Asia Realty Co. are corporations, the majority of the voting stock of which belongs to the A.O.F.C., and that, consequently, these four companies are really "Frank Jay Raven," commonly referred to as the "Raven Group," and that Mr. Raven is the dominating character overshadowing all.

"We will show that, as far as Mr. Raven is concerned in all that went on, we do not find his name very often upon papers and documents showing that he was the person who actually put through the transaction—his signature is conspicuous by its absence. Mr. Brown will no doubt say that he carried out orders very faithfully; Mr. Raven's signature does not appear on documents which might be incriminating, but we will show by at least four pieces of direct evidence that Mr. Raven knew from the very beginning, when this Finance Corporation started doing business in New York stocks, that so-called fully paid-up shares were being made use of by the Finance Corporation in this margin account to finance the Corporations business. We will show that he knew when the Finance Corporation got possession of share scrip that belonged to other people. He knew that the common ordinary routine practice of the Finance Corporation was to take the share scrip and pledge it to E. A. Pierce & Co., so there can be no question of this being just business slips and errors. These people knew that at all time they were using other people's money and property in a way which they had no right to do—in a way that was criminal.

"We will show that, if the Finance Corporation were to sink at any time, the Raven Trust Co. would have to collapse, and vice versa. All these companies were so linked together that, in the mind of Mr. Raven, no distinction was made between them. If one company needed money, and the other had it, it was just simply transferred. If one company had lost money, and was going to show a bad balance sheet at the end of the year, it was easy to ask the other companies to lend them Tls. 135,000, so that they could show a balance sheet which would not cause the public to lose confidence in this company. We will show that Mr. Raven controlled all the destinies of the Finance Corporation—that he had guilty knowledge at all times of what that company was doing, and that everything was done under his direction."

Jan. 6.

Miss A. Viola Smith, Registrar of the China Trade Act, connected with the Department of Commerce of the U.S.A., produced the Articles of incorporation of the A.O.F.C., showing that it came into existence in July, 1926. She also produced a copy of the minutes of a meeting of stockholders at which F. J. Raven was appointed president and a director, and J. Warner Brown, vice-president and a director. A list of shareholders in the Raven Trust Company on December 31, 1932, was put in to show that the defendants were stockholders in the corporation at that date, to which Mr. Evans objected.

The Judge over-ruled counsel, upon Dr. Sellett explaining that he proposed to prove that Raven was the controlling shareholder in the Raven Trust Company, and that he was at all times the controlling shareholder in the A.O.F.C. The records showed that the Raven Trust Company, or F. J. Raven, held 93,940 shares of "A" stock of the A.O.F.C., the last annual report and balance sheet disclosing the fact that common "A' share stock issued and paid up amounted to Mex. $2,435,800, common "B" share stock issued and paid up amounted to Mex. $1,876,340, and preferred stock to Mex. $15,700.

Miss Smith also produced the records of the Raven Trust Company, to the introduction of which again Mr. Evans vainly objected, on the ground that it was immaterial, irrelevant, and too remote to the issue before the Court.

Prosecuting counsel replied that these particular records, in a case of this kind, were material to show the nature and extent to which the accused, as officers in the Raven Trust Co., were financially interested in the A.O.F.C. The Raven Trust Co. was incorporated under the China Trade Act on December 3, 1926, the President being Frank J. Raven, while the other directors were C. H. Raven, J. Kleffel, Huga Sandor, and J. F. Price, A. H. Driscoll being elected secretary and treasurer. The annual report of the Raven Trust Company, dated March 14, 1934, disclosed that the directors and officers of that company on that date were precisely the same.

Dr. Sellett—From your records, can you say who was the first president of the Raven Trust Company?

Witness—Yes, F. J. Raven was, according to the records dated March 14, 1927.

Miss Smith concluded by stating, in answer to Mr. Franklin, that at no time, since the inception of the Raven Trust Company, did the name of J. Warner Brown appear either as director, officer, or shareholder, in the records connected with the Raven Trust Company.

Carleton Coleman Curtis, who, it was stated, came from San Francisco specially and voluntarily, in order to give evidence here, said he was connected in an executive capacity with the firm of E. A. Pierce & Co., a partnership engaged in stock business throughout the United States, its headquarters being in Wall Street, New York. Since the beginning of 1929, he was in entire charge in San Francisco of the account of the A.O.F. Corporation, which commenced doing business with E. A. Pierce & Co. about February, 1930. About November, 1929, Raven called at the offices of his company in San Francisco, and, later, arrangements were made with the A.O.F.C. to be his company's clients, the relationship being exactly the same as other corporation customers. Pierce & Co. carried the A.O.F. Corporation's account, and executed their orders on a commission basis, the latter completing usual signature card and hypothecation consent form:—"American-Oriental Finance Corporation, by F. J. Raven, President."

In the spring of 1934, the A.O.F.C. opened branch offices both in Hongkong and Manila. Witness described the way in which the business was carried on between his firm and the A.O.F.C., it being done in the first place through cables, and for the most part it consisted of buying and selling New York securities. Early in 1930, the volume of business done was not very large, but towards the end of that year it became very brisk, and, from that time on, until the closing of the A.O.F.C. in May, 1935, there was a daily exchange of cables between the corporation and witness's firm. Each cable ordinarily would contain purchasing or selling orders, for more than one kind of stock, and sometimes several cables were received each day, which were replied to in like manner.

Witness knew that the business between the Finance Corporation and his firm consisted largely for clients of the corporation, but, so far as the cables were concerned, they did not disclose the names of any clients: Pierce & Co.'s business was entirely with the corporation, and not with any clients of theirs. The corporation also dealt quite extensively at times with witness's firm in commodities. Clients often did business on margin, and also in securities which they fully paid for.

Dr. Sellett—What kind of accounts did the Finance Corporation have?—A margin account, a fully-paid securities ("safe keeping") account, and various commodities account. As to the margin account, the securities were bought and carried by us on a margin of 25 per cent. of their value. If the securities depreciated in value—if there was a drop in the market—we would require more margin, and inform them of that fact by cable. The larger part of the A. O. F. Corporation's dealings in securities was through the margin account; the fully-paid securities account was not very active.

In reply to questions by Mr. Evans, the witness stated that, if the margin account shares appreciated in value so much that they would be fully paid, they were taken from the margin account and put to a general account. If some securities fell in value below the minimum allowed, and if no further margin was put in response to a demand for same, Pierce & Co. would be at liberty, in accordance with the usual practice, to sell the fully-paid securities, as well as the shares on margin, provided the result of the sale of the shares on margin was insufficient to protect the account. There were two kinds of safe-keeping securities—one the "request safe-keeping security" by the client, and the other the safe-keeping of securities which the broker was compelled to do in accordance with the rules of the New York Stock Exchange. The first account was never interfered with by the broker, but the securities set aside according to the rules of the Stock Exchange could be realized at any time by the broker, if the margin was wiped out; if the margin was impaired on the one set of shares, both classes of shares were sold, if necessary. If a client gave an order to buy securities, paid for them in full, and made no request at all, they were set aside for safe keeping in accordance with the Stock Exchange regulations, and then, if he placed an order at a certain price, and gave no security for the second lot, when the shares were purchased both lots of shares would be placed in the margin account.

Mr. Evans—What is the difference between a corporation and an individual?—A corporation is trading for clients, while the client is trading for himself only. If the individual client wished to withdraw entirely the securities he had purchased and paid for in full, leaving nothing on the books but the limit orders unfulfilled, he would not be allowed to withdraw them without giving security in regard to the unfulfilled orders. There is no time allowed to an individual client to protect his margin, although in exceptional cases we wait several days for it. Under the rules of the Stock Exchange, three days are allowed to be given, but margin accounts are supposed to be always covered. In some cases we could not get the margins covered immediately; it is a matter in our discretion, but ordinarily the individual must cover his deficiency by the next morning, prior to the opening of the market. It would be exactly the same with a corporation. In dealing with a finance corporation with offices in Shanghai, a margin call would be sent at the close of a business day, and that would be received in Shanghai at, approximately, the opening of business the next day. If a T. T. remittance was sent immediately, we would receive the money the next business day following the call. That is what we would expect.

The business which the A.O.F.C. did with Messrs Pierce & Co., witness said, was sufficiently voluminous to make it worth his while to give it his whole attention. The safe-keeping account was opened in the early part of 1933, and there were securities in that account when the Finance Corporation closed. Those securities were specially requested to be placed in safe custody.

In reply to Mr. Franklin, the witness stated that for a corporation to engage in stock business in America was unusual. The rules of the New York Stock Exchange did not permit, or allow, the payment of any interest on a credit balance.

Further evidence by the witness was to the effect that, if a client had a paid-up security, and at the same time a limit order which had not been executed, should he demand his fully paid-up security it would not be given to him unless and until he had put up 25 per cent. margin of the value of the open order. Of course, if the client insisted upon receiving his fully paid-up security, they would let him have it, but, in that case, they would cancel the unfulfilled order. While his open order was unexecuted, his fully paid-up share would be in safe-keeping, and remain the property of the client.

Dr. Sellett—If any security, fully paid, in negotiable form, were offered to you, in lieu of cash, by an individual, would you know whether that security was the property of the individual, or of his clients?—We would not care. We would take the security, and treat it as belonging to the individual, the same as if he had paid us in cash. They would be the same as securities endorsed in blank.

At this point, the further hearing was adjourned.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Banker's Son Acquitted

Zien Chien-zoong, a son of Mr. Zien Kuan-nan, a local banker, charged in the First Special District Court with fraud and forgery by securing a loan of $40,000 from one Wong Ping-tsoong with three counterfeit title deeds as security, was found not guilty on Tuesday, Dec. 31. The accused declared the counterfeit title deeds were made by the complainant himself.

Trade Mark Infringement

Woo Kwung-yih, described as a broker, appeared in the First Special District Court on Saturday, charged with infringing the trade mark of the China United Lamp Co. The police seized in the accused's shop in House No. 176, Lane No. 49, Tsang Ka Zah Road, 300 electric bulbs alleged to bear counterfeit G. E. Edison and Osram trade marks. An adjournment was ordered by the Judge at the conclusion of the hearing.

A Rent Reduction Claim Fails

A rent case which has been watched with considerable interest was concluded in the First Special District Court, on Saturday, when an order was given for the payment of overdue rent and a counterclaim for a reduction of rent was dismissed. The action was brought by the China Realty Co. against Chen Foh-chong, Yu Yih-ching, Loh Yung-seng, Ma Loh-chi, Chen Kai-yung, and the Shanghai Juan Chih Factory, who are tenants of property at the corner of North Shansse and North Soochow Roads, to recover rent in arrears due from these tenants. The plaintiffs were represented by Dr. L. C. Yang, of Messrs. Yeh & Co. The defendants, represented by Mr. Shih Chia-chi, admitted the claims but filed a counterclaim for a reduction of rent.

During the hearing, counsel for the defendants asked for a reduction of rent to the extent of 40 per cent. of the present rental. He submitted that, in similar cases brought before the same Court, it had been held to be a well-known fact that the value of real property in Shanghai had depreciated and that it was unnecessary for tenants to prove such depreciation in order to entitle them to a reduction in rent. He also contended that a reduction was granted to the tenants in neighbouring property by other landlords, and even landlords, in Nanking Road, the busiest part of Shanghai, either voluntarily or otherwise had granted rent reductions. Counsel produced newspapers to prove that the value of real property in Shanghai had dropped to one half its value of one or two years ago. Defendants claimed that a 40 per cent. reduction was reasonable.

Dr. L. C. Yang, in reply, contended that the judgments given in other similar cases should not be taken into consideration, because each case must be judged on its own merits, and each judge was entitled to use his own judgment. These were judgments of the Court of First Instance, not of Supreme Court of Nanking. He quoted judgment No. 1064, in which the Court dismissed an action for rent reduction, which was a much more reasonable judgment, but he would not ask the Court to decide this case on the merits of other cases.

Dr. Yang argued that all the tenants had been paying rental at the present rate for a number of years and the terms of their tenancy could not be altered or even interfered with by a Court whose duty it was to enforce such contracts. He denied that the property in question had depreciated in value, but rather had increased in value, as proved by the Municipal Assessment. The depreciation of real property was not a well-known fact—at least, the depreciation of the property in question was not—for no member of the Court staff was able to tell to-day the market price of the property without consulting the S.M.C. or the Chinese Land Office. Usually, the value of real property was based on yearly revenues and, if a reduction was allowed by the Court, it was taking part in or being instrumental to such depreciation.

The Court orally delivered judgment, ordering the tenants to pay the rent as claimed and dismissed the defendants' counterclaim, but denied plaintiffs' application for a provisional execution. A written judgment is expected in the next few days.

Hundred Prisoners in Court

A total of 103 prisoners appeared before the First Special District Court which was re-opened on Saturday after three days' holiday. Among the prisoners were fifteen persons charged with committing armed robberies in the Settlement or with being members of robber gangs. One of them, an unemployed person named Huang Kung-pau, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for robbing a foreign woman of $165 on New Year's Eve. The complainant, Mrs. Stokes, was held up outside an apartment, House No. 4, Lane No. 525, Seymour Road.

Two others were arrested by Yangtszepoo detectives and were charged with robbing a pork stall in Lane No. 1941, Yangtszepoo Road, of $6 on Thursday morning. They were remanded for inquiries. West Hongkew detectives arrested on Friday two persons who had in their possession one .32 automatic pistol on Boone Road.

The same day, Yulin Road detectives arrested a man at 20 Zai Foh Lee, Baikal Road, the man being wanted for an armed robbery and Kashing Road officers arrested two men who possessed a pistol and seven rounds of ammunitions. As all these were strongly suspected of being concerned in other armed crimes in the Settlement, applications for their detention were made and granted. The other robber suspects were rounded up by police of the Central, Gordon Road, and Wayside Stations.

Alleged Counterfeiter

Although he was implicated by several others as the master mind of an organisation responsible for the manufacture of 14,200 counterfeit banknotes with a face value of $1 each, Tsang Shih-fong, described as a broker, was found not guilty on the charge by First Special District Court on Monday. The Police, however, reserved the right to appeal against the decision. Several of the persons who had implicated Tsang are in the custody of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. When he learned that he was wanted by the police, Tsang, it was said, fled and he was arrested only recently by the authorities.

Cinema Producer Case

The defendant having agreed to insert a notice in Chinese newspapers, offering an apology for an insult to the complainant, Miss Chang Yung-ching, principal of the Tsing Sing Girls School in Nantao, the latter on Monday withdrew a criminal case she had brought in the French Concession Chinese tribunal against Mr. Tsang Pin-sen, manager of the Kwah Wei Lin Motion Picture Company. The complainant alleged that the reputation of her school was injured by the production of a film in which a girl playing the role of a student in the school was depicted climbing over a wall of the school building at night for a secret meeting with her lover. The Judge suggested the parties to the dispute should reach a compromise out of court.

SECOND SPECIAL COURT

Russian Editor is Fined $200

Judgment was given by the Second Special District Court on Saturday in the action brought by Mr. G. A. Efron, a jeweller, against the "Shanghai Zaria", a local Russian daily, for alleged defamation of character owing to a report which appeared in the paper, linking Mr. Efron's name with the Sennet Freres robbery in Shanghai. By the judgment, Mr. L. V. Arnoldov, editor of the Russian paper, was fined $200, and Mrs. O. V. Lembich the publisher, was fined $120. The other defendants in the action, Mr. A. I. Veiss, editor of the "Evening Zaria", Mr. N. A. Teplykoff, manager, and Mr. E. S. Kaufman, managing director, were all acquitted. A civil suit by the plaintiff was ordered to be transferred to the Court's Civil Division to be dealt with.

According to Mr. Efron, he owned a jewellery store in Shanghai with a branch in Chefoo and he went to the northern port every summer for an inspection. Mr. Efron said a report appeared in the "Shanghai Zaria" on June 1 this year to the effect that he was connected with the Sennet Freres robbery and was arrested in Chefoo by a Russian detective of the S.M. Police. Although the "Shanghai Zaria" made a correction afterwards, Mr. Efron said he had suffered a great deal both socially and commercially since the publication of the report.

At the last hearing on December 28, Det.-Sgt. Beloshenko of the S. M. Police appeared as a witness. The detective said he left Shanghai for Chefoo on May 31 to make inquiries about the Sennet Freres robbery case. After his arrival at Chefoo, he inquired about Mr. Efron and his shop. During subsequent investigations, Mr. Efron was detained in the Public Safety Bureau for about five hours, witness said. Det-Sgt. Beloshenko stated that Mr. Efron was suspected because the police had received information that he had sent jewels to Chefoo in an improper way without the knowledge of the Customs. In reply, Mr. Efron said these were merely old jewels which were sent to the north for repairs.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PLAIN SPEAKING

U.S. President Draws Sharp Contrast Between 1933 and Present in Address to Congress

NATIONS REVERT TO LAW OF THE SWORD

Washington, Jan. 3.

A SHARP contrast between the conditions prevailing in the world in the early part of 1933 and those existing to-day was drawn by President Roosevelt in the annual message to Congress to-night. Speaking before both houses of Congress in joint session, the President recalled his inauguration speech on March 4, 1933. "The crisis at that moment," he declared, "was almost exclusively national. The world picture was the image of substantial peace, and gave a reasonable expectation that the barriers to mutual confidence and increased trade could be removed."

Since then, the President asserted, a "good neighbour" policy had come to prevail in the western hemisphere. But, as to the rest of the world, he said, "Ah, there is the rub. Since the summer of the year 1933, the temper and purposes of the rulers of many great populations of Europe and Asia have not pointed the way to either peace or good-will among men."

Expressing his alarm in unmistakeable terms, President Roosevelt declared, "The point has been reached where the people of the Americas must take cognizance of the growing ill-will and the marked trends toward aggression, of increasing armaments and shortening tempers—a situation having many elements that may lead to the tragedy of a general war."

Many nations, said the President, if let alone, would be content to solve their problems peacefully, but their rulers must be vigilant against attack "by the rulers of other peoples who fail to subscribe to the principles of bettering the human race by peaceful means."

The peoples of such nations, Mr. Roosevelt declared, "blindly follow their leaders seeking autocratic power." The nations seeking expansion, seeking to rectify the injustices of former wars, or seeking outlets for trade and population fail to demonstrate patience.

They have reverted to the "law of the sword," the President said, "or to the fantastic conception that they alone are chosen to fulfill a mission. I recognize that those words will not be popular in any nation choosing to fit this shoe to its foot," he remarked.

The Chief Executive said that his sentiments would find sympathy in nations desiring peace but which had been forced to align themselves with the "jockeying tactics characteristic of European and Asiatic relations to-day."

Ninety per cent. of the world's population, said the President, is content with present boundaries and willing to reduce armaments. Ten per cent. of the populations of the world, he declared, was forcing the rearmament of nations. "That is why even the efforts to continue the existing limits of naval armaments show little success.'

The President said that the United States policy was consistent in the expression of the desire to limit armaments and peacefully to solve disputes by moral force and oppose the repressions exercised by autocracies.

He cited the American neutrality legislation and said that if war were inevitable, both North and South American nations must maintain a well-ordered neutrality, maintain adequate defences and do their utmost to persuade the belligerent nations to return to peace.

"Evidence proves," he said, "that autocracy endangers peace. Such threats do not spring from nations devoted to democratic ideals."

New Deal Opponents Assailed

The President continued his anti-autocracy theme in dealing with domestic matters. A numerically small but politically powerful federation of financial and industrial groups were opposed to the efforts and ideals of the New Deal, he declared, but, despite the vigorous opposition, the Administration's reform programme at present was practically completed.

"But," warned Mr. Roosevelt, "the representatives of special privilege are attempting to regain power. They steal the livery of our great national constitutional ideals to serve discredited special interests, just as trustees and individual stock-holders wrongfully seek to carry property entrusted to them into partisan politics."

The President charged his opponents with "autocracy toward labour, toward stock-holders and toward consumers." He challenged his enemies to propose the repeal of the Administration's enactments if they believed that such enactments hindered instead of promoted recovery.

Continuing the attack, he challenged the foes of the Administration openly to advocate the employment of child labour, low wages, abolition of the social security programme, the end of farm relief, the discontinuance

President Roosevelt

of work relief,' the abolition of labour's right to organize.

"Shall we expose the population," he asked, "by the repeal of laws protecting them against the loss of their honest investments, and against the manipulations of dishonest speculators?"

The President alleged that "the autocrats did not desire a return to the old methods, but actually desired to seize the power which the New Deal had concentrated in the hands of the Government."

"Given their way, they will take the course of every autocracy—power for themselves and enslavement for the public," said the President, adding that "the autocrats" were using synthetic fear in an attempt to gain their ends."

Turning from the critical to the optimistic vein, Mr. Roosevelt cited the advances made in both industry and agriculture, and said that the approaching balanced Federal budget had been made possible by the fact that tax receipts had increased with the national income and without the imposition of new taxes.

New Taxes Unnecessary

"It is my belief," said Mr. Roosevelt, "that no new taxes are advisable or necessary."

Because of the great progress toward recovery said the President, the nation can anticipate a reduction in appropriations for relief. He urged Congress to see "that we advance and that we do not retreat," adding, "I have confidence that you will not fail the people whose mandate you have already faithfully fulfilled."

The presidential address was carried to more than 15,000,000 homes throughout the nation by radio.—United Press.

Dollar Diplomacy Ended

Other features of the President's speech, as reported by Reuter, are as follows:—

"In the field of commerce, we have undertaken to encourage a more reasonable interchange of the world's goods. In the field of international finance, we have, as far as we ourselves are concerned, put an end to dollar diplomacy, money grabbing and speculation which benefit only the powerful and the rich at the expense of the small and the poor.

"As a consistent part of a clear policy, the United States is following a clear path of two-fold neutrality towards any and all nations engaging in wars which are not the immediate concern of the Americas.

"First, we decline to encourage the prosecution of war by permitting belligerents to obtain arms, ammunition or the implements of war from the United States; and, secondly, we seek to discourage the use by belligerents of any nation of any and all American products calculated to facilitate the prosecution of war in quantities over and above our normal exports to them in time of peace.

Appeal for New Effort

"I trust that these objectives thus clearly and unequivocally stated will be carried forward by co-operation between Congress and the President."

Holding that the evidence clearly proved that autocracy in world affairs endangered world peace, President Roosevelt, turning to the domestic policies of the United States, said: "if this is true of world affairs, it should have very great weight in the determination of domestic policies."

"In March, 1933," he continued, "I appealed to Congress and the people in a new effort to restore power to those to whom it rightfully belonged.

"The response to that appeal resulted in the writing of a new chapter in the history of popular government and established a new relationship between the government and the people, the terms of which were an appeal from the clamour of private and selfish interest, and partisan interest, to the ideal of public interest.

Invited Battle, Earned Hatred

"To be sure, we invited battle and we earned the hatred of entrenched greed. The very nature of the problem we faced made it necessary to drive some people from power and strictly to regulate others.

"In March, 1933, I spoke of the practices of unscrupulous money-changers who stood indicted by the court of public opinion. I spoke of rulers of exchanges and mankind's goods who failed by their own stubbornness and their own incompetence. I said that they admitted failure and had abdicated.

"Abdicated? Yes, in 1933, but now, with the passing of the danger, they forget their damaging admissions, withdraw their abdication and seek the restoration of their selfish power. They offer to lead us back around the same old corner into the same old dreary street."

"If these gentlemen believe, as they say they believe, that measures adopted by Congress and its predecessor, and carried out by the Administration, have hindered rather than promoted recovery, let them be consistent.

Weapon of Fear

"Let them propose to this Congress the complete repeal of these measures. The way is open for such a proposal. Let the action be positive and not negative. Let the challengers of our policy no longer hide their dissent under a cowardly cloak of generality. Let them define the issues. We have been specific in our affirmative action. Let them be specific in their negative attack. Their weapon is a weapon of fear.

"I am confident that Congress understands the facts, and is ready to wage increasing warfare against those seeking continuation of the spirit of fear.

"Carrying out the laws of the land as enacted requires protection until final adjudication by the highest tribunal.

"Congress has the right and can find the means to protect its own prerogatives."

Reviewing the economical gains of the past by which they were approaching a balance in the national budget, the President said:

"With the same faith as in 1933, we are facing arduous days ahead, and, with the courage of maturity, we aim at the assurance of a rounded and permanent national life. We do not distrust the future of the essential democracy."—Reuter.

HOPE ABANDONED FOR PARINGA

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Jan. 3.

All hope has now been given up for the Australian ss. Paringa (1,359 tons), which sailed from Melbourne on December 23 with the tanker Vineas in tow and disappeared five days later.

According to Lloyds in Melbourne, an extensive search by air and sea has failed to find any trace of the vessel, which is now believed to have foundered with all hands.

Meanwhile, the Vineas, which was being towed to Japan to be broken up there and which drifted ashore off the coast of Victoria, is lying in an exposed position about a mile from shore.

It is feared that she will be driven ashore and become a total wreck. Her crew has been landed.

The Paringa carried a crew of 26 Chinese and three officers. All the latter were from Hongkong, their names being A. MacInnes, the captain; S. C. Southam, chief officer; and J. G. M. Yuill, chief engineer.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA IN GAYEST MOOD

Most Convivial Celebrations Since 1928-29 for Leap Year: London Jollity Rivals Jubilee Gaieties

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Jan. 1.

THE New Year was heralded at St. Paul's in new fashion. The Cathedral was flood-lit, while Christmas trees, sent by the King from Sandringham, stood at the portico, aflame with thousands of electric lights.

The celebrations outside, which were attended by many thousands of people, took the form of community singing, assisted by loud-speakers. The bells of the Cathedral rang out a peal at midnight.

Elsewhere in the Metropolis, there were many gay scenes to welcome 1936. Not since the Jubilee celebrations had so much carnival spirit been shown abroad.

Many women played host at Leap Year eve parties. Brilliant scenes were witnessed at the West End, where over 60,000 revellers participated in the celebrations.—Reuter.

High Life in New York

New York, Jan. 1.

The noisiest, gayest and most convivial celebrations since 1928-29 greeted the entry of the New Year in New York.

The Mayor, Mr. F. Laguardia, lifted the ban against noise, with the result that thousands of people assembled in Times Square, armed with tin trumpets, whistles and rattles, and unloosed a thunderous burst of vocal and mechanical music as 1936 in huge electric figures were flashed from the top of skyscrapers.

Restaurants did record business. Although some charged $5 or $10 more per head than last year, yet they were unable to accommodate all celebrants.

A total of 1,000 New York bars were granted licences to open all night compared with 700 last year.

Over 1,200 policemen were on duty in Times Square district.—Reuter.

New Laws in Britain

London, Jan. 1.

A number of new laws come into force on the first day of the New Year.

One of these is the Counterfeit Currency Act, which gives effect to the 1929 international convention for the suppression of counterfeiting currency and extends to foreign coin and currency, including bank notes, the protection afforded by law to United Kingdom coin and currency.

New vehicles registered after January 1 will have to comply, in respect of any direction indicators or braking signals which may be fitted, with the requirements of the Ministry of Transport's regulations.

Fundamental changes in the legal status of married women will result from the Act depriving the incomes of married women of "restraints," which in the past have been used to defeat the claims of creditors.—Wireless Through Reuter.

Moscow Becomes Merry

Moscow, Jan. 1.

The first official celebration of New Year since the Revolution turned out to be a very merry one.

Schools, factories, hotels and theatres vied with one another in an attempt to demonstrate the latest pronunciamento of M. Joseph Stalin, Secretary of the Communist Party, that "Life has become better."

Thousands of people thronged the markets throughout the day, purchasing Christmas trees, which had hitherto been condemned as a heathen survival.

More than 25,000 merry-makers skated and danced to the strains of a military jazz band in an ice carnival in the City's central park.

Numerous places of amusement remained open all night. Managers state that less vodka and more wine was drunk, with the result that there was less drunkenness than hitherto.—Reuter.

TWELVE LOST AS AIR LINER SINKS OFF ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria, Jan. 3.

The bodies of five of the victims were recovered to-day from the wreckage of the Imperial Airways liner City of Khartoum, which plunged into the sea off Alexandria on New Year's Day with a loss of twelve lives.

Half the mail-bags and a considerable quantity of freight and baggage were also recovered.

Divers cut their way through to the cabin and managed to bring to the surface the remains of Mrs. Horsman and Miss Eckford, the only two women who were travelling in the ill-fated plane at the time of the disaster.

The bodies of an Italian passenger named Tertaglione, the steward and another man, as yet unidentified, were also recovered.

Meanwhile, the sole survivor of the tragedy, Mr. Wilson, the pilot, who is suffering from exposure, is progressing favourably.

It is thought probable that it will prove impossible to raise the wreck as the hawsers of the tug's crane which is being used have already broken twice.

Meanwhile, an announcement issued in London earlier in the day by the Postmaster-General, Major G. C. Tryon, stated that part of the air-mail posted for conveyance from England to India, Malaya and Australia in the air mail of December 28 was included in the mails carried by the City of Khartoum.

According to information available, the missing air-mail consisted of correspondence for Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, India, Siam, Malaya, Australia, etc., posted in London before noon on December 27 and in the provinces generally by December 26.

It was feared, added the announcement, that all air parcels for Egypt, India and Ceylon may have been involved.—Reuter.

FRENCH AVIATORS FOUND

Cairo, Jan. 3.

St. Exupery and Provost, the French airmen who have been missing since last Monday, were found last night only 90 miles east of Cairo, thus ending a widespread search ordered by the Egyptian Government.

On the point of exhaustion from hunger and thirst and a three-day trek in the desert, the aviators were taken into the Egyptian capital at midnight by an engineer whom they met shortly after their rescue by Bedouins.

Taking off from Benghazi last Monday, en route from Paris to Saigon, the two men were forced down on the desert. Apprehension was first felt for their safety when, after being sighted over Barna, halfway to the Libyan border, and subsequently at Amseat, they failed to arrive at Solloum, as expected.—Havas.

MANY FLOODED AREAS IN ENGLAND

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Jan. 3.

The flood situation in England continues to grow more serious daily and wide areas, especially in Kent and Sussex, are under water.

The Thames, at Windsor, is now a mile and a half wide, and the Castle grounds have been flooded for many miles, while the Eton playing fields resemble one vast lake.

Many swans, unable to reach their usual winter feeding grounds, are coming to the doors of houses seeking food, and residents of Maidenhead are going about in punts.

The water at Boulder Rock is five feet above normal, while Sonning and other villages upstream have been cut off. The flow of water at Teddington has reached 9,000,000,000 gallons per 24 hours, which approaches the 1915 record.

The lowlands of Sussex north of Steyning and extending nearly to Horsham resemble one vast lake. The river Adur, between Beeding and Cowfold, is two miles wide, and a number of roads in Kent are three feet under water. In addition, many villages have been isolated.

More rain is threatened by a depression signalled from the Atlantic.—Reuter.

DESTRUCTIVE BLIZZARD IN AMERICA

New York, Dec. 30.

After causing sixteen deaths and millions of dollars damage between Georgia and New York, a destructive blizzard, fanned by high winds, swept up the New England coast to-day and covered a wide area with six inches of snow.

In Atlanta, the damage is estimated unofficially at $2,000,000. Lights, heat and telephones are missing in many homes, while the street car service is totally disrupted.

In New York, where snow drifts are between five and six feet high in some points, 45,000 men with 2,000 snow ploughs are at present battling with the blizzard.

Even sunny Florida has been affected. Snow has fallen there, while Greenville, Mississippi, is thinly coated with ice for the first time in the records of the city.—Reuter.

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BRITISH NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST

Sir R. Clive and Sir Sidney Barton Promoted: Four New Peerages Created

London, Jan. 1.

Law, journalism, music, stage, social work, and military, political and public services are recognized in the New Year Honours List, which include two elevations in the peerage, four new peerages, two privy councillors, four baronetcies, and 34 knight bachelorships.

Of especial interest to the Far East are the honours bestowed upon:

Sir Robert Clive, Ambassador at Tokyo, who has been created a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George;

Sir Sidney Barton, Minister at Addis Ababa and former Consul-General in Shanghai, who has been created a Knight Grand Cross Order of the British Empire;

Mr. W. B. A. Moore, Hongkong, who has been made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire; and

Mr. R. M. Gibson, who has been made a Member of the same order.

Two of the King's sons are among the recipients of honours.

The Duke of York has been made a Vice-Admiral in the Navy, a Lieutenant-General in the Army and an Air Marshal in the Air Force, while the Royal Victorian Chain has been bestowed upon the Duke of Kent

The Royal Victorian Chain is a decoration founded by King Edward, is conferred only on special occasions, and is held only by persons of great rank. Its holders include the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Derby, former Secretary of State for War.

The New Peers

The only two promotions in the peerage concern Lord Hanworth, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Trenchard, Marshal of the Air Force, both of whom have been made viscounts.

The four new barons are:

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, former President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire;

Sir Gomer Berry, proprietor of several newspapers, including part of the "Daily Telegraph," and director of several large industrial undertakings;

Sir Thomas Sivewright Catto, partner in Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell & Company, London. He was formerly a member of the Indian Government Retrenchment (Inchcape) Committee.

Sir Ian Macpherson, Liberal National M. P. for Ross and Cromarty since 1911 and Recorder of Southend. On the advice of his doctor, he is resigning his seat in Parliament.

The New Baronets and Knights

The baronets include:

Mr. Francis Norie-Miller, J. P. County Perth and Chairman of the General Life Assurance Company. He has been Chairman of the School Board of Perth for over 21 years.

Sir Park Goff, Hon. Registrar of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor He was Gold Staff Officer at the Coronations of King Edward VII and King George.

Among the 34 new knights are:

Mr. Percy Carter Buck, Examiner in Music to the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin and London and author of various musical books and compositions;

Mr. P. J. H. Hannon, Conservative M. P. for the Moseley division of Birmingham, a director of several companies, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of British Industries;

Lt.-Col. Francis C. Shelmerdine, Director of Civil Aviation in the Air Ministry.

Besides Sir Robert Clive and Sir Sidney Barton, two other British representatives in foreign capitals are the recipients of honours, namely, Mr. Ronald Hugh Campbell, Minister in Belgrade, and the Hon. Adrian Knatchbull-Hugessen, Minister in Teheran, both of whom have been made Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Women Honoured

The Order of Merit has been bestowed upon Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, in recognition of his distinguished services, while a commandership of the Order of the British Empire has been awarded to Lt.-Colonel E. H. M. Clifford, who was in charge of the Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Commission in the Ual Ual incident.

Among the women honoured are:

Miss Christable Pankhurst, one of the founders and leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union, who has been made a Dame of the British Empire;

Miss Myra Hess, the pianist, who has been appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, and

Miss Olga Nethersole, the actress, who received the same honour.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVY PROMOTIONS

London Jan. 1..

The following promotions in the British Navy have been made to date December 31, 1935:—

Commander to Captain: H. Hickling, A. E. M. Cunninghame-Graham, G. W. Wadham, G. H. Faulkner, R. R. Stewart, R. M. Servaes, L. C P. Tudway, L. C. A. St J. Curzon-Howe, A. C. Collinson, H. A. Packer, R. D. Oliver, C. E. Creasy, F. R. Carside.

Lieutenant-Commander to Commander: C. B. Tinley, C. D. Arbuthnot, F. W. H. Clarke (Squadron Leader R.A.F.), R. S. T. V. Sherbrooke, J. H. I. Wood, T. A. C. Pakenham, H. B. Ellison, A. M. Knapp, J. Terry, W. R. C. Leggatt, A. M. Bingemann, F. N. Craven, R. J. O. Otway-Ruthven, St. J. A. Micklethwaite, M. Cunningham, D. P. Evans, C. H. Duffett, W. L. G. Adams, J. V. Findlay, C. J. Firth, C. W. G. Simpson, A. S. Torlesse, D. H. Hall-Thompson, W. G. A. Robson, J. P. L. Reid.

Engineer Commander to Engineer Captain: J. P. Johns, D. P. Rowland, D. J. Hoare.

Lieut.-Commander (E) to Commander (E): A. B. Coventry, A. D. Merriman, A. D. McGlashan, W. G. Foster, A. F. F. Menzies, R. W. Parker, N. J. H. Darcy.

Engineer Lieut.-Comdr. to Engineer Commander: S. J. Armstrong, D. A. Smart.

Surgeon Commander to Surgeon Captain: J. A. O'Flynn, G. V. Hobbs, J. G. Beal.

Surgeon Lieut.-Comdr. (D) to Commander (D): E. C. Adams, F. R. P. Williams, T. E. Brevetor, J. L. Edwards.

Paymaster Commander to Paymaster Captain: K. E. Badcock, A. C. Home, L. A. da C. Ricci, and, to date January 1, L. C. E. Ayre.

Paymaster Lieut.-Comdr. To Paymaster Commander: W. D. Stranack, H. B. Twomey, K. L. Dunn, C. J. B. Harris, J. A. Miller, H. B. John, W. B. Simpson, F. P. J. Mack, C. H. S. Law, K. U. White, F. D. Pearce, M. A. W. Sweny, S. T. Crichton, D. O. Henwood.

Royal Marines—Major to be Brevet Lieut. Col.—A. R. Chater; Captain to be Brevet Major—J. H. G. Wills.

The following promotions to date December 31, 1935, have been announced by the Commonwealth Naval Board:

Commander to Captain: G. D. Moore.

Lieut.-Comdr. to Commander: R. V. Wheatley.

Lieut.-Comdr. (E) to Commander (E) D. J. De Clarke.

The following promotions to date, January 1, 1936, have been announced by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa:

Commander to Captain: V. C. Brodeur.

Lieut.-Comdr. to Commander: G. M. Hibbard.—Reuter.

NEW ETHIOPIAN NOTE TO LEAGUE

Addis Ababa, Dec. 30.

A charge that Italian aeroplanes used gas bombs with deadly effect in the recent fighting at Addi Abbi, capital of the Tembien district, on the northern front, is contained in a protest lodged with the League of Nations to-day by the Ethiopian Government.

The Note, which declares that the use of gas bombs by the Italians constitutes a contravention of the Geneva Protocol, adds that the exact number of Ethiopians killed by such bombs is not yet known.

The alleged use of gas by the Italians has created great bitterness among Ethiopian tribesmen who, it is stated, are ready to give no quarter to the enemy.—Reuter.

ITALIANS BUY U.S. TANKER

Washington, Jan. 4.

An Italian group from Genoa contracted to-day for the purchase of a 2,550-ton American tanker.

They are also negotiating for the purchase of three smaller tankers.

It is understood that the intention is to recondition the vessels, which will be sent to Italy with cargoes of oil, after which it is reported that the vessels will be scrapped and the steel used for war materials.—Reuter.

INCREASING GOLD SCARCITY IN REICH

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Berlin, Dec. 31.

The wedding rings of German brides will in future be made only of eight carat gold.

An order to this effect was issued to-day by the Controller of Precious Metals, who also stipulates that wedding rings shall not weigh more than 3½ grammes.

The decree is due to the increasing scarcity of gold. It is also designed to prevent illicit dealings in the metal.

Old and broken gold has also been placed under state control. Dealers in gold will be specially licensed.—Reuter.

EUROPE AGHAST AT RED CROSS UNIT BOMBING

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Paris, Jan. 1.

Messages received here from Addis Ababa state that European residents of the chief hotel there became very incensed on learning that the Swedish Red Cross unit sent to Ethiopia had been destroyed by Italian bombers.

The messages add that the Europeans, on hearing of the bombing, proceeded to stage a demonstration during which they smashed bottels of Chianti, Vermouth and other Italian liquors. They also threatened to wreck motor-cars of Italian manufacture.—Reuter.

Dr. Lundstron Dies

Addis Ababa, Jan. 4.

A Swedish medical assistant, M. Lundstrom, who was injured when Italian aeroplanes recently bombed and destroyed the Swedish Red Cross unit sent to Ethiopia, in a raid near Dolo, died from his wounds to-day.—Reuter

National Calamity to Sweden

Stockholm, Jan. 2.

The bombing of the Swedish Red Cross unit in Abyssinia is regarded here in the nature of a national calamity.

The International Red Cross has telegraphed its sympathy, stating that Dr. Junod, its representative in Ethiopia, is flying to the scene to make an investigation.

Telegrams of sympathy are pouring into Stockholm from all parts of the world, among the messages being one from the British Red Cross.

Some comments compare the bombing with the sinking of the Lusitania.—Reuter.

Roman Justification

Rome, Jan. 1.

The bombardment of a Swedish Red Cross unit near Dolo was "fully justified by the fact that two Italian aviators who fell at Daggahbur, were decapitated," a communiqué by the War Office said to-day.

The Italian planes "certainly did not have the Red Cross tents as their objective," the communiqué added, "notwithstanding the notorious fact that the Ethiopians display Red Crosses at the appearance of planes."—United Press.

Emperor's Protest

Geneva, Jan. 2.

The following cable was received by the League Secretariat General from the Emperor Haile Sellassie of Abyssinia:—

"Following our previous communication, we inform you that on December 30, the Italians mercilessly bombed our southern army, using poison gas. At the same time, Italian airmen completely detroyed a Swedish Red Cross ambulance hospital where many sick and wounded lay.

"The Chief Surgeon, Dr. Hylander, was himself seriously injured.

"After the bombing of hospitals in Adowa, Dessie and others, Italy is proceeding with her so-called civilizing mission. We are compelled to voice once more the most vigorous protest against the criminal actions of the Italian Government perpetrated in contempt of Italy's international commitments."—Havas.

Regret Expressed

Rome, Jan. 3.

In an official statement on the bombing of the Swedish hospital, Signor F. Suvich, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, expressed regret that Dr. Hylander had been wounded.

Signor Suvich drew attention of the Swedish Minister to tendencious reports concerning the incident in order to mislead the Swedish public."—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Thirty Killed, Fifty Wounded

Addis Ababa, Jan. 2.

Thirty Ethiopian patients, orderlies and male nurses were killed and 50 were injured in the bombing of the Swedish Red Cross field hospital at Dolo, according to an official statement issued here to-day.

Among those injured were Dr. Fried Hylander, Swedish commander of the unit, and an attendant, also Swedish, whose name was not known.

Following the bombing, Italian aviators repeatedly fired their machine guns at the hospital.—Havas.

Finnish Party on Way

Hamburg, Jan. 2.

The Finnish Red Cross expedition headed by the 70-year-old Professor Faltin, which is to work with the Abyssinian forces, left here to-day by the German ss. Schoenfels for Djibouti. Prof. Faltin, who has served in several wars, will join the party at Djibouti.

The unit is composed of five men, including a Finnish journalist, who is accompanying the party as an orderly. The equipment conists of two motor lorries, a dressing station, large stores of medical supplies, and provisions for four months.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Another Station Bombed

Addis Ababa, Jan. 4.

A Red Cross hospital was shelled and several patients injured in a new air raid by Italian bombers against Daggah Bur, it was reported here to-day from an Ethiopian source.—Havas.

Egyptian Ambulance Bombed

Addis Ababa, Jan. 4.

The Egyptian Red Crescent ambulance unit stationed at Daggah Bur, the fortified Ethiopian outpost on the southern front, was bombed to-day by Italian aeroplanes, according to unconfirmed rumours here.

It is reported that five machines participated in the bombing. The number of casualties are stated to be unknown at the present time.—Reuter.

Air Warfare Without Quarter Imminent

Rome, Jan. 3.

Smarting under foreign criticism of the recent bombing of the Swedish Red Cross field hospital at Dolo, Ogaden, Italian military commanders to-day were reported to be preparing for aerial warfar without quarter as a means o retaliation against alleged Ethiopian atrocities committed agains' Italian prisoners.

Foreign observers express th belief that apparently-inspirec press comments are a prelude t an air offensive of the greatest degree, to be launched in an effort to demoralize Ethiopian forces and quickly to end the war. Moreover, these quarters believe that the Italians realize that it will take several years to conquer Ethiopia at the present rate of progress.—United Press.

BETTER CHANCE FOR MR. MacDONALD

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Jan. 3.

A smoother course for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council, in the by-election for the combined Scottish Universities, is indicated by the news that Dr. O. H. Mavor does not contemplate standing as a candidate.

Dr. Mavor's retirement has narrowed down the opposition to Mr. MacDonald to Mr. Cleghorn Thomas, the Labour candidate, and Prof. Dewar Gibb, who will fly the banner of Scottish Nationalism.—Reuter.

Prof. Charteris Declines

London, Jan. 4.

Professor Charteris has declined to stand as an Independent Conservative for the Scottish Universities Parliamentary seat in opposition to the former Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.—Wireless through Reuter.

Son Turned Down

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Jan. 5.

Despite the fact that his candidature has been turned down by the Ross and Cromarty Unionist Association, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Dominions Secretary, who was defeated in the General Election, announced today that he will contest the coming bye-election at Ross & Cromarty as a National Government candidate.

He will fight on the Government record of achievements and the promise of further achievements in the next few years.

The local Unionist Association met yesterday to reconsider their previous decision, but although the executive strongly supported him, the rank and file refused to budge in their opinion.

A curious feature is that Mr. MacDonald had been previously invited by the Liberal to stand for the seat, from which the newly-made peer, Sir Ian Macpherson, a "Simonite" Liberal, is retiring.

Mr. MacDonald waited with friends in an adjoining room while the Unionists were discussing the situation. Thirty-five at the meeting favoured inviting the Dominions Secretary in to address them, but 38 opposed.—Reuter.

Miss Ishbel Buys Hostelry

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Jan. 3.

Miss Ishbel MacDonald, who acted as hostess for her father, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when he was Prime Minister, to-day took formal possession of Ye Olde Plow Inn, an old-world hostelry at the foot of the Buckinghamshire hills.

As far as possible, the staff will consist of her father's previous retainers.—Reuter.

HUGE COST OF WAR TO ITALY

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Rome, Dec. 30.

Italy's war industries have been placed under a commissariat controlled by General Dallolio, according to a communiqué issued here to-day.

The communiqué, referring to sanctions, declares that there is no need for special legislative measures being taken by the Government in view of the high civic patriotism of all classes of the people.

It also declares that Italian Eritrean troops displayed superb and daring courage in the recent engagements against the Ethiopians on the northern front.—Reuter.

War Costs 20,000,000 Lire Daily

A deficit of 2,030,000,000 lire is recorded in the final figures for the financial year 1934-35 which were made public to-day.

The war against Ethiopia is estimated to have cost thus far the sum 20,000,000 lire daily.

It is stated, however, that equilibrium will be restored by omitting the subsidy for the State railway and the actual cost of the war except interest charges.—Reuter.

Italy Collects Pawn-Tickets

Rome, Jan. 3.

In an effort to collect all the country's supplies of gold, the Bank of Italy has turned pledge redeemer.

Pawnshops up and down the country (all of which are state-owned) have, it has been decided, many hundreds of pounds worth of gold hidden away.

This method of collecting gold was suggested by a woman who went to the offices of a Rome newspaper and displayed a bundle of pawn-tickets saying that they were her family's sole "treasure."—Reuter.

Cholera Among Ethiopians

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Rome, Jan. 1.

An outbreak of cholera is reported to have broken out among Ethiopian troops in the region of Harar and Jijiga.

Travellers who arrived here from Djibouti to-day allege that 51 cases of cholera occurred in Jijiga.—Reuter.

23 Italian Officers Killed

Addis Ababa, Dec. 31.

Twenty-three Italian officers are reported to have been killed in heavy fighting to-day on the northern front.

The forces of the three chief Ethiopian commanders, Ras Kassa, Ras Seyoum and Ras Mulugousta, are stated to be converging on Makale.

Both sides suffered heavy casualties in to-day's engagement.—Reuter.

Two Italian 'Planes Down

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Dessie, Jan. 3.

Two Italian aeroplanes have been brought down during the last two days, according to official announcements issued by the Ethiopian headquarters here.

In the first case, an Abyssinian marksman, using a rifle, brought down a machine near Makale. Both occupants were killed in the crash.

The successful rifleman was rewarded with the gift of one of the aeroplane's machine-guns.

The other success was achieved at the village of Kebtia, where two Italian aeroplanes swooped down and peppered the population with machine-gun fire.

The fire was returned, and one of the machines crashed. All four occupants were killed.—Reuter.

Mutineers Kill Officer

Rome, Jan. 2.

Six native mutineers belonging to the Camel Corps stationed on the Lorder between Tripoli and Tunisia, to-day struck down and killed an Italian officer, Lieut. Biondi.

After the murder, the mutineers escaped across the frontier into Tunisia.

Lieut. Biondi commanded a band of about 50 camel men.—Reuter.

WINDFALL FOR THE DEBT REDEMPTION FUND

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Jan. 4.

Lord Dalziel, the newspaper proprietor, whose death occurred last July, left the bulk of his fortune of £400,000 to the National Debt Redemption Fund, it was disclosed to-day.

Lord Dalziel, who was 67 years of age, was Life Governor of St. George's Hospital and the London Hospital. He served during the Great War as chairman of the committee in charge of German prisoners.—Reuter.

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KIPLING'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Dec. 30.

The seventieth birthday anniversary of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, world famous poet and author, was celebrated in Great Britain and the United States to-day.

In London, the newspapers devote much space to long memoirs of Mr. Kipling and pay fitting tributes to him.

A special nations-wide broadcast was arranged in the United States, and "Kipling Week" is being held there for the first time. This will in future be an annual event.

The small town of Battleboro, where Mr. and Mrs. Kipling lived for a few years after their marriage in 1892, was the scene of great rejoicing to-day.

The sales of Mr. Kipling's works in America reached 100,000 last year, the best-seller being the "Jungle Book."—Reuter.

CAIRO UNIVERSITY RE-OPENED

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Cairo, Dec. 30.

The Government University here re-opened to-day, after having been closed since November 14 owing to the part taken by students in demonstrations against the Government and Great Britain.

The students showed themselves restive, and they demonstrated for some time outside before entering.

Later, they continued their demonstrations inside various faculties, despite the advice of Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd (Nationalist Party), to resume their studies quietly.

The present grievance of the scholars, apparently, is due to the delay in granting an amnesty to their comrades under arrest.—Reuter.

GERMANY TO BE FREE OF JEWS BY APRIL 1

Berlin, Jan. 1.

The cleansing from German public life of all non-Aryan elements will be accomplished by March 31, when the last leading Jewish doctor attached to public hospitals will disappear.

Non-Aryan judges, university professors and public notaries have already been pensioned off or dismissed.

Examination of the family trees of suspected high ministerial officials is expected to be completed by April 1.

About 30,000 Aryan housemaids, cooks and general servants under the age of 35 were compelled to-day to leave Jewish households in accordance with the Nuremberg anti-Jewish laws.—Reuter.

TERM OF THE PALESTINE C.-IN-C. EXTENDED

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Jan. 1.

The King has approved an extension of the term of office of Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Wauchope as High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Palestine and the Trans-Jordan.

The extension is for five years and will date from November 20, 1936.

Lt.-Gen. Wauchope, who rendered distinguished services in the Great War, has held his present post since 1931.—Reuter.

ALL-METAL FROCKS THE LATEST FASHION

London, Jan 4.

Material for all-metal frocks will be included in the display which the Lancashire textile industries will exhibit at the British Industries Fair next month.

Three new fabrics are to be shown. Material made entirely of metal, which glistens with the colours of the rainbow. It costs 45/- per yard. Fine worsted, woven with tiny beads at spaces of half an inch. Fabric which combines wool, cellophane and coloured metal strands in a single complex texture.—Wireless through Reuter.

FRENCH PLANE CRASHES

Wadi Halfa, Dec. 30.

Pilot Pharabod, of the Paris-Madagascar line, was killed and his mechanic, Klein, seriously injured yesterday in taking off from the Wadi Halfa airport, near the frontier between Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The two men were bound for Juba when the accident occurred, in which both legs of the mechanic were broken. The airmen were attempting to establish a record for the Paris-Madagascar run when they crashed.—Havas.

BRITISH COAL MINES STRIKE THREAT GROWS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Jan. 1.

The turn of the year shows that there is little prospect of a speedy settlement in connection with the threatened strike in the coal industry brought about by the miners' demand for a flat increase of 2/- a day in their wages.

The efforts of mine owners to obtain a voluntary increase in coal prices on forward contracts in order to improve miners' pay have not met with the anticipated measure of success.

Railway companies, which are among their biggest customers, have revolted against the suggested advance of one shilling per ton, having in view a demand by their own employees for the restoration of the balance of wage cuts.

It is also problematical to what extent the big electricity and gas undertakings, which purchase 28,000,000 tons of coal annually, will respond to the appeal made by mine owners.

On the other hand, Imperial Chemical Industries are agreeable to pay an extra shilling per ton in respect of the requirements for all the companies in their control in the United Kingdom without advancing the prices of their own products.

The I.C.I. observe that the demand of the miners has met with widespread public sympathy and recognize that, under the present organization, the coal industry advance can only be secured by increases in the price of the consumer.

There are also indications that an increase in the price of coal for domestic purposes will not be opposed.

The total additional cost of meeting the miners' demand is estimated at £18,005,000 a year, which is equivalent to 22d. per ton, but mine owners are not likely to be able to offer more than a shilling a day in any case.

Meanwhile, owners of mines are making all efforts to give the Miners' Federation an answer by January 8 which will avert miners handing in their notices.

The Miners' Federation, at a meeting held on December 19, voted 478,000 to 28,000 in favour of a general walkout on January 29.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYED MAN'S AMAZING OFFER

Kearney, N.J., Dec. 7.

An unemployed man suffering from heart-disease has written to Mr. C. Lloyd Fisher, Hauptmann's lawyer, offering to die in the electric chair in the place of the doomed man.

Mr. Robert S. King, who made the offer, was once a skilled worker earning $60 a week. Four years ago, he was brought down with heart trouble, and is now unable to support his wife and four children.

He admitted in an interview that he saw little chance of his offer being accepted, but said that he hoped that it would attract sufficient attention to enable him to sell his body to a hospital.—Reuter.

STRICTER CONTROL OF DRUGS IN BRITAIN

London, Jan. 2.

Demands for additional precautions against the abuse of drugs and stricter control of their distribution which have been made during recent years in many quarters are met in the new regulations issued by the Home Office, amending the poisons list.

The order, which will come into operation on the May 1, provides for the compulsory production of a physician's prescription in the purchase of veronal, alonal, dial and other drugs of the barbituric group, as well as certain other drugs, some of which have been used for "slimming."

The sale of strychnine as a germicide will also be prohibited while insulin and thryroid preparations must be sold with a cautionary label advising their use only under medical supervision.—Wireless through Reuter.

FEWER ROAD CASUALTIES IN BRITAIN

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Jan. 3.

Belisha beacons, one-way streets, a 30-mile-an-hour speed limit in built-up areas, and other road traffic regulations bore fruit in a reduced casualty roll in 1935.

A total of 6,521 persons were killed and 219,000 were injured last year, as compared with 7,343 killed and 232,000 injured in 1934.

The number of killed is the lowest since 1929, but the number of injured is nearly 15,000 up.

The figures for London show that 332 fewer people were killed in 1935 than the previous year.—Reuter.

GERMANY REPLIES ON REFUGEES

Berlin, Jan. 2.

An official German reply was issued to-day to the memorandum of Mr. J. G. MacDonald, who announced his resignation on December 30 from the League of Nations post of High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany after describing the situation of German refugees.

Because Germany was at last endeavouring to straighten out abuse and domination by foreign elements, the German document declared, people in many parts of the world thought they were authorized to utter derogatory criticism of Germany and to give Germany advice while, at the same time, the world remained mute to all persecutions of Germans, beginning with the Versailles Treaty and extending to the recent expulsion of inhabitants of Eupen and Malmedy (which were ceded to Belgium by Germany under the Versailles Treaty) from their home country.

Opinion exists in Germany that the League of Nations has every reason to concern itself first of all with the treatment of minorities and concessions within League states before it claims authority to concern itself with how Germany is carrying out the inner reconstruction of the nation, following the material and moral experiences of its collapse.—Reuter.

STAVISKI TRIAL NEARS END

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Paris, Jan. 3.

The protracted Stavisky trial, in which many persons, including Mme. Stavisky, are charged with complicity in the frauds protracted by the arch swindler, is drawing to a close.

The public prosecutor asked the Court to-day to pass sentence of twelve to fifteen months' preventive detention in the case of Mme. Stavisky. The sentence will be purely nominal, as she has already undergone this term pending trial.

Mme. Stavisky hid her face in her hands as the prosecutor said that she should understand that, having married the biggest crook in modern times, she should lapse into silence and oblivion. He added that she was a good mother and was necessary to her two children and, therefore, should not return to prison.

The Stavisky trial involves one of the most astounding scandals in recent French history. Seventy lawyers are taking part in the affair, while 121 witnesses have been called for the defence alone.

The scandal, which involved many high officials, caused the downfalls of the Chautemps and Daladier Governments at the beginning of 1934.—Reuter.

GERMANY NOT YET READY FOR ARMS LIMIT PACT

Berlin, Jan. 1.

A frank statement that Germany is at present not inclined to agree to a limitation of armaments, an air Locarno or any regional pacts as outlined in the Franco-British memorandum of February 1935, was made to-day by a speaker in close touch with the Wilhelmstrasse.

He pointed out that the existence of a pact between France and Russia had created a new situation for Germany, especially in view of the fact that the Russian military agreement with Czechoslovakia provided Russia with air bases in Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

SMEDISH DIPLOMATIST MURDERED

Santiago de Chile, Jan. 3.

Dr. Holmgren, Chancellor of the Swedish Legation here, was murdered to-day, his death coming as a great shock to the Diplomatic Corps, with the members of which he was very popular.

His assailant was a Swede, who shot Dr. Holmgren dead with a revolver and subsequently took his own life with the same weapon.

The man is alleged to have been insane.—Reuter.

LINDBERGH'S MOTHER-IN-LAW GOES TO EUROPE

New York, Jan. 5.

Mrs. Dwight Morrow, mother-in-law of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, sailed secretly for Europe on board the ss. Bremen accompanied by her youngest daughter, it was revealed to-day.

Friends intimate that they will join Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh in Wales and that their visit had been planned prior to the departure from the United States of the famous American airman and his wife.

It is stated that threats against the family in the United States have increased lately.—Reuter.

Obituary

THE MARQUIS OF READING

London, Dec. 31.

The Marquess of Reading, the eminent British statesman and lawyer, who contracted a chill last week, died of heart failure at his home in London last evening.

His condition had given cause for anxiety since Saturday. He was 75 years of age.

The late Lord Reading

Rufus Isaacs, who was born in 1860, made three false starts in life before he found his true vocation. Nor did he, at school, give any sign of the ability which was, later, to bring him to the top of the legal profession. On the contrary, he has been described by a contemporary as "one of the very worst boys from the schoolmaster's point of view."

Ran Away to Sea

The son of a successful City merchant, it was natural that he should be given a commercial training, and that he should be expected to follow the family traditions.

In due course he was sent to University College School, where he exhibited signs of a keen intelligence, but the career which appeared to be his natural destiny held no appeal for him, and he deliberately abandoned the seats of learning and ran away to sea in an old windjammer, the Blair Athol. It was thus that he saw India for the first time. If, in this maritime interlude, the boy lost some of the rudiments of knowledge, he gained in return an insight into life which was afterwards to serve him in good stead.

After a period spent in Brussels and Hanover, he became a member of the Stock Exchange, where he displayed an exceptional capacity for finance, on paper, but was otherwise unsuccessful, and eventually was "hammered."

From the Stock Exchange he turned to the Bar. It is said that he once publicly confessed that he dreaded failure in this new venture, that he had no premonition of the position he was to obtain as a leading advocate.

Called to Bar at 27

He was called to the Bar in 1887, when he was twenty-seven. Eleven years later he took silk, and was justified in so doing for he had proved a particularly brilliant counsel in all litigation which concerned finance while in other cases his skill in obtaining from a witness exactly what that witness was most anxious to conceal, was an important factor in his almost unbroken success as an advocate.

His Parliamentary career began in 1904—he was member for Reading from 1904 to 1913—but it was perhaps as an advocate rather than as a politician that Rufus Isaacs was best known in the years before the War. After much striving he had found his destiny. In 1910 he became Solicitor-General and, six months later, he was Attorney-General and a member of the Cabinet when Mr. Asquith was Prime Minister. He was the first Attorney-General to become a member of the Cabinet.

It was mainly in a financial capacity that he first visited the United States, as head of the Anglo-French Loan Mission. The success with which he accomplished the objects of this Mission made it easy, a little later, for the Government to select an Ambassador, and in 1917 Lord Reading went to Washington as Special Envoy.

Cordial Relations with Americans

In the same year he succeeded Sir Cecil Spring-Rice as British High Commissioner and Special Ambassador.

His relations with the people of the United States, from the President downwards, were marked throughout with the utmost cordiality. His singular charm of manner enabled him to bring the most delicate negotiations to a successful conclusion.

With the close of the War Lord Reading laid down his Ambassadorial duties and resumed his activities as Lord Chief Justice.

In 1921, the Viceroyalty of India became vacant upon the retirement of Lord Chelmsford, and the little ship's boy whose young eyes had so eagerly scanned the horizon for a first glimpse of the magic Eastern land, became the Viceroy, landing in state upon the shores of the vast sub-continent he was to rule in his Sovereign's name.

His achievement may be briefly indicated by an extract from the last speech which he delivered before both Houses of the Legislature at Delhi:—

"We have striven to attain the same end—the prosperity and happiness of India....Peace reigns in our borders. Internal disturbances have been set at rest; law and order have been vindicated and established; the financial situation has been stabilized, with beneficial reactions on the nation-building activities of the reformed Constitution. Conditions have been created which give a fair prospect to the development of India's resources, and the anxieties of Indian Moslem opinion have been allayed."

Lord Reading married, in 1887, Miss Alice Cohen, and he leaves one son, Viscount Erleigh, who succeeds to the Marquisate of Reading.

Authority on Finances

Lord Reading played a prominent part in the discussions at all the three sessions of the Indian Round-Table Conference, as a delegate of the Liberal Party in 1930 and 1932, and as the National Government's delegate in 1931. (He was Foreign Secretary in the first National Government).

The financial safeguards to be embodied in the new Indian Constitution loomed large in the deliberations of the Round-Table Conference and Lord Reading, in his dual capacity of ex-Viceroy of India and an acknowledged authority on financial matters, made strenuous efforts to reconcile the conflicting claims of the City financiers and the Indian politicians.

After the death of his first wife he married in 1931, his secretary, Miss Stella Charnaud.

Lord's Reading's last office, which he accepted in 1934, was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.—Reuter.

Most Rev. Photius

Istanbul, Dec. 29.

The Most Rev. Photius, second œcumenical patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church, died to-day.—Reuter.

Gen. Dupont

Paris, Dec. 29.

Another prominent figure connected with the Great War died to-day in the person of Gen. Dupont.—Reuter.

Gen. H. K. Liggett

San Francisco, Dec. 30.

Lieut-Gen. Hunter K. Liggett, commander of the first United States Army to cross the Atlantic during the World War, died here to-day, at the age of 78.—United Press.

Herr E. Brueckner

Berlin, Jan. 1.

Herr Edmund Brueckner, departmental chief of the German Foreign Office, who before the War was acting Governor of German South-West Africa and subsequently Governor of Togoland, died here at the age of 65.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Mr. Harry B. Smith

Atlantic City, N.J., Jan. 1.

The death has occured, at the age of 75, of Mr. Harry B. Smith, the American author and librettist.

The most prolific librettist of his day, Harry Bache Smith wrote musical comedy and operetta texts for more than fifty years and collaborated with the leading composers of two theatrical generations.—Reuter.

Mr. F. N. Charrington

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Jan. 2.

The death occured to-day, at the age of 85, of Mr. F. N. Charrington, the temperance advocate and founder and hon. superintendent of the Tower Hamlets Mission.—Reuter.

Mr. F. T. Scripps

San Diego, Jan. 2.

Mr. F. T. Scripps, brother of Mr. William Edmund Scripps, the American publisher, died here to-day at the age of 85.—United Press.

Capt. David Weaver

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 2.

Captain David Weaver, Commandant of the United States Naval Training Station here, died to-day at the age of 56.—United Press.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY RESIGNING

London, Jan. 3.

Dr. Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University, who is widely known abroad as an advocate and supporter of peace and the League of Nations movement, is resigning his chair at the end of the academic year under the University Age Limit.—Wireless through Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION DINNER

Lord Winterton on British Far East Investments: Sir William Peel's Retirement

At the China Association annual dinner held in London, several speakers conversant with situations in the Far East pointed out that British subjects in the Orient had reason to be dissatisfied with conditions, but it was hoped that steps would be taken to remedy them.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Dec. 3.

The China Association's annual dinner was held last night at Grosvenor House, with Lord Winterton, the President, in the chair, and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Ambassador, and Sir William Peel late Governor of Hongkong, the two chief guests. Although there were not quite so many members present as usual, there were many pleasant reunions of old friends. It was a little sad to think that this was the last of such evenings that Mr. H. C. Wilcox, the association's secretary, will arrange. As usual he had left no detail neglected which could make for the evening's pleasure, and Grosvenor House backed him up splendidly, giving as perfect and well-appointed a dinner as could be desired.

One comment made by not a few of those present may be repeated. It is that younger members of the China Association do not appear to be coming forward as much as could be wished. Year after year the seniors turn up as they have always done. But while it is Nature's law that these must gradually grow fewer, there is a distinct lack of those who should in time become seniors themselves. Possibly this is due to the changing circumstances of Shanghai. What was once a relatively small part keenly conscious of its own life is now a vast metropolis in which the personal sense of responsibility is spread out over many units and may grow proportionately thinner and less cogent. But for the welfare of British interests any slackening in the support of British institutions is obviously to be guarded against.

The speeches after dinner were generally of a friendly, intimate order. Without discompliment to the others, Sir William Peel was specially interesting, and the evident affection with which he spoke of Hongkong, and the warm tributes he paid to the men he had worked with especially Mr. Herbert Phillips, H.M. Consul General in Canton, were particularly appreciated.

The President's Speech

After the toasts of "The King" and "The President of the Chinese Republic" had been drunk, Lord Winterton said:

Your Excellenley and Gentlemen, one of the pleasing features of this Association is that there are only four speeches to-night instead of the abnormally long list which used, in my recollection, to be the feature of dinners of this kind. I, as the President of the Association for this year, have the honour of proposing the principal toast of the evening, which is that of "Our Guests". I may say that I find it somewhat difficult to adjust myself to this very distinguished audience that I see in front of me and all around me, having just completed my eighth contest and my tenth election. When one has been addressing some 55 meetings in various parts of the country, in ones own constituency and elsewhere, it is difficult to adjust ones oratory to this very respectable and very distinguished audience. If I should suddenly point at some inoffensive gentleman and say "You, Sir, in the "brown hat and the red tie, if you would sit down and listen, "instead of standing up and shouting, I might put some sense "into your head," you will know that I am suffering from aberration of intellect, due to the change of environment being so sudden from that of a political audience to what is vulgarly but commonly termed a "boiled-shirt audience" of this kind.

Our Guests

We have a very distinguished number of guests here to-night. First of all we have my old friend on my right his Excellency the Chinese Ambassador. This being the first public occasion that I have had an opportunity of doing so I should like to congratulate His Excellency upon his recent elevation to the post of Ambassador. I think it is true to say of His Excellency that he has, by his personal popularity, enhanced the esteem and affection in which his country has always been held in our country.

We have also our guest of the evening who is going to reply to this toast, Sir William Peel, who has just concluded a most successful Governorship of Hongkong after a long and honourable career in the Far East. His services to his country and to the Far East are known to all of you here to-night.

We have also two representatives of the Foreign Office in Sir Victor Wellesley and Sir John Pratt. We have Sir Edward Crowe, and others too numerous to mention.

The M.Ps' China Committee

Well now, I feel that some apology or explanation is needed from me for occupying this Chair to-night. You may well ask yourselves "What on earth is this man, of whom we have never heard before, "doing as President of the China Association?" My explanation is a simple one, though it is a somewhat flattering one to me, that I was asked to be the President of the Association as the result of my Chairmanship of a little Committee in the House of Commons, known as the China Committee, which was formed at the beginning of the last Parliament by men interested in or having association with China and the Far East, the object of the Committee being to try to stimulate in Parliament an interest in matters appertaining to the Far East and to get the sense of the House to realize the very important and grave problems with which this country and the world is faced in that part of Asia.

I was chosen as Chairman of that Committee for possibly the same reason that I was chosen to be President of this Association, namely, from a belief, rightly or wrongly held by my friends, that I had the ability to state and present a case in the House of Commons.

That incidentally reminds me—though the speech I make is not about myself—that I was placed in an extremely embarrassing position about ten days ago, I think the most embarrassing position in which I have been placed in a long political career of 31 years. No less than five newspapers, with which I had no communication of any kind, announced in the most categorical fashion that I was about to join the Cabinet, and even went so far as to state the office that I was to hold.

It reminds me of the old story, with which probably all of you are familiar, of the late Mark Twain. It was announced in some European newspaper and cabled to America about ten years before his death that Mark Twain had died. A cub reporter on a New York newspaper managed to get him on the long-distance telephone—he was in the wilds of Wisconsin—and he asked Mark Twain—or Mr. Clemens, as he was—"Have you anything to say about this statement with "reference to yourself?" Having heard the statement Mark Twain said "I would like to think it over quite a lot"....Yes, "I will tell you what you can inform your readers of the 'New York Times.' You can inform them that the statement is "wholly unauthorized and completely premature."

Britain's Task in the Far East

We in this Associaton, as I understand its origin, try to harmonize and adjust the necessarily, from efflux of time, changing relationship between Britain and China in matters commercial and otherwise. That is our task, but that of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain is a much greater and more onerous one in the Far East. It is to try to correlate the legitimate interests of Great Britain with those of China, Japan, the United States, Soviet Russia and other Powers, and I think it is appropriate, addressing an audience mainly or almost entirely, except for myself, concerned with China and the Far East, to remind them, if I may do so without offence, of one or two facts in connection with the situation.

There is no concealment of the fact—I am sure my friend Sir Victor Wellesley would be the last to deny it—that both in this country and among British people in China and the Far East there is sometimes impatience with our Government's action or inaction, as the case may be. But I do think we should remember the difficulties.

A short time ago a distinguished person who had occupied an important official position at the Foreign Office wrote a book on the subject of Britain's relationship with foreign powers, and he pointed out that we were in a peculiar position, that we were in a different position from that of any other country or any other Empire that has ever existed, insofar as our interests were to be found in every Continent, in almost every country in the world, and on all the Seven Seas of the world.

He went on to say that when our foreign policy, in a particular region, or *vis-a-vis* a foreign power, seemed at times to be weak and vacilating to friends and foes alike, it was right to remember that alone of all the Great Power, we had vital interests in every Continent and on every sea, and that we had never had, and could never have, either the moral or physical force to exert equal pressure in defence of our rights everywhere. That is a profoundly true statement that we should do well to take to heart

Here, There and Everywhere

Let us take some examples of that. It is a fact, as all of you in this audience know better than I do, that we have immense commercial and financial interests in China. They are supposed by the most recent computation to be valued at something like £300,000,000 of investments, and there is no doubt—I am sure that my friend His Excellency on my right will not mind my saying this—that there are some unsatisfactory features at the present time about the position of those investments. Well now, if you were to treat this as being an isolated case, if China were the only country in the world in which we had £300,000,000 of investments, the only country in the world in which we had interests, the problem would be an easy one.

But I wonder if everyone round these tables realizes that if you go across the Pacific to South America you will find an exactly similar state of affairs, except that our investments are greater. I believe that British investments in South America total between £400,000,000 and £500,000,000. There again things are not too smooth, as those who have had investments in those countries of recent years know.

Therefore I say, although it may be prophesying hard things, you cannot expect of this or any other British Government that there will not be difficulties for British trade and for British finance all over the world in the circumstances of to-day. You cannot suppose that any one quarter of the world, however important it may be to our trade, is noticeably more important than another.

Stir up the Civil Servants

But let me say this: I would not like it to be thought by anyone who is here representing a definite interest that that is any reason why we should not from time to time stir them up in Parliament. Because my experience of Parliament is that the more you stir up Civil Servants the better it is for the administration.

I am sure that is an argument that will be favourably received by those who represent the great commercial interests of the East around these tables.

Nor should my friend the Chinese Ambassador think, from what I have said—because I might quite unwittingly have give the impression—that the British lion replete and at times appearing to some people to be almost half-witted, with his tail curled round him—let him not think that he is not liable to wake up and make himself unpleasant to those countries who have made themselves unpleasant to him. Though that does not apply to China and ourselves.

Study Imperial Problems

I apologize for these desultory remarks, which come from one who has made some study of Imperial and international affairs. I would say this, that the most important thing that we can do as Britons is to study the problems of our fellow subjects in other parts of the world.

I have great pleasure in proposing the toast of the guests, coupling it with the name of Sir William Peel, and on your behalf and my own congratulating him on the very successful career which he—unfortunately for the Empire, but these things must happen—has just concluded.

The Toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Sir William Peel Replies

Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., who was received with applause, said: My Lord President, Your Excellency and Gentlemen, I greatly appreciate the honour that is done me to-night by the China Association in inviting me to be a guest and for having my name coupled with the toast which has just been drunk. I find it very difficult to face the privilege which has just been thrust upon me of replying for a number of guests, some of whom are, I feel, much more competent to reply to that toast than I am.

This is the first occasion on which I have had the pleasure of attending a dinner of this Association and I confess that I have felt myself in somewhat of a quandary as to what I had to say to-night. I cannot forget a remark which was once made to me by one of my Chiefs, an Irishman, Sir William Taylor, who was Resident General of the Federated Malay States. He said to me "You know, Peel, you must be very careful. What the 'unofficials' like to do is to invite a Government officer to lunch or dinner, get him on his legs to make a speech and commit himself."

The China Association has been very kind to me. When the Committee asked me to lunch with them just before I went to Hongkong speeches were barred. To-night I find myself, by coincidence, on the eve of my retirement from the post of Governor of Hongkong. In fact if you make allowance for the difference of time, I have in Hongkong ceased to be Governor; and therefore if I do happen to say anything to-night that I ought not to say I feel that I shall be out of the clutches of my present permanent Chief, Sir John Maffey by midnight.

Supposed To Be Funny

I tried to make some enquiries as to what was the procedure on these occasions and I was told, I believe, by a senior member of your Committee that I was supposed to be funny and make you laugh. That came as a great shock, quite apart from the fact that it is hardly my nature. I had lived under the impression that it was as improper to be frivolous on an occasion of this kind as it might be, say, to retail Rabelaisian stories to an audience of Scotch elders.

I feel, therefore, that I cannot face that particular prescription. I was told, however, at the same time that I must be brief, and that instruction I propose to follow. My speech must be extremely parochial, probably egotistical, which I feel is a sad falling off from the Imperial speech which has been given to you by your President, whose wide knowledge and experience of Imperial affairs has particularly fitted him for the remarks that he has made to-night. My remarks, I take it, must be connected with that, small in size, part of the British Empire which is known as Hongkong. I should not presume to talk to this audience on the general Chinese position, which still continues to be sufficiently disturbing, but I feel that most of you know at least as much, if not more than, I do. I therefore crave your indulgence should my few remarks appear to be somewhat egotistical and parochial.

A Tribute To The Unofficials

I went to Hongkong nearly six years ago, after 32 years residence and service in Malaya, and I found conditions there very difficult. My term, however, has been an extremely pleasant and extremely interesting one. That this has been so is largely due to the friendship and assistance that has uniformly been offered me by the unofficial community of that Colony. The unofficials of that Colony, from my experience of them, have shown a very earnest desire to assist government and not merely to indulge in destructive criticism. Its Legislative Council I consider to be an almost ideal specimen of such a body. Apart from the spate of oratory, which was almost inevitable, on the occasion of the annual budget, speeches were conspicuous by their absence, with the result that business was carried through with happy celerity and despatch. I might almost venture to say that I suggest it as a model to that Mother of Parliaments of which your President to-night is such a distinguished member.

In speaking of the unofficials of the Colony I hould like in particular to mention one gentleman, Mr. Charles Gordon Mackie, who, I am glad to see, has been chosen to your Committee. I regarded him as one of the soundest unofficial business men in Hongkong, and he was always most valuable to the Government and myself. Incidentally, I was golfing with him only ten days ago and he was particularly anxious that I should express his regret that circumstances have prevented him from appearing here to-night.

My Other Colleagues

I may say that the Government of Hongkong and the British Legation, now Embassy, at Peiping have worked together in a very happy and complete system of co-operation. I owe to Sir Miles Lampson and to Sir Alexander Cadogan my grateful thanks for all the advice and assistance which I have received during my term of office. I believe it has been suggested from certain quarters that it would be a good thing if a sort of super pro-consul were appointed who would combine in his person the duties of the Governor of Hongkong and His Majesty's Ambassador in China. Personally, I think the idea fantastic. I think that anyone holding such a post would find it extremely difficult, and, I think, speaking for the Colony, it is hardly likely to be acceptable.

Further, I should like to express my appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr. Philips, our Consul-General in Canton. I cannot speak too highly of the services that he has rendered. He has proved his tact, and his knowledge of the respective positions of Canton and Hongkong, and his services in his present office have been invaluable.

Relations with Canton

The relations between Hongkong and Canton have for some years past been distinctly friendly but I confess to a feeling of disappointment that these friendly relations have not shown more concrete results. Here again, I apologize for His Excellency for any remarks that I may make affecting part of his great country. I am afraid that our Canton friends, while stressing the friendship which has undoubtedly existed, have given very few concrete proofs of their desire to help the Colony.

It cannot be gainsaid that the spirit of rivalry still persists, and though there is no doubt some foundation for this I cannot but deplore it, for I feel so convinced that each place can give to the other something which would be to the other's advantage.

When the Chairman of the Provincial Government of Kuangtung visited Hongkong at his request and was met by me shortly before my departure he suggested it would be a good thing if the Colony would send something in the nature of a good-will mission of British merchants to visit Canton and see the place and get into personal contact. I immediately got hold of Mr. Bell, the Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and asked him to arrange it. He did so, and such visit was paid, though after I had left. I believe it was a very pleasant visit but I have not heard whether it had any concrete results.

A Railway for All

One of the brighter spots of our negotiations has been the revision of the working agreement of the Kowloon Canton Railway. That was very gratifying. The delegates on both sides approached the Conference with the determination to maintain a broadminded view and to follow a principle of give and take, in the full belief that such a policy would result in advantages to both, and I am happy to say that the agreement has undoubtedly resulted in improved conditions on both sections of that railway.

One of the problems of the future is the question of a loop line between the Canton-Hankow Railway and the Canton-Hongkong Railway. I am aware that there are interests in Canton who oppose such an idea but I cannot believe that any sane Government would accept that view. The railways are built for the benefit of the whole Province and not for the benefit of one town, and I feel convinced that we shall get full connection through.

Our Protectors in Whitehall

I cannot be charged with sycophantic ideas to-night, because I am on the eve of my retirement. I should like to express my gratitude to the Colonial Office for its support and sympathy during my term of office. Not long ago I got from Hongkong a letter written in terms of depreciation suggesting that certain sections of the community felt that the Colony was liable to be forgotten. If that was aimed at neglect on the part of the Colonial Office then I definitely say the suggestion was entirely wrong. The Colonial Office has had to fight many fights in support of Hongkong. As probably most of you know, we have been attacked by ill-informed persons and have been placed on the mat as one of the cesspools of the Empire, morally speaking. We have heard of cruelty to children child slavery, *maisons tolerees* and the like. I am prepared at any time to defend the Colony against any such charges, but I definitely say this is not the time or the place.

But beyond this, the Colonial Office have shown a thorough appreciation of the difficulties of Hongkong, and its peculiar position as an entrepot port, and have done their best to save the young industries of that Colony from any imposition of quotas and tariff restrictions, and so far we have been very well treated.

The matter fair services has probably rendered the community a little impatient, as, I admit, it did myself. I never ceased to stress to the Home authorities the absolute necessity of getting Hongkong on the air map. There were difficulties which could not be put out in the open. They were definite difficulties, and they have been circumvented rather than overcome, but there would appear to be every prospect of getting Hongkong, and thereby the rest of China, connected with this country by air.

Only Human

There is, I think—I speak, of course, as the bureaucrat—a tendency on the part of the community to resent in times of prosperity any interference by Government. They ask why the Government wants to interfere, why it wants to be so grandmotherly. They are perfectly happy to go on in their own line in times of prosperity, but when times of depression come then it would appear that the community is apt to invest the Government

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with divine power. In fact in some parts Government is deemed to regard itself as Heaven-born. Either view, I think, is incorrect. Government is only a human body and we cannot settle difficult questions such as exist to-day by a stroke of the pen.

I have no hesitation in saying that those of you who are interested in Hongkong may rest assured that in my successor you have one who will do his best for the Colony. I have known Sir Andrew Caldecott for years and I have the highest opinion of him both as an individual and as an official, and I think the Colony is extremely lucky to have obtained him as Governor.

The Mischievous Idealist

I suppose on occasions of this kind any question of politics should be avoided but I cannot quite refrain from referring to a suggestion that has emanated from certain quarters that our Protectorates and Colonies should be placed under Mandate. I myself cannot imagine anything more mischievous, nor can I after 38 years experience of Malaya and Hongkong come to any other conclusion than that such a proposal would be entirely repugnant to the inhabitants of those places, whether Oriental or Western.

In conclusion, I should like to congratulate the China Asociatiõn on the consistent assistance that it has given to Governments both at home and in the Far East. It has shown itself broadminded, and not content with mere criticism has tried to help the Government, and I feel sure that the representatives of the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office who are here to-night will endorse those views. May the Association continue those principles and continue to prosper!

Old Bill Up the Road

To strike one personal note, I should like to say that it is an especial pleasure to me to-night to be your guest, and to have this chance of meeting you on the eve of my retirement after a long spell of service in the East. Retiring as I am to-morrow, or at midnight, I cannot refrain from repeating an anecdote I heard not long ago. An ex-Governor who had retired to a country town or village was strolling down the main street one morning when he met an old friend of his who had served under him. The latter greeted him with the words "Good morning, Your Excellency, it's a great pleasure to see Your Excellency again." The ex-Governor ejaculated, "Your Excellency?" Don't address me as that. I'm only 'Old Bill up the road.."

Gentlemen, I hope I shall not be "Old Bill up the road." I still hope to maintain interest in Eastern affairs and to be able to find a little modicum of occupation in my declining days. On behalf of the Guests to-night and myself I thank the China Association very sincerely for their kind hospitality and for their welcome to us to-night.

Mr. Looker's Remarks

In proposing the toast "Our President," Mr. Looker said.

Mr. Bernard, your excellency, distinguished guests of the China Association and gentlemen, old friends from China: I appreciate very highly indeed the compliment which has been paid to me in inviting me to propose the health of your new President to-night.

Lord Winterton has told you, with perfect truth, that there is a vast difference between addressing a political audience and an audience of this description. I share with him his view and his feelings in that respect. When you are addressing a political audience, particularly in the country, you feel that you are talking to people on subjects of which you know everything and they know nothing; but here it is very different; you are talking as a rule upon subjects of which you feel you are not at all sure, while the whole of your audience are confident that they know far more about them than you do.

I notice that Lord Winterton in his speech referred to to-night's distinguished gathering as respectable. I do not wish by any means flatly to contradict him, but the majority of gentlemen here to-night have spent many years in the Far East and I have always understood that the adjective "respectable" could not fittingly be applied to any one who had lived for the greater part of his life east of Suez.

The Manner of Parliaments

Lord Winterton—as doubtless you are aware—has since the age of 21 been a member of that great National Assembly by which our whole lives are regulated, our national interests maintained, though sometimes we are apt to think they are neglected—our expenditure is increased—though it is true that occasionally it is reduced, but when that happens we have the satisfaction of knowing perfectly well that it will probably only be for a very short time. It is an Assembly which it is by no means easy to enter and it is very expensive to do so. The entrance fee is about £1,000 which you have to pay once every five years, and sometimes oftener, and although you get from a grateful country the magnificent salary of £400 a year while you are a member, you very soon realize that the additional expenses entailed by membership are far in excess of that modest sum.

The joining of this august and well-known body entails a great deal of hard and exhausting work. The rewards are few and the disappointments are many. The most exacting demands are made upon the time, the health, the energies and the purses of those who are fortunate or unfortunate enough to belong to it.

It is necessary for the members to resort there daily for some six months in the year from about three in the afternoon until twelve at night, and sometimes till eight o'clock the next morning—unless they have more attractive engagements elsewhere. In addition to that, they often have to attend there for two hours in the morning as well. This does not apply to Saturdays, when they are free to explain to their constituents, if they can, the reason for the action they have taken in the House of Commons. Their family life, if they have a family, is entirely broken up for the greater part of the year and when they finally leave that Assembly they do so no better in health and certainly much worse off in pocket than when they entered it.

It is a place where eloquence is at a premium and facility of speech a great asset, but where the opportunities for exercising both are very rare, where members are condemned, save in exceptional cases, to pass the greater part of their time in a comfortable but silent obscurity punctuated only by frequent journeys through the division lobbies when a division takes place; but it is nevertheless their inestimable privilege to listen continually, if they choose to do so, to interminable torrents of loquacity on all sorts of subjects at all times and of all descriptions, which flow over their heads to a very large extent, until they are driven to the conclusion either that they know nothing about anything, or that no one else knows anything at all.

Eager for Martyrdom

And yet, strange to say, membership of this noted Assembly is eagerly sought and coveted by numerous patriotic and public-spirited citizens animated by no base or sordid desire of personal ambition or public glorification, but perhaps occasionally cherishing the belief that within them lies some hitherto unknown and undiscovered gifts of statesmanship with which some day they will astonish an admiring world. Yet, if the truth be told, the majority of them seldom get the chance of exercising those gifts, and it cannot be denied that, in a great many cases, they are secretly relieved that this is the case.

You will, perhaps, be surprised to hear that, in spite of all these discouraging conditions, few people, having once entered the House of Commons, leave it without great regret, while many of them stay there long after they are capable of being of any benefit to their country or their constituents.

I have drawn this picture of life in the House of Commons in order that you may realize that in Lord Winterton you have a President who has successfully triumphed over all these drawbacks and who is a brilliant example of how a man of energy, courage and ability can rise superior to the devastating effect of political environment and can make his voice heard and his influence felt where men of equal ability, but with far less courage and energy, fail to make their mark.

An Outstanding Figure

As you will have gathered, I who for some years was privileged to enjoy the advantages and suffer from the disappointments of Parliamentary life consider that we have been unduly favoured by Providence in obtaining so outstanding a Parliamentary figure as the President of our Association. You need have no fear that, in securing him as your President you have found a man of timorous or shrinking personality or one incapable of adequately looking after the interests of British subject and British concerns in China in the House of Commons. On the contrary, in my humble opinion you certainly could not have found a better man.

And apart from the worth of his own inherent qualities, he has the great additional advantage of having held high and responsible office in the Government as Under-Secretary of State for India, when he was solely responsible in the House for the presentation and defence of the policy of the Government of the day. He has, therefore, a full and first-hand experience both of Oriental problems and, which is perhaps more important, of the reactions of British policy at home on British interests abroad.

China's Inherent Strength

He enters upon his presidency at a time when conditions in China, with a suddenness to which we have been only too well accustomed, have slid once more into a period of change, of uncertainty, and of apprehension which has thrown a fresh and, if possible, a denser evil than ever over the future course of events in that ancient and enduring civilization. But this, I am sure, will only be an additional incentive to him to relax no efforts of his to see both that British righs and interests are respected and that the integrity of China is maintained.

I trust that I shall not be taking too much upon myself if I assure him on your behalf that, bewildering and nebulous as is the outlook in China to-day, we who have had intimate contact with the Chinese for many years maintain unabated our confidence in the ability of that great nation to emerge in the end triumphant over her present difficulties and once more to demonstrate to the world her well-known capacity for the passive absorption and effective assimilation of influences from outside.

There will be many questions arising in the immediate future which will call for his ability and his energy, and perhaps I may say for his courage during the next few years. The maintenance of the rights under which British concerns trade and carry on business in China, the reconciling of those rights with the natural and legitimate aspirations of the Chinese, the protection of British trade from discriminatory and possibly unwise legislation, and the provision of adequate protection for British subjects residing in China are all matters which must necessarily engage his attention; and with reference to the protection of British subjects in China, it may occur to him, as it has certainly occurred to me, that it might be a wise step in view of existing conditions, considerably to strengthen His Majestyt's Naval Forces in the China Seas.

Proper Claims

In addition, I am sure we can rely upon him to do all in his power to urge His Majesty's Government to carry out the obligation that it is under, to ensure that the appropriate revenues, both from the Customs receipts and salt gabelle, and from the Railways, are applied to the extent to which available and surpluses permit in satisfying the proper claims of British and other capital by the abundant supply of which in the past China has benefited so much.

Lord Winterton may rest assured that under all circumstances and under all conditions he can fully rely upon the utmost information, co-operation and assistance from the China Association and from the Committee which carries out the greater part of its work.

Gentlemen, I ask you now to drink to the health of your new President, Lord Winterton.

The toast was received with enthusiasm.

Lord Winterton Replies

In reply, Lord Winterton said, Mr. Looker, and gentlemen: I am sure you would not wish me to make a second speech but I must thank you, not only for drinking my health, but my old friend Mr. Looker for the very graceful way in which he proposed it, and also for his very interesting remarks on the subject of China and the Far East. I thank him. May I say how very much we miss him from our midst in the House of Commons; he was a most useful Member of that Assembly and was able to contribute with real knowledge and experience to discussions on Eastern and other problems. He will be sadly missed in the new Parliament.

This little committee, to which I referred in my previous speech, the China Committee of the House of Commons, will, I hope, be re-formed on Thursday next. It is the first time, I think, that there has been such a Committee. For various reasons, we were not able to make our presence felt very much in the House during the last Parliament, but I have every hope that we shall be able to do when the Committee is reformed.

We are anxious to overcome the undoubted apathy that exists in the mind of the House as a whole in regard to problems of vast importance to the British Empire and the whole world, that exist and are emerging in the Far East, and we know that we shall receive great assistance from this Association with which we are in close touch. May I say, the committee would never have been formed but for the energy of one or two gentlemen present here to-night, of whom I would in particular mention my friend Mr. O. M. Green. Had it not been efor him the Committe would never have been formed. We shall work in the closest touch with this Association.

Apathy in Shanghai

But, Gentlemen, apathy on Far Eastern questions is not, unfortunately, confined to the House of Commons. I must say, if I may use the term without offence, I was unfavourably impressed the other day by certain information which reached me through my friend Mr. Bernard, about the Shanghai Municipality. It appears that British persons who are entitled to vote for representatives on that Municipality show a smaller percentage of votes than any of the other communities represented on that Municipality. That is a terribly old story.

It is on the same lines as the extraordinary event here in this City of London where there is a County Council which has a revenue and an expenditure and a debt greater than that of many European countries, that only 38 per cent. of the electorate went to the poll at the last Election. Or you might match it by the apathy which is shown by the fact that the total vote at the last General Election was about 61 per cent. If we Britishers—to use an Americanism—do not stick up for own affairs we cannot expect other people to do it for us.

I hope you will not think it too personal for me to say that it is my privilege to be a friend of Sir Samuel Hoare; I have enjoyed his friendship for 30 years, we are on terms of the greatest intimacy, and he said that I could make public this promise, that he would be pleased to are me at any time on any subject affecting the interests of this country in China. (Applause). I have had the pleasure of knowing for 40 years—because we were at a private school together—Sir Alexander Cadogan, our representative in China. I am sure that you would wish me, as President of this Association, to say that every one of us present to-night wishes him a very successful tenure of that great office. He is a very live man with an international reputation.

I have been, perhaps, frivolous, to-night, but I am deeply conscious of the honour that has been paid to me in making me President of this Association. It is a pleasure to work with men who, if one may speak for a moment as an unrepentant Tory, have upheld the flag of British in the Far East.

PUBLIC POLLS IN THE UNITED STATES

Generally Found Accurate: Roosevelt's Policies Disliked: Candidature Possibilities

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Washington, Dec. 7.

A curious political condition has arisen in the United States. The country retains its confidence in President Roosevelt almost undiminished but at the same time it has lost confidence in the New Deal. This fact is reported by political agents in the field and is proved more conclusively by straw votes and polls of various kinds. The President himself seems to have taken it to heart for in an important speech he met critics of the New Deal half-way and assured them that the period of lavish expenditure was over and that in the future they could look forward to an ever decreasing deficit in the Budget.

Such assurances have been made in the past. Business has been promised a breathing spell and hints have been given that no new taxes were to be feared. Such assurances not only cut the ground from beneath the feet of those who argued that extravagant expenditure and unbalanced budgets were having an unsettling effect and preventing recovery, but they helped forward a condition which would refute the opposition even more than words—a return to prosperity. A business boom next Summer would clinch the re-election of the President. The Government therefore are doing nothing to check boom tendencies which are being helped moreover by a steady influx of funds from war-scared Europe. Some of the more Conservative financial critics are very much troubled over this and predict that if the Administration are not very careful they will get their boom but that it will be followed, as in 1929, by a disastrous slump.

Pres. Roosevelt Fortunate

From the very beginning President Roosevelt has been fortunate in being dissociated in the public mind from his programme. Critics hesitated to attack him. Instead they attacked the professors, the Brain Trust and his political advisers. If the President, like the Kings of the Middle Ages, would only get rid of his evil counsellors all would be well. The King himself could do no wrong. The most violent criticism of the New Deal heard recently came from the pen of Gen. Hugh Johnson, former head of the N.R.A. and New Dealer No. 1, but Gen. Johnson has refrained from saying a word against the President. He attacked every policy the Administration is pursuing at the present time and in a series of nine individual articles attacked every member of the Cabinet but he still can protest that if the call came he would be willing to "go on the stump" and demand the re-election of the President.

Many local papers copied the "Literary Digest" idea for local issues and now an organization calling itself the National Institute for Public Opinion has been set up by a former Iowa University Prof. George Gallup which makes a poll each week on some current issue and presents the results in the press.

Accurate Cross Sections

The "Literary Digest" seeks to reach as many people as it can in its test vote. It takes telephone lists, motor registration lists and election lists and sends copies of the polling sheet by mail. Mr. Gallup follows a different plan. Such wholesale broadcasting of voting sheets means that a poll takes several months and he wishes to have four polls finished each month. He, therefore, considered the matter and decided that equally accurate results as far as percentages went could be obtained if a small cross section of the country were polled. The cross section would have to be chosen with care and for two years he experimented trying to find out the most accurate microcosm of America.

One of the earliest things he discovered was that though you sent out voting papers in a certain locality to all those on the registered voting lists, the replies would come almost entirely from the richer sections. Here was one possible cause of an inaccurate forecast. He, therefore, decided to supplement his mail voting sheets with personal canvassers on the lower salaried classes.

He also discovered that in conducting a national poll certain sections such as fermers were slow in answering. From the cities he would get replies from as many as 50 per cent. of the people questioned, but the farm replies rarely reached as many as fifteen per cent. In conducting a national poll therefore he took care to see that 20 per cent. of his votes came from the farm areas for that represented the proportion of farmers to the rest of the country. In the same way the population of Illinois represents six per cent. of that of the United States. There must, therefore, be six per cent. of the total from Illinois otherwise the poll will not be accurate.

100,000 Questionnaires

Mr. Gallup feels that by sending out about 100,000 questionnaires on each subject he can, thanks to his carefully arranged cross sectioning of the country, secure a result which will when reduced to a percentage represent the percentage of national thought on the matter. The same cross section is not of course used each week. If it were the people solicited would become sick to death of being questioned and the idea would collapse. A different cross section is used each week but the same balance is maintained and the same "weighting" devices used.

Mr. Gallup insists that he has no axe to grind. He could not do any grinding even if he wished for his services are paid for both by Republican and Democratic newspapers. His sole object is to find out what public opinion is, not to seek to influence it. He does not therefore phrase his questions in a way which will elicit some desired reply. When the Chamber of Commerce polled its members it asked "Should there be extension of Federal jurisdiction over matters of state and local concern" and obtained to this and similarly phrased questions answers which were 95 per cent. unfavourable. Suppose the question were phrased "When problems formerly of state and local concern become so vast and intricate that they can be met only by national measures, should the Federal Government assume Jurisdiction."

It would be very hard to say no to such a question and even the Chamber of Commerce could have been made to appear by such means an overwhelming supporter of the New Deal. To avoid influencing replies by the form of the question Mr. Gallup submits each one to a group psychologists to find out if it is as free from bias as he hopes.

To Increase Interest

If this habit of sampling opinion grows Mr. Gallup believes that interest in politics will increase enormously. He compares the interest which exists at present to the interest which would be felt in watching some sporting event if there were no score boards available. The spectators would have to rely upon their general impressions of the play until the final verdict was given at the end. By knowing what the score is at any moment of the game their interest is heightened. In the same way interest in politics will be heightened if they know that the issue they are interested in is losing or gaining strength

On the whole professional politicians distrust these polls. They bring up the question of specific

(Continued on page 74)

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By LATRATOR

Just over thirty years ago the exigencies of the daily passage to and from work in London took the present writer through the Temple Gardens. On one of the doorways on that journey was marked the name of Rufus Isaacs and if, perchance, the encounter took place late at night the chambers were still lit in token of the midnight oil which the then rising advocate was known to burn with relentless regularity. At midnight he retired; four hours later his bedmaker had orders to wake him with a glass of hot milk on which he proceeded to resume the study of his briefs and books. Rufus Isaacs, throughout his career, always gave proof of his enormous capacity for work. He never spared himself; his staff could not but feel that however exacting their service was, it did not demand of them more than was imposed upon their chief.

* * *

The spectacular triumphs of Lord Reading's life stand clear in the pages of public record: the cabin boy who saw Calcutta first as a deck hand and next as the Viceroy of India, the suave but terrible advocate who broke Whitaker Wright in the face of the scepticism of the Law Officers of the Crown, the young aspirant to business success on the Stock Exchange who was "hammered" at the age of 21 and subsequently paid off all his creditors in full, the first Attorney General to sit in the Cabinet, the Crown prosecutor who obtained the conviction of Herbert Seddon the sordid but competent poisoner of a gullible maiden lady, the Chief Justice whose impartial and dispassionate summing up met with general appreciation in the trial of Roger Casement for High Treason, the Viceroy who courageously exercised his powers in the King Emperor's name to punish wrongdoing among the splendid order of the Indian Princes—by forcing the abdication of the Maharajas of Nabha and Indore—the brilliant embassy to America in the war days, his ascendancy in the discussions of the Indian Constitution at Westminster when the Round Table Conferences were sitting.

* * *

All this tells of ability, perseverance and devotion to duty. It hardly describes the man himself. Perhaps even Sir Harcourt Butler's declaration that Lord Reading had the smoothest-running mind he had ever met fails to fill in the details of the portrait, although it helps to explain the admitted facts that no statesman was more widely consulted by successive Governments and that no Viceroy obtained such an unchallenged ascendancy over his Council (Cabinet). It would be a truism to say that such a personality was complex and interesting. Therefore it may be appropriate for one who, for five years, was in contact with Lord Reading in his Delhi and Simla days to set down a few impressions. In the House of Commons Rufus Isaacs lacked the mastery which came at one stroke to F. E. Smith. As member for Reading he won his way to the Cabinet by dint of his unrivalled balance of judgment rather than by any oratorical display in the House. As an orator Lord Reading was at his best in expounding delicate political problems. He was not a good after-dinner speaker. On such occasions his speeches smacked a little of the persuasive advocate addressing a stubborn jury.

* * *

But his cold dispassionate logic was effective in dealing with the situation which confronted him in India. He met the full force of the non-co-operation movement and by refusing to indulge in sentiment and yet strongly maintaining basic principles of justice he effectively dissolved passion and was able to find the intransigeants actually sharing legislative responsibilities with his Government before he laid down the reins of power. He was slow in coming to a decision—too slow some of his impatient critics often said—but the decision when made was seldom wrong. In maintaining the dignity of the Viceregal office he was discriminatingly firm. A notable example was provided when rumour had got abroad that his Government was proposing to allow the deposed Maharaja of Nabha to reascend the gadi (throne). This rumour disconcerted the public-spirited men of that State who had rallied round the Regent in restoring decent government for the benefit of the subjects of the infant Maharaja. Lord Reading was entertained by the Chelmsford Club (a European-Indian organization) and he intimated that he would make an important pronouncement. He did. In reviewing the general situation he suddenly referred to the rumours and his voice took a note of stern severity. In almost rasping tones, contrasting sharply with the usual evenness of his enunciation, he firmly told the assembled audience: "His Highness the Maharaja has ceased to rule in Nabha for all time" (By the terms of the instrument of abdication the deposed ruler was generously allowed to retain the style of Maharaja although exile from his State was imposed upon him).

* * *

When at the age of 60 Lord Reading accepted the Viceroyalty he was not blind to the difficulties of the post. "I shall want all the luck I can get" was his modest observation as he stood at the fireplace in the room set apart for him in the India Office just before he sailed for Bombay. But he was intensely surprised on reaching Simla to find how much the Viceroy had to do in handling the details of the administration. Unlike other Governors-General, the Viceroy of India is not just the King-Emperor's personal representative, he is also the virtual Prime Minister of the Government. Lord Reading did not preside over the Legislature as his predecessors of the pre-Montford days did, but although the Legislature could not criticize him as Governor-General it had the constitutional right to traverse his decisions as Governor-General-in-Council. Under the new regime it was bound to exercise that right to the full. Hence Lord Reading had to keep in the closest touch with the administrative actions of his colleagues in the Government—six in addition to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India—and to be fully conversant with the line which they would take in expounding and defending the Government's policy in the two Houses, wherein they, as an irremovable Ministry, were faced by permanent majorities of elected Indian members. Lord Reading was the first incumbent of his office to deal with that inevitably anomalous constitutional position. On his skill and amazing energy in blazing the trail much depended. He was remarkably successful and he himself was the first to admit that he owed much to the able colleagues who served under him: such as Lord Rawlinson, Sir William Vincent, Sir Malcolm Hailey, the late Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Atul Chatterjee the late Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra and the late Sir Alexander Muddiman.

* * *

The Viceroy has to do much touring. His visits to Indian States in particular are all the more successful when he can engage in the delights of shikar to which most Indian princes are devoted. Until he came to India Lord Reading had never fired a gun. The Annandale Club in Simla had decided to get out from Home a special pigeon-shooting outfit. When it arrived it somehow never reached the beautiful grounds in the deodar-shielded valley 1,000 feet below Viceregal Lodge. Instead, sounds of shooting practice were heard in the grounds on Summer Hill. An amicable arrangement had enabled His Excellency to repair a deficiency of his busy London life. Soon, in addition to riding exercise—an essential accomplishment for a Viceroy—Lord Reading was being introduced to the Himalayan jungles outside Simla under the guidance of that veteran shikari, Sir Edward Buck, who for forty years, was Reuter's correspondent at the headquarters of the Government of India and still shoots his lions in East Africa.

* * *

Bureaucratic routine irked Lord Reading in his early days. When he was interested in a subject he wanted to absorb it thoroughly. Like so many lawyers he had little idea of time and Viceregal programmes, involving the attendance of high officers of the Government at stated hours, cannot be upset with impunity. When, for example, Lord Reading on arrival in India started the process of "getting to know" Mr. Gandhi and the famous interviews extending over nearly a fortnight took place, there were some awkward dislocations which, at the time, caused considerable inconvenience. Indeed, the resignation of Sir Thomas Holland and the consequent loss of a brilliant brain to India—now happily guiding the destinies of Edinburgh University—was indirectly due to this difficulty of harnessing a racehorse to a plough. However Lord Reading soon proved his adaptability to a system which prescribes that every quarter-hour of a Viceroy's time shall be duly reduced to the formal expression of a printed schedule. He owed much to Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency—one of the ablest Private Secretaries ever known in Olympian heights.

* * *

Lord Reading had a great love of the theatre—his brother-in-law was the late Alfred Sutro—but he never claimed to be possessed of artistic or literary tastes. He was warm-hearted without being sentimental. Edward Marjoribanks has revealed the delicacy and generosity with which Lord Reading offered financial assistance to Marshall Hall and gave that great advocate welcome encouragement in moments of difficulty and triumph. Calcutta and its busines astmosphere appealed far more to Lord Reading than to any Viceroy who preceded or succeeded him. Lord Hardinge hated Calcutta. Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) dutifully paid Calcutta the customary Christmas visit but always seemed relieved when once more the Viceregal train was steaming back to New Delhi. Lord Reading was never happier than when discussing India's financial and economic problems with the important business interests of Calcutta. He never concealed his feeling that, whatever might have been said for the change of Capital, the Government of India lost a good deal when it cut itself off from the cold weather discipline of hearing home truths in the neighbourhood of Clive Street. And, during his Viceroyalty, he took pains to mitigate that disadvantage by reinforcing the channels of consultation between his Government and the commercial opinion of the country. His foresight was recognized by his successors who, carefully preserved the traditions which he had created.

* * *

A Viceroy's lustrum is not only marked by arduous toil; it is full of pomp and circumstance in which Lord Reading duly played his part—as for example in entertaining the Prince of Wales or in receiving the salute of the first big Army review after the Great War on the plain of New Delhi. But, remembering that deprecating comment at the India Office in 1920, the writer recalls most of all the last interview in the sunny coolness of the late afternoon of a March day in 1925, at the temporary Viceregal Lodge under the historic Ridge at Delhi. Lord Reading was quietly talkative. He was looking forward to the relief coming in the person of Lord Irwin. He was deeply appreciative of the experiences gained in India, of the friendships made. As for his own part in the gradual development of Indo-British understanding he was content to let the facts speak. He viewed the prospect with the eye of the supremely tolerant statesman, convinced of the rich fertility of Indian genius and of the steadfastness of British goodwill toward the great dependency and Dominion in-the-making. Events—confusing, tragic, disheartening at times—have justified his courageous confidence. To that result his own sage guidance and counsel undoubtedly made a permanent contribution.

As from this year until further notice, local Chinese pawnshops have reduced the maximum period for the redemption of mortgaged articles from eighteen to twelve months.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LAST CENTURY

A British Gun-boat on the China Station Forty Years Ago

By MARINER

H. M. S. Firebrand had been many years on the coast of China before the writer joined her in 1896. Originally she came out from home viâ the Cape of Good Hope. Most of the voyage was made under sail, for although equipped with an old-fashioned low-power engine, her speed was so slow and her coal capacity so small, as to render the use of sail essential on a long ocean passage. At that time she was bark rigged and sailed quite well. When under canvas the screw was hoisted up in a sort of aperture at the stern, the object being to reduce friction of the propeller, and so increase the speed when under sail.

Subsequent to my joining the ship, the original masts and yards were removed, and light pole masts with fore and aft sails substituted, so that the vessel was no longer capable of proceeding under sail and was dependent on her steam power alone.

The Firebrand was even at that time a very small ship. Her length was only 100 ft., beam 20 ft. and draught 13 ft. She was a relic of the past even in those days, and the only modern thing about her was a couple of 4-inch breech-loading guns. There was a total absence of mechanical appliances, there was not even a hand capstan, and the anchors were hove up by means of a rope tacle.

Not Even a Bridge

She was steered by a hand wheel, and the wheel ropes were made of hide. There was not even a bridge, the navigation being done from the top of a small chart house near the stern. From this position it was very difficult to see ahead, especially at night, and this lack of a clear view was responsible for more than one collision with native craft. The funnel was long and thin, very much like a stove pipe, so much so that you could almost put your arms round it.

The accommodation for the officers and crew was very poor, and looking back, I often wonder how we endured it, especially when at sea or in hot weather. All the cabins, wardroom and crew's quarters were below deck. Naturally the Captain had the best accommodation. He occupied a cabin across the stern, quite roomy considering the size of the ship, but the situation, right over the propeller, made it very uncomfortable at sea, especially in bad weather. The head room between the beams and the floor was less than six feet, and the only light and ventilation provided was a small circular skylight on deck, and a few microscopic ports, which could only be opened in the smoothest weather.

Lighting at night was provided by several short thick tallow candles contained in a holder made of brass with a glass front. This was the common type of illumination used in H. M. Navy at that time. It was known as a "Colombs Light," named after a distinguished Admiral who invented it. It had the merit of being safe, but gave very little light. Electric bells were unknown on board men-of-war at that time, and when the captain wanted anything, he shouted through the skylight for the quartermaster on watch.

Bathrooms were unknown in the Navy at this period and for some time afterwards, and ablutions were performed in a round shallow tin tub, which when not in use was stowed overhead, suspended by books in the beams. Certain furniture was supplied by the Admiralty. It was exceedingly simple and massive, and usually consisted of a table, a chest of straight-back cane-bottomed chairs.

No bedding other than a matress was supplied, and each officer carried from ship to ship his own blankets, sheets and towels. Mess gear was supplied by the Service, and was of excellent quality, especially the electroplate. When a ship paid off the officers were permitted to purchase any of the mess traps they had a fancy for, and I still have a plated soup-tureen and a couple of entrée dishes, bought when the ship paid off 38 years ago. They are still in excellent condition.

Cramped Wardroom

The officers lived just forward of the Captain's cabin. The quarters consisted of a very small wardroom, round the sides of which were the cabins. The wardroom was very cramped, stuffy and unbearably hot in the summer. When we sat round the dining-table the backs of our chairs almost touched the cabin bulkheads, there was no room for the servants to pass by, and the food and plates had to be handed round. The propeller shaft ran under the centre of the floor, and when under steam a portion of the boards had to be removed to enable the greaser to oil the bearings, a very inconvenient proceeding which took place every few hours.

There was even less light and ventilation than in the Captain's cabin, for air and light from the port holes were shut out by the cabin bulkheads, and we depended almost entirely on the skylight for light and air. Most of the cabins were so small, that literally there was not room to "sling a cat." They contained nothing but a bunk with drawers beneath, a wash-stand, looking-glass and a book shelf.

Bath Difficulties

There was just room to place the tin bath on the flood, but if one did so there was no place to stand to dress, so one's bath was usually taken on the wardroom floor. The head room was so low and the bunks so high, that it was impossible to sit upright in bed without hitting one's head against the beams.

In the summer when it rained and we could not sleep on deck, the cabins were so unbearably hot that we preferred to sleep in the wardroom, and as there were five of us, this involved one of us sleeping on the table and the remainder on the floor. In the winter conditions were much better, for we had a stove, but the atmosphere was far from hygienic in view of the small space occupied, as it was, by five humans, all smoking at the same time.

The crew were much worse off than the officers because they were packed like herrings in a box, in a dark and stuffy mess deck in the extreme bows of the ship. They slept in hammocks, slung in two tiers, the one over the other. By day these hammocks were lashed up, and stowed on the upper deck in a box-like structure round the side of the ship, known as the "Hammock Nettings." Meals were eaten on moveable tables, which when not in use were tricked up to the beams overhead. As storage space for clothes, there were a few lockers which also served as seats, and there were racks to hold the service "Kit Bags." Washing facilities did not exist, and the men performed their abultions as best they could in buckets or wash deck tubs on the upper deck.

Such was the accommodation for officers and men in a British gun-boat 40 years ago, and I often wonder what the present generation would think of it, more especially on the coast of China, which combines the heat of the tropics, with the intense cold of the North, and when a commission lasted for three years and even longer.

Life Generally Pleasant

In other respects life was very pleasant in a small ship in those bygone days, and we visited almost every Treaty Port along the coast, and up the Yangtze as far as Hankow. Occasionally we visited Japan and Formosa. The ship usually spent the winter at Hankow or Newchwang, these places being practically inaccessible during this season to vessels on account of the depth of water in the Yangtze—there were no shallow draught gun-boats at this time—and the ice in the North. At Newchwang the ship was placed in a mud dock, dug in the bank of the river, to prevent damage to the hull from ice pressure, the upper deck was enclosed in a mat-shed, and a number of stoves provided to ensure protection from the intense cold. Both at Hankow and Newchwang the residents treated officers and men with the utmost kindness and hospitality.

The Firebrand was a very efficient little ship, and every type of drill was faithfully carried out. Gunnery in those days, did not count for as much as it does to-day. Target practice was a very simple affair. All we did was to drop a cask surmounted by a pole carrying a red flag over the side, steam round it at various distances, and blaze away. Part of our armament consisted of the old-fashioned cutlass and boarding pike similar to those used at Trafalgar and even before; the latter was a light hard-wood pole with a sharp steel point. Armed with this weapon the crew used to practise a drill known as "Repel Boarders," this was carried into effect by the men climbing to the top of the "Hammock Nettings" round the side of the ship, and from this point of vantage prodding with the pikes at an imaginary enemy supposed to be climbing on board.

"Spit and Polish"

Cleanliness and paintwork counted for a good deal at that time. It was known as "Spit and Polish," and the executive officer who was looking for promotion took care that his vessel was spotlessly clean, when the Admiral of the station came on board to inspect his ship. To obtain this result he usually had to put his hand in his pocket, as the paint and cleaning gear supplied by the Admiralty was as a rule insufficient for the ultra-cleanliness considered necessary on these occasions.

Despite our very small complement of about 35 all told, we had a fife

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RISE AND FALL OF NORTHERN WARLORDS

Acquisition and Dispersal of Their Fortunes: Huge Funeral Costing $1,000,000

BY R. W. SWALLOW

The rise to power of the warlords was due to the absence of a strong central government following the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty in 1911.

Some of them like Yuan Shih-kai, Tuan Chu-jui and Chang Tso-lin were important officials prior to the Revolution, while others such as Wu Pei-fu, and the Kwangsi generals, Li Chu-shen, Li Tsung-jen and Pei Chien-wu were able military men, and would, in the natural course of events, have obtained important commands.

There were others, however, who rose to fame from obscure beginnings and who, in the course of a few years, made fortunes which, with a few exceptions, far exceeded those made by even the highest officials under the Manchu Dynasty.

With the establishment of a central government in Nanking, however, the power of these one time all powerful satraps greatly diminished and with the exception of a few, who still hold high posts in one or other of the provinces, they have gradually disappeared from view, and are either living quietly in one of the foreign concessions or have "crossed over" to the great beyond.

Fortunes Depleted

The fortunes which they made so rapidly have, in a number of cases, been lost or greatly depleted, and what remains of them is often the cause of law suits and unseemly family quarrels.

When at the height of their power, many of them had neither the time nor the opportunity to properly invest the millions that came rolling in. It was dangerous for them to buy property, as this would, in all probability, be confiscated as soon as the owner was driven from power, and the expedient commonly adopted was to deposit the money under an assumed name in one or other of the native or foreign banks, very often the latter. There are many stories told of the fates of their bank books, some of them being stolen, while others fell into the hands of concubines or servants who knew where the great man kept his private papers.

The brother of one of the military governors of Honan amassed a fortune of over half a million dollars, all in silver, and refusing to trust anyone had it stored in a specially built tower adjoining his camp. Unfortunately, one morning he was forced to flee from the city, as the enemy troops were approaching and such was his haste that he had to leave his precious store of silver behind him. His brother, who had speculated in property, had everything confiscated, though when the political situation changed, a considerable part of it was restored to him. However he did not enjoy his good fortune for long, as he died shortly afterwards, and lay for months unburied in his coffin, while his son and his concubines wrangled over the estate.

Another of these warlords, a man who was not able to write his own name, amassed a fortune of some ten million dollars and was able to get away with the greater part of it intact. He retired to a foreign concession in Tientsin, lived and dressed in a very modest style and invariably pleaded poverty.

Inexperience in Business

In many cases, the financial losses suffered by these warlords were due to their inexperience in business matters, and they were often persuded to put money into commercial and industrial enterprises which turned out badly. Then again they had to assist many of their old followers who had fallen on evil times, as well as support a large number of relatives and dependents.

Two of the most notorious of these came to violent ends. One, Chu Yu-pu, formerly governor of Chihli (now Hopei) was killed by the people of his native village in Shantung, and it is not known what became of the fortune he was supposed to have made. There are many stories about a lost bank book, but the truth probably never will be revealed.

His colleague, Chang Tsung-chang, who ransacked without pity his native province of Shantung, was assassinated in the station of Tientsinfu, and so died miserably near the scenes of his former triumphs. A familiar saying about him was that he had more soldiers than cartridges and more concubines than soldiers. A variation being that there were three things he did not know, namely, the amount of his fortune, the number of his troops and the names of his concubines.

Another amazing story is that of a man who was originally a "tapengti" or "erecter of mat sheds" and who did not enter the army until he was nearly thirty years of age. In the course of time, he became a military governor and took a leading part in one of the most important of the civil wars. He retired with the comparatively modest fortune of $4,000,000. Unfortunate speculations and extravagance on the part of the younger members of his family reduced this sum considerably within a very few years, but it was not until his death, that things really began to move. Over $1,000,000 was spent on his funeral, and the countryside through which the cortege passed was elaborately decorated for a distance of over thirty miles. Then followed a regular orgy of expenditure, and it is not surprising to learn that his family is now living in straightened circumstances.

Detention of Revenue

It may be asked, how it was possible for them to make such enormous fortunes in such a comparatively

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang

short time, and the only reply to give is that much depended upon the time and circumstances, and that in no two cases were the fortunes made in exactly the same way. Jurisdiction over a large territory often gave the warlord control over revenue which under ordinary circumstances would go to the government. In some cases, the detention of the salt revenues and the imposition of new taxes brought in a large sum of money, especially where opium was concerned, and many an army depended for its very existance upon the receipts from the sale of the black drug.

The printing of bank-notes and the minting of coins also helped in providing funds for those in authority, while there always was the old time expedient of selling posts, especially those connected with the collection of taxes, while it was not uncommon for the money intended for the payment of troops to be diverted into other channels.

There were, of course, good warlords and bad warlords, some taking little more than what was required for the equipment and maintenance of the forces under their command, while others were little better than robbers, and did not hesitate to extort and to arrest on trumped up charges people who were reputed to be wealthy.

It is all a sad and miserable story, but it has its bright side in the amazing popularity of General Wu Pei-fu, which is largely due to the fact that in spite of his many mistakes, he never sought to become rich, and always has been a poor man as far as his personal fortune is concerned.

One remarkable thing about the rule of the warlords was the fluctuation that was constantly taking place in the fortunes of the various parties, and the rapidity with which one regime succeeded another.

For the first few years there was very little fighting and their struggles might be described as "wars of manœuvre" rather than of actual combat, for as soon as one side had an apparent advantage either in position or in numbers, the other side would at once retreat, sometimes in a leisurely fashion as though with the tacit consent of those opposing them, and at other times rushing back with precipitous haste, the leaders leaving first in special trains or whatever transport was available, while the luckless soldiers followed as best they could.

Those in command during these wars were in constant fear that their communications would be cut, and the mere threat of such a thing would send them scurrying back to a place of safety. In this they were doubtless wise as their transport as a rule depended upon a single line of railway, which was badly congested and very much in need of repair.

The Usual Difficulties

To foreigners it often seemed strange that those in power should be so easily ousted out of their positions and give up with scarcely the semblance of a struggle the reigns of government. These who were congnisant of the intricacies of Chinese politics were aware, however, that these encounters which seemed so unworthy of the issues at state, were in reality the culminating point of a long and involved series of political and military intrigues, and that the issue had been decided before a shot had been fired. Those in power knew that the forces aligned against them were so strong that their only recourse was to retire while their armies were still intact, and begin to prepare for the time when they would be able to take the offensive and recover what they had recently lost.

During one of these wars, the representative of a famous warlord said to me, "We always plan six months ahead, and I am now preparing for the next war."

In order to understand the situation at that time, it is necessary to say something about the history and organization of the various parties under which the warlords were grouped and to explain how they came into being.

The first of these was the Peiyang party, and it was composed for the most part of those who had been associated with Yuan Shih-kai when he formed the first Chinese army trained on modern lines. After his death, the leadership fell to Tsao Kun, one of his divisional generals, who afterwards became the President of China. The real power, however, was in the hands of Wu Pei-fu who, at that time, was able to rely upon the allegiance of no less a person that Feng Yu-hsiang.

The Anfu clique consisted of the followers of Tuan Chi-jui, who formerly was Director of the Military Academy at Paotingfu, and so possessed a considerable influence in military circles. The strength of the party, however, was more political and financial than military, while many of the leaders had Japanese connections.

The Fengtien party was composed of the officials and military leaders that had gathered around Chan Tso-lin during his régime in Manchuria. Though their armies were well equipped, their adventures in China did not, on the whole, meet with great success.

A fourth and very important party, the Kuominchun, came into being when Feng Yu-hsiang with Hu Ching-yi and Sun Yueh revolted against Wu Pei-fu in 1924 and captured Peiping

Apart from these, however, there were a number of military leaders, some of them of considerable importance, who were not allied to any of the four parties. Of these the best known was Yen Hsi-shan who, for many years managed to keep out of these wars with the result that his province became very prosperous, but he always was a potential enemy, and the Fengtien commanders during their excursions down the Peking-Hankow Railway, were always afraid that he would cut their communications.

The "Gray" Flock

There were others who were described as "gray," because their attitude was difficult to determine, and often not declared until the last moment. Some of them changed sides very often and were, as a rule, willing to sell themselves to the highest bidder. Even bandits had to be reckoned with and when a war was imminent, the various commanders did not hesitate to bid for their services, offering amongst other things to incorporate them in their armies.

The troubles of the victorious armies started as soon as they entered upon the occupation of the territory vacated by their enemies. In the first place the treasury was empty as the departing forces had taken everything of value with them, and through the chambers of commerce, had made heavy levies upon the merchants, in addition to which the country people had been forced to supply grain and animal transport. They had also taken with them all the available rolling stock and locomotives of the railways, and in a number of cases, in order to delay pursuit, blew up bridges and water-towers.

The chief trouble, however, came over the division of the spoils, for each commander who had taken part in the attack was of the opinion that his services had contributed largely to the victory, and so he thought he was entitled to an important post. As a matter of fact there were not enough remunerative positions to go around, and so much jealousy arose between the various generals. It was this that led to the rebellion of Kuo Sung-lin, which nearly wrecked the Fengtien party, while the defection of Chin Yun-ao from the side of Wu Pei-fu was caused by his dissatisfaction at not being made military governor of Honan after he had driven out the Second Kuominchun. There was also the question of rewards claimed by the "gray" generals who had lent their support, and they were frequently left out in the cold when their services were no longer needed.

Demands of Bandits

Even the bandits who had been incorporated into the army began to make unreasonable demands, and, if they were too obstreprous, the usual plan was to surround them unawares and take away their arms. In some cases even more drastic measures were employed, and I remember one instance when they were entrained for a certain destination, but at one of the intermediate stations the engine slipped away, and the poor wretches inside of the trucks were mowed down with machine-guns.

The generals who were sent to the outlying districts were always desirous of increasing their power, and at every opportunity began to recruit new soldiers so that they could claim from the central authorities an increase in the money alloted to them for their troops.

It was then that the intriguers began to get to work, and the representatives of the various generals would meet in some foreign concession such as in Tientsin or in Shanghai and endeavour to bring about dissension in the ranks of the party in power, and try to form a new combination with the help of those

Marshal Wu Pei-fu

who had lately been defeated. A remarkable thing was that the men at the head of such intrigues were as a rule not in active service, but had formerly held high military rank and so were able to influence many of those who were dissatisfied and who wished to change their allegience.

The first really serious fighting occured at Shanhaikuan, when Wu Pei-fu marshalled practically the whole of the forces of North China against the Fengtien armies. The revolt, however, of the Kuominchun turned the attack into a debacle, and with it came the downfall not only of Wu Pei-fu, but also that of Tsao Kun and his minions, whose bareface robbery of the stores and supplies destined for the troops at the front, was largely the cause of Feng Yu-Hsiang's rebellion.

Central Government in Power

As time went on the wars began to get more serious, and this was specially so when the Southern forces entered the field, the most desperate battle taking place in what might be termed the last of the civil wars, namely, the one between the Nanking forces and those of Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan. After it ended many of the independent commanders were eliminated and most of their troops were dispersed or taken over by the Central Government. Most of the warlords have, as we have said, disappeared from view, while others are engaged in trying to protect what was left of their property from the hands of their rapacious relatives.

The only persons for whom we have any sympathy are the soldiers, who were badly equipped and were often driven into battle at the point of machine-guns. When we know what they went through we can truly say that the Chinese are a patient and long-suffering people.

The chief warlords were as a rule men of outstanding ability and though each of them had a certain distinct personality of his own, yet they had certain characteristics in common which to a large extent, mitigated against their complete success, and in fact throughout their careers weakened their power and influence. The first of these characteristics was the inability to choose good and capable subordinates. As they were shrewd and far seeing in many respects, it is surprising that they should have failed in this all important one.

Master of Political Strategy

For instance, there have not been many greater personalities during the past few decades than Yuan Shih-kai. He was a master of political strategy and outwitted his enemies in many a bitter struggle, yet a number of his most trusted subordinates were crude, illiterate, military men, cruel and corrupt, and with few redeeming features. This is all the more surprising when we think of the returned students he used in his dealings with foreigners and in the various government administrations. We have only to mention the names of Tsai Ting-kan, Liang Tun-yen and M. T. Liang to illustrate our point in this connection. As for the military men, I remember meeting one of the most powerful and trusted of his officers, a man who had a most unenviable reputation, and who for the purpose of the interview, got up from an adjoining opium couch. The province of Anhwei was bled for many years by another of his subordinates, while Tsao Kun, though a pleasant and somewhat harmless man, was largely in the hands of his relatives and certain minions whose misdeeds brought about his downfall.

Chang Tso-lin, a shrewd and able man, full of knowledge of the wiles and intrigues of officialdom, was also most unfortunate in many of his subordinates especially such men as Chu Yu-pu and Chang Chung-chang. However, it must be admitted that when he did choose men of ability such as Yang Yu-ting and Kuo Sun-lin, they proved unfaithful to him.

Wu Pei-fu, quick witted, scholarly, brave in battle and perfectly honest as regards his private affairs, was scarcely more fortunate, and I remember a visit to a man whom he had appointed to a very high post and found him half stupified with drugs. He was but typical of a number of his associates and explains to a large extent, the failure of his overlord.

The man who was most successful in his subordinates was Feng Yu-hsiang, and this was partly due to the fact that most of them had served under him when he was a captain in the army. In time, however, the canker of jealousy destroyed the wonderful discipline which existed throughout his armies, and with the revolt of Han Fu-chu, Ma Hung-kwei and Shih Yiu-san, the Kuominchun was greatly weakened and never recovered its old time strength and efficiency.

Another failing common to most of the warlords was their unwillingness to give sufficient authority to their subordinates, and to take upon themselves work which could just as well be done by others.

Yuan Shih-kai wrote the great majority of his letters and dispatches with his own hand instead of delegating all except the most important ones to an official writer.

Wu Pei-fu, at the height of his power had seated round his audience room men from almost every province in China, each one trying to get support and authority for some or other. As he had very little time to spare, many matters, some of great importance, were settled after a few minutes conversation, with the result that there was often much misunderstanding amongst the authorities concerned, as the true facts of the case had been mispresented to the gallant general.

Feng Yu-hsiang was a great offender in this respect and not only was practically everything in his own organization referred to him, but he also took a fatherly interest in the private affairs of his officers and men. A friend of mine who visited him in one of his retreats told me that while they were walking in the garden, no fewer than twenty men in the course of an hour and a half came at various times to report to him and to receive instructions. In spite of his tremendous energy, it is no wonder that his desk was always crowded with piles of documents waiting his attention.

Railways Commandeered

Each of the great men kept for his private use one or more special trains, and it was not uncommon for one of these to occupy the main line at a station for days on end, causing much confusion to the rest of the traffic. Even the subordinate officers would on occasions get control of a locomotive and a number of wagons and use them for their own purposes.

I remember travelling once with an important provincial official and meeting several officers who came from his native district, and who were stationed at a junction where we had to change trains. They invited us to visit their quarters, which were in a large business establishment, and upon entering the guest room, we were introduced to a number of their fellow officers. On the brick kang or bed was a gentleman smoking opium, while others were engaged in friendly banter with one or two ladies, who had come to entertain them.

Outside, the nightly roll-call was being taken and the men could not help but fail to hear the laughter and conversation that was going on inside. My friend was pressed to stay and play mahjongg, but refused on the plea that our train would soon be leaving. "Oh," said the senior officer present, "that does not matter, we have a locomotive at our disposal and will send you along as soon as the game is over."

More remarkable still, however, was the case of a major who held up a passenger train at Shihchiachuang for over two hours, while he went to have a bath. I, myself, was a passenger on one of the Peiping-

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THE SPIRIT OF HIS CREATOR

Chinese Middleman and Sung Dynasty Vase: Curious Fate of Conoisseur

By Aziza Abahim

An atmosphere of misery pervaded the room. Huddled before an open charcoal stove was an old Chinaman stretching his hands with their delecately tapering fingers towards the warmth.

The rattling of the window panes startled the man who seemed surprised at his environments. He was wearing an old-fashioned satin cap surmounted by a coral button and a long gown and he had an unmistakable air of breeding and refinement.

The old man rose with difficulty and went to his cupboard which was empty save for a box which he took out with care and opened to reveal a vase of exquisite design. This beautiful piece had a radiance of its own and in the dismal chamber glowed with life and splendour. Holding his vase he nodded again and the smile on his face spoke of pleasant dreams. He forgot the hardness of his life, the narrowness of his surrounding and felt that he was existing in the spacious days of the Sung Dynasty when his vase had been fashioned. He could see the artist preparing for his great work. He visualized the man seated in his pavilion composing his mind and calming his spirit before he attempted his task, and not until the thoughts of the artist became pure and his soul exalted would he cease meditating and begin to model the clay to the shape of a vase of perfect proportions. The old man could feel the joy of the artist on beholding his creation and saw in the finished article the reflection of the soul of the maker.

Inscribing a Poem

He felt elated when in his dreams the vase stood on a scholar's desk to be admired by cultured men who on seeing it would be so moved that they would inscribe a poem in its honour. Delicate ladies with graceful figures draped in flowing robes praised its beauty.

As the old gentleman was deriving inward satisfaction from their cries of delight he was brought back to earth by a knock on the door, and an acquaintance entered. The newcomer's face was emotionless, a mask, but his eyes reflected keeness and ability.

The aged man seemed surprised at this sudden appearance but he made his guest welcome with the customary flowery speeches of an old world gentleman and begged to be excused for his inability to provide the famous Lung Ching or "Dragon Well" tea which he was accustomed to offer in his former *pi chu* (insignificant place). The stranger in turn apologized profusely for intruding and congratulated his host on his *kao shu* (high longevity) and youthful and energetic appearance.

After these preliminaries had been completed with suitable flourishes, the old man whose name was Li said:

"I am indeed honoured by your visit Ying Si-sang. May I place my humble services at your disposal?"

Ying was a curio dealer and had a show-room in one of Shanghai's busiest thoroughfares and was known to collectors all over the world. Tourists made a point of visiting his shop. He bowed low and slipping his hands in his sleeves for he was feeling the cold, said:

Genuine Specimen

"What a beautiful vase is that one. A rare and genuine specimen."

"Your servant had the good-fortune to be entrusted with the keeping of this piece from his father." murmured Li.

"To-day is indeed a lucky one for me to behold for the first time such a unique object," answered Ying, his countenance slightly animated at the prospect of business.

"Objects of this standard are not displayed for all to see," said Li quickly. "This vase was originally presented by the artist to one of my ancestors and it has had its place on the tables of scholars and gentlemen for hundreds of years. Would you have the least noble of an honourable line treat it without respect?"

The dealer paid no attention to this remark.

"Heaven has proved gracious to one of the least deserving of mortals," he said. "There is a certain foreign gentleman looking for just such a Sung vase and he is displaying more than the customary impatience of his race. His heart is very large."

"This piece is priceless," said Li defiantly but almost inaudibly. "The portion of the artist projected in his work is in my humble keeping. It would be sacrilege to treat the vase as a mere article of commerce."

Here Ying gave up all attempts at politeness and respect.

"Li Si-sang" he said suavely, "Forgive my saying so but you are not displaying your well-known perspicuity. By parting with your vase you will at least be free of worldly cares and assured of a decent burial."

"Pray do not burden your mind with thoughts for my entirely worthless body," replied Li.

Worth Thousand of Dollars

"I don't think you have considered this angle of the case, Li Si-sang," said Ying slowly and with emphasis. "Supposing your creditors should hear that Li Si-sang hoards in his cupboard a vase worth thousands of dollars, and they become pressing then you will stand little chance of keeping your inheritance."

Li was visibly perturbed. Ying's words were reasonable although he liked not their tenor.

"Emperors and kings have fallen," he said heavily, "Can I hope to stand?"

"I feel proud that you deign to agree with my poor plans," said Ying with satisfaction. "With your permission I will bring my friend to call on you in the morning. You can trust me to do my best for you and there will be no loss of face."

"Is the man appreciative and a gentleman" asked Li dully.

"You shall judge for yourself tomorrow," replied the dealer and after a further exchange of compliments he departed well content with his evening's work.

Li remained seated, broken in spirit. He was disappointed in himself—in the end materialism had won the day and he was about to give up the guardianship to which his father had appointed him. But could he? Could he barter away a soul? These questions tortured his mind one after another as they arose.

A little servant boy came in with rice gruel and set it down by the old man who took no notice. Li dreamed again but gone were the pleasant visions full of harmony. His vase was not even to be seen and he thought he heard reproachful voices. The beloved article was lost to him and to them.

Next morning Ying entered his shop in the highest of spirits to await his customer. He wiped the dust off some pieces of porcelain, polished the head of a bronze Buddha considering it with cynical smile as he remembered the numerous tourists who had admired it. He passed it off as Tang and had sold many in his career but those who really understood Chinese art he treated differently. Ying was quick at gauging characters. That was his business.

Of High Reputation

"Good-morning, Ying, have you had any success" asked Mr. Jenkinfall who was a collector of standing. "I know I gave you a difficult task but you have a high reputation"

"I have been trying to deserve your esteemed confidence," said Ying slowly. "And I have found a vase of the Sung Dynasty. It is in the possession of the surviving member of an ancient Chinese family. The piece is priceless in his estimation," and the dealer shrugged his shoulders with an air of finality.

Jenkinfall's eyes shone with excitement. He was a forceful personality and not accustomed to surrender.

"May I not see the vase at least?" he asked. "Perhaps I can come to an arrangement with the owner myself."

"You know you can do nothing without a middle-man," said Ying unperturbed and tantalizing his client a little more. "Besides the old man is determined to keep his heirloom. However, if you insist we will interview him."

Jenkinfall did not bother to reply he knew his man.

Ying had a shock when he saw Li. He was grey in the face, shrunken and the room was even more icy than the night before.

Once again flowery greetings were exchanged between the Chinese. "And now let me present my distinguished friend Mr. Jenkinfall, whose knowledge of our art is world famous."

Li nodded. "Please excuse the discomfort of my lowly chamber," he said. "It is not a fit place in which to receive friends."

Not Entirely Altruistic

He was studying Jenkinfall keenly. He realized that a man of strong character was before him but he felt that his aims were not entirely altruistic.

Jenkinfall was uncomfortable under this steady gaze.

"May I see the vase" he asked abruptly.

Li held it up with trembling hands. "It is excellent. The shape is good, colour charming, it's resonant too," added Jenkinfall flicking it with two fingers and then taking it in his hands, "The base looks genuine enough. What a remarkable shade of blue though."

"The colour is the famous 'blue of the sky after rain'", said Li and took hold of his vase again. "The type is Ying Ching. It is exquisite. The spirit of the artist is in this piece of work that is why it is so sweet to behold."

"I'm afraid I do not know anything about spirits," smiled Jenkinfall indulgently, "But I do know a good vase when I see one. May I come to the point at once and ask you its price? Please forgive my hurry but I am leaving town almost immediately."

"I still maintain the piece is priceless. But," here Li sighed, "As I have no alternative I demand $5,000."

Ying looked at Jenkinfall who nodded slightly.

The foreigner thinks $5,000 too much to pay for one vase." he began, "What do you say to $3,000?"

"Perhaps you and Mr. Li had better discuss alone," interposed Jenkinfall. "Don't mind me."

Ying went into action, a steady flow of words streamed from his mouth but Li made no reply to any of his exhortations. Suddenly he rose to his feet and held up his hand.

"There has been enough talk for to-day, gentlemen," said Li clearly. "My mind is made up." His eyes were bright.

"I shall do my best to agree with you sir, as long as your request is reasonable," said Jenkinfall.

Into Fragments

"After much consideration and anguish of spirit I have at least found the only solution," said Li firmly. "I have decided to return the vase to the soul of its creator." and so saying, reluctantly he let the vase slip from his hands to the earth where it lay in fragments at his feet.

"And now gentlemen you may go. I feel honoured that you should have spent so much of your valuable time on me," said Li bowing towards the door.

Jenkinfall and Ying were aghast. The former with all his energy and vigour had been defeated by something without power of resistance. Ying regretted the lost business opportunity and both realized that a wonderful piece of art had been lost to the world. Without a word they left.

Li sank into his chair exhausted by his emotions. The thing he had loved lay at his feet ruined by his own hand. His heart was beating in a curiuos manner. He was astonished for almost at once he was in the land of his dreams and gone were the phantasmas of the night before. Strangest of all there was his vase restored to its pristine beauty and if possible more radiant than before. He saw two perfectly shaped hands caress it—he knew whose hands they were welcoming it back after many years. Li was strangely uplifted. He could see his father smiling at him but the greatest joy of all was when he found himself so near his vase that he could touch it. A glad smile lit his face and filled it with happiness.

Some hours later Ying returned to Li's house. He was puzzled by the latter's behaviour.

The same figure was before the fire but the room had a peculiar stillness and an unknown fear assailed Ying.

"Li Si-sang! Li Si-sang!" he called.

There was no reply for the old gentleman too had returned to the spirit of his creator.

RISE AND FALL OF THE NORTHERN WARLORDS

(Continued from page 73)

Hankow express trains together with the wife of a well-known warlord and her retinue. At one of the stations a young orderly, who was little more than a boy, was left behind by accident, and at the next stopping place, his companion, also in his teens, went up to the locomotive driver and forced him at the point of a pistol to return to the station and pick up his companion.

Another and not uncommon example of the arrogance displayed by these people was for an officer to threaten the station master if he did not despatch their rain immediately. In some cases they went without the staff, but one or two serious accidents brought home even to them that such conduct was liable to lead to serious consequences and orders were issued forbidding interference with the railway authorities.

The soldiers themselves varied greatly, some like those of Feng Yu-hsiang's carried out implicitly the orders given to them and never tried to browbeat civilians, while others were as arrogant as their superiors and had no consideration at all for the ordinary people. Such was the treatment they received, however, from their officers that many, especially the younger ones were seized with a kind of nostralgia or home-sickness, and in spite of the terrible penalties inflicted upon captured deserters, there were many attempts at escape. Suicides were also common and at one place I visited, the dry wells had been filled in order to prevent the soldiers trying to kill themselves by jumping down them.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR JANUARY 1936

3. Uranus in conjunction with Moon, 3 p.m. U. 5° 49′ S.
4. Earth in Perihelion, 6 p.m. Distance-91,338,600 miles.
8. Total Eclipse of the Moon, visible in China.
10. Uranus at a Stationary point, 8 p.m.
14. Neptune in conjunction with Moon 2 a.m. N. 6° 21′ N.
16. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction, 2 a.m. V. 1° 23′ N.
16. Mercury at greatest Elongation, 4 p.m. 18° 50′ E.
20. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon, 9 p.m. J. 3° 0′ N.
21. Sun enters the sign Aquarius, 1 p.m.
21. Venus in conjunction with Moon, 3 p.m. V. 3° 40′ N.
23. Uranus in quadrature with the Sun, 3 a.m.
23. Mercury in Perihelion, 6 a.m.
23. Mercury at a Stationary point, 9 a.m.
25. Mercury in conjunction with Moon, 3 p.m. M. 1° 2′ S.
26. Mars and Saturn in conjunction, midnight. M. 0° 53′ N.
27. Saturn in conjunction with Moon, 6 a.m. S. 6° 40′ S.
27. Mars in conjunction with Moon, 7 a.m. M. 5° 49′ S.
30. Uranus in conjunction with Moon, 9 p.m. U. 5° 43′ S.
31. Mercury in Inferior conjunction with Sun.

Constellations at 9 p.m.

Ursa Major and Auriga are east of the meridian, Perseus is on the meridian, Andromeda, Cassiopeia, and Cepheus are west of the meridian Along the Ecliptic: Leo (Regulus) is rising, Cancer well up, Gemini midway. Taurus is on the meridian, Aries is past, Pisces midway to the horizon, and Aquarius just setting. In the Southeast: are Canis Minor (Proceyon), Canis Major (Sirius), and Orion. In the Southwest is Cetus. North of the Ecliptic Pegasus is fast approaching the horizon. The Milky Way crosses the sky from N.W. to S.E. The Zodiac Light may be seen in the western sky in Aquarius and Pisces.

Phases of the Moon

Jan.		h	m	
1.	First Quarter	11	14.6	p.m.
9.	Full Moon	2	14.6	a.m.
17.	Last Quarter	3	41.0	a.m.
24.	New Moon	3	18.1	p.m.
25.	Moon in Apogee	7	45	a.m.
27.	Moon in Perigee	1	30	a.m.

Rising and Setting of the Moon

Day	Rises	Souths	Sets
1.	11.13 a.m.	5.37 p.m.	0.10 a.m.
5.	1.57 p.m.	9.12 p.m	3.27 a.m.
12.	8.43 p.m.	2.24 a.m	8.54 a.m.
19.	2.11 a.m.	7.24 a.m.	0.35 p.m.
26.	8.02 a.m.	1.51 p.m	7.45 p.m.

Rising and Setting of Sun

Day	Rises	Equation of time	Sets
5.	7.01	Add 4 min. 55 sec.	5.10
12.	7.02	Add 7 min. 56 sec.	5.16
19.	7.00	Add 10 min. 28 sec.	5.22
26.	6.57	Add 12 min. 23 sec.	5.28

Aspects of Principal Planets

Mercury is an evening star setting 1½ hours after the Sun, in the first part of the month, S.W. by W. It may possibly be seen near the S.W. horizon in the middle of the month, being then at greatest Elongation E.

Sets on 1st at 6.01 p.m.; on 16th at 6.47 p.m.

Venus is also a morning star, rising before daybreak, S.E. by E. It moves from Scorpius into Sagittarius. Its brightness decreases from magnitude —3.7 to —3.5.

Rises on 1st at 3.44 a.m.; on 16th at 4.06 a.m.

Mars moves from the constellation Capricornus into Pisces. It is an evening star setting nearly at the same hour during this month.

Sets on 1st at 8.15 p.m.; on 16th at 8.10 p.m.

Jupiter is also a morning star in Scorpius. It rises later than Venus in the first half of the month, but being in conjunction with it on the 16th, it rises before Venus in the second half. Magnitude —1.3 to —1.4.

Rises on 1st 4.57 a.m; on 16th at 4.11 a.m.

Saturn in Capricornus is an evening star setting in the early evening. It will be in conjunction with Mars on the 26th. Stellar magnitude: 1.2.

Sets on 1st at 9.29 p.m.; on 16th at 8.37 p.m.

Uranus in Aries sets about midnight at the end of the month.

Sets on 1st at 1.53 a.m.; at 16th at 0.54 a.m.

Neptune, moving retrograde in Leo, rises on 1st at 10.16 p.m.; on 16th at 9.23 p.m.; on 31st at 8.23 p.m.

Eclipses in 1936

There will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, January 8-9, visible in China; the beginning visible generally in the north-eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, Europe, eastern Africa, Madagascar, Asia, the Indian Ocean, Australia, Polynesia, the western part of the Pacific Ocean, Alaska, north-western Canada, and the Arctic Ocean; the end visible generally in the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, Europe, Asia, Africa, the Indian Ocean, Australia with the exception of the south-eastern part, the western part of the Pacific Ocean, north-western Alaska, and the Arctic Ocean.

Circumstances of the Eclipse

	Jan.	h	m
Moon enters penumbra	8	11	16.9
Moon enter umbra	9.	0	28.1
Total eclipse begins	9	1	57.8
Middle of the eclipse	9	2	9.5
Total eclipse ends	9	2	21.2
Moon leaves umbra	9	3	50.7
Moon leaves penumbra	9.	5	1.5

Magnitude of the eclipse: 1,022, Moon's diameter=1. Contact of umbra: Position; The Moon being in the zenith.

	Angle	Longitude	Latitude
First	76°	—113° 37′	+22° 7′
Last	310°	— 64° 45′	+21° 43′

The other eclipses of this year will be: June 19, a Total Eclipse of the Sun, visible as partial eclipse in China; as a total eclipse in South Siberia. July 4-5 a Partial Eclipse of the Moon, visible in China; Magnitude 0.272. December 14; an Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in China.

PUBLIC POLLS IN THE UNTED STATES

(Continued from page 71)

issues instead of loyalty to party. Moreover they encourage the instinct to "get onto the band waggon," the very human desire to be on the winning side and make it harder to swing over voters to the side which is at any given moment the weakest. At the present moment the "Literary Digest" Poll, Mr. Gallup's polls and other polls are very unpopular with New Dealers for they show that while about sixty per cent. of the country are in favour of Mr. Roosevelt about an equal number are *against* the New Deal. If there were no polls then approval of Mr. Roosevelt could be assumed to be approval of New Deal policies.

Why should Mr. Roosevelt be unpopular if his policies are not? In the first place Mr. Roosevelt has an engaging personality. People like him instinctively whereas the unfortunate Mr. Hoover was disliked even by those who approved of his policies. Moreover there is no other outstanding political personality to whom the people could turn. They prefer to have President Roosevelt and hope that he will change his policies. The Republicans are no nearer than they were a year ago to choosing their champion. If in the end, some mediocre candidate is chosen as the result of a convention deadlock then President Roosevelt could spend the political campaign basking in the sun of Hawaii or Florida. There are, however, a few Republicans who might cause trouble.

Sarcasm at Mr. Hoover

In his speech at Atlanta, already referred to, President Roosevelt named no Republican critic by name but some of his sarcasm was obviously directed at former President Hoover who has been breaking silence recently in a series of brightly written speeches. There is no doubt that Mr. Hoover would be the most acceptable Republican candidate to the Democratic party. His name has become so associated with the depression that the Democrats task would be easy. There is actually some chance that Mr. Hoover may be the Republican candidate. He is still titular head of the Republican party. Moreover every other candidate may feel that chances of Republican victory are so small this time that to stand would be to court defeat and once defeated their chances of being chosen as candidate in 1904 when the Democrats will have to seek a new leader would be very small.

Farmer Candidate Dangerous

The type of man the Democrats would like least would be Sen. Borah or Governor Landon. Both are geographically dangerous; that's to say they come from the Farm States whose allegiance is doubtful taking them as a group. A Republican representative from the industrial East would make little headway with them but a man such as the senior senator from Idaho or the Governor of Kansas would have a definite appeal. Moreover both men have been associated with the "progressive" wing of Republicanism and one stock line of Democratic criticism would thus be unavailable. Neither of them could be dubbed Tories or Reactionaries. Borah however has his age against him. He would be 72 by the time he entered the White House. Landon is handicapped by the short time he has appeared as a national figure. The majority of Republicans know little about him except his name.

New Life postage stamps, issued by the Chinese Post Office in commemoration of the New Life Movement, have been on sale since Thursday. The period for the sale of such stamps has been fixed as six months.

According to Mr. Sun Pu-shih, Chief Engineer of the Yangtze River Conservancy Commission, construction work on the various embankments along the river in Hupeh, Anhwei and Kiangsi is progressing apace and is scheduled to be completed before the river rises next spring. Mr. Sun further said that the Ministry of Finance has recently appropriated $4,000,000 worth of Flood Relief Bonds which have been already apportioned among the three provinces. These are being mortgaged with the local banks of these provinces for cash.

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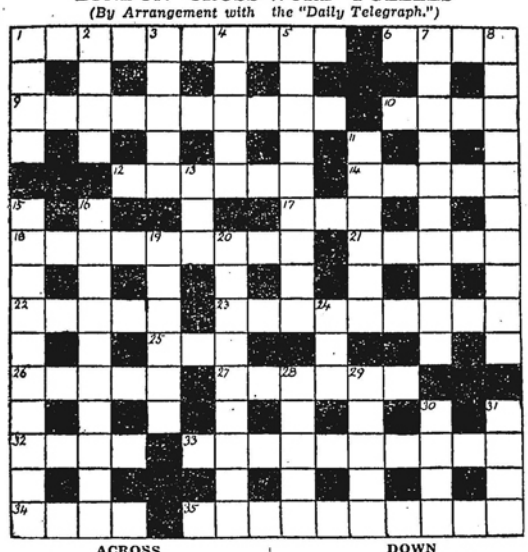
LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

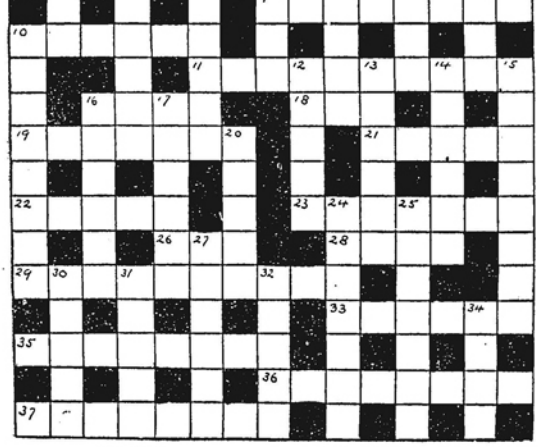


ACROSS

1 This charge on cargo is not so heavy at first
6 Vegetable growth in waste marshes
9 This famous caricaturist always had the country at heart
10 Famous architect
12 A scout at work likes to be this
14 The important thing in the art of good blood circulation
17 To be seen on a penny
18 Cook does use this, but it is not part of the refrigerator
21 Muddle his O.T. character to make him commonplace
22 This bird is generally prominent when big building is going on
23 Don't believe the man you can see in this game
25 Bird
26 Red Indian whose name is conspicuous on the map
27 Provide
32 Metal
33 This kind of parapet is half a matter of business
34 Vegetable that would be part of a ship if reversed
35 Improvement

DOWN

1 Title
2 Dress
3 John Gilpin belonged to this band
4 Name in the title of a Dickens novel
5 Weed that springs from its own head
7 Napless
8 A tiny headland shows the quality that makes a microscope desirable
11 This relish sounds as if wrongly named
13 A "tonic" note
15 One would expect this vegetable lotion to act like a charm
16 Muddle
19 Vegetable colours doubtless
20 At any rate one nasty fellow has got caught in this trap
24 Sounds like an inhabitant of Europe but is only part of him
28 A young bird always to be got from a good poultry-keeper
29 Afterwards
30 A very bad starting point obviously
31 This material is to be known by touching it apparently



ACROSS

4 Family connections
8 This American bridge has running water in it
9 Surroundings that suit golfers in the end
10 The modern warrior does not carry this
11 "Aid noticed" (anag.)
16 A more than fishy aid to secrecy
18 This is often cast overboard
19 The early day in dance is pretty hot!
21 A tail of the cat?
22 A land of dark possibilities
23 A touching line
26 Part of a needle
28 Even when one has buried this it is by no means finished with
29 One of the 4 across
33 One of the cleaner stones
35 Held in the ring, and a short distance within
36 Evidently amused
37 Sauve qui peut

DOWN

1 Chief part of the Star Chamber
2 Colour in a spar inspires ennui
3 There was something peculiar in this battle on British soil
4 A naked change
5 The beginner has something lacking in the workshop
6 A commanding position
7 Without the fourth letter this tongue would be downtrodden
10 Turkey's content, sometimes
12 This has got in in the wrong order
13 Key up
14 "Ride on" (anag.)
15 The result of developments, following exposure
16 One is apt to make light of it in current failures
17 Belgian town
20 Colour thousands put on
24 This sort of substance kills the start of 25 down
25 The end of this country is marked by not a few
27 Card game
30 Hire out again
31 Part of Asia in which one sees a thousand after one girl
32 Beg
34 Geometrical figure

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

In Parenthesis

Gauze and Effect

SOME girls dance with abandon—and others should wear more.

* * *

Bad Points

"THE ink and blotting paper are the most unsatisfactory features of most post-offices," declares a correspondent. Although the pens have their bad points.

* * *

Sizable

THE junior class was having a General Intelligence Paper and the third question on it was "Where are elephants found?"

Little Tommy brooded awhile and then wrote, "Elephants are large animals and in consequence are seldom lost."

* * *

Not Deep Enough

A SMALL boy, asked by his schoolteacher to compose a few lines to rhyme with the name "Nelly," said: "There was a little girl named Nelly. She fell into the water and wet her little feet."

When told that didn't rhyme, the small boy said: "I know, teacher, but the water wasn't deep enough."

* * *

The Magic Word

AN angler, who had been trying to hook something for the last six hours, was sitting gloomily at his task, when a mother and her small son came along.

"Oh!" cried out the youngster, "do let me see you catch a fish!"

Addressing the angler, the mother said, severely: "Now, don't catch a fish for him until he says 'Please'!"

* * *

Indentity

THE magistrate glowered at the man in the witness-box. "You say this man robbed you?" he said heavily. "Can you pick out any of your property from this heap of articles found on the prisoner?"

"Yes; that's my handkerchief with 'B' in the corner," said the witness.

"But that is no proof, my man," snapped the magistrate. "I have a handkerchief with 'B' in the corner."

"Well, I lost two handkerchiefs," said the witness.

* * *

Bite It

A WOMAN who was having a house built for her visited the site. Her keen eyes detected one of the bricklayers halving the bricks with his trowel. With a triumphant gleam in her eyes she approached him swiftly and said: "Isn't that rather a primitive way of cutting a brick in half?"

The man looked up, smiled and said: "Lor', bless yer dear heart, lidy, there's a far more primitive way than this, believe me."

"Really, and what's that?" she inquired.

"Biting it, lidy, biting it."

* * *

Not to Quit With

NOTHING will take the place of the determination of the youngster with the pair of shiny new skates. Every effort to skate ended in a hard fall. He was particularly slow at learning and was paying a heavy price in bruises of body and pride. Sympathetic bystanders watched the struggle, and finally someone said:

"Buddy, you're getting hurt. Why don't you quit for a while, and watch the others?"

"Say!" said the boy, indignantly. "I didn't buy these skates to quit with—I bought 'em to learn with."

* * *

The Stationmaster's Lot

THE country stationmaster did not wear a uniform, and one day when the train came in, he stood at the platform gate to take the passengers' tickets.

A pretty girl came up to him, and when he held out his hand for her ticket she seized it, gave it a tight squeeze, and followed this up by giving him a hearty kiss.

The stationmaster was surprised but managed to say: "That's all very nice, Miss, but I want your ticket."

"Oh," replied the girl, with a blush, "aren't you Uncle John?"

* * *

Not to Be Outdone

SOL and Abe had always been rivals in the restaurant business. When they had resorted to every means of outdoing each other, and seemed to be running along at a dead heat, Sol took a plunge and leased a building across the street from his rival. He repainted its front and hung out a flaunting sign bearing the name of the new establishment. It was: "Grand Cafe of the Two Hemispheres."

Abe was distraught when he saw the custom that surged into the new restaurant, and, vowing not to be outdone, had his place repainted and hung out an even more ostentatious sign. It read: "Grand Cafe of the Three Hemispheres."

REMINISCENCES OF THE LAST CENTURY

(Continued from page 72)

and drum band. Taken all round it was quite a good band, and the men learnt to play a number of national anthems, so that when we passed a foreign man-of-war as we entered or left a harbour, we were able to play the appropriate anthem. When the crew landed for a route march or other special occasion, the band accompanied them and played some popular tune.

Small as the ship was we had room for pets, and on one occasion we had a dog, a cat and a goat on board at the same time. Before I joined the ship they had a bear which they acquired up North, which unfortunately died.

Ship Paid Off in 1898

When I left the ship in 1898 she was paid off at Hongkong and was subsequently sold to a Chinese shipping firm, for I think, service in the Canton delta.

The foregoing is a brief account of life on board a small gunboat on the China Station some 40 years ago, and may be of interest to the old hands who knew this particular ship. It will also serve as a comparison with the smaller type of men-of-war serving here to-day. Although these modern vessels do much the same work, they differ in almost every respect from the ships of the early days. Practically the only thing that has not changed is the spirit and efficiency of the officers and men. Efficient in different ways, however, for the crew of the Firebrand were of the old school, most of whom had been trained in sail, with little knowledge of anything else beyond the simple gunnery of the time, whilst the complements of these modern vessels are highly skilled in all that pertains to the complicated mechanism of the modern man-of-war.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JANUARY 1, 1876.

A Correspondent says the following inscription is inscribed on a stone in the churchyard at Lidford, Devon, a most romantic village:—

"Here lies in horizontal position, the outside case of George Routledge, watchmaker. Integrity was the mainspring, and prudence the regulator of the actions of his life. Humane, generous, and liberal, his hand never stopped till he had relieved distress. So nicely regulated were all his motions, that he never went wrong except when set agoing by people who did not know his key. Even then he was easily set right again. He had the art of disposing his time so well, that his hours glided away in one continual round of pleasure and delight, till an unlucky minute put a period to his existence. He departed this life November 4, 1802, aged 57, wound up in hopes of being taken in hand by his Maker and of being thoroughly cleansed, repaired, and set agoing in the world to come."

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JANUARY 3, 1876.

The election of members to the Municipal Council for 1876 has passed off with great quietness. There not being sufficient number of nominations to cause a contest, it is notified that, in accordance with Art. XVII of the Lang Regulations, the nine gentlemen whose names were published last week will form the Council for the Settlements north of the Yangkingpang, for the current year.

* * *

A meeting of Treaty Consuls was held on December 31, at which, we are glad to learn, a Bund line extending from the Soochow Creek to a point above the native House at Tungkadoo, was agreed on. This is understood to have been approved by the Taotai, and his formal agreement is to be asked, with a view to prevent any further encroachment. Mr. Medhurst succeeds to the functions of Senior Consul, in consequence of Mr. Seward's appointment to the charge of the U.S. Legation

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JANUARY 4, 1876.

We understand that the Chinese Government have bestowed the high distinction of a "blue button" on both Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Huber, the two gentlemen from the Maritime Customs' service who assisted Mr. Chen Lan-pan, Commissioner in his Cuban enquiry, the year before last.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JANUARY 6, 1876.

From Peking:—I write to you from the midst of Cimmerian darkness indeed! We are in total ignorance of all that has or may have passed in the outer world since the 1st of this month—three entire weeks of utter blankness. The last steamer mail from Shanghai, with dates of December 1, reached this port on the 5th, since when we have not had a line from without. We have a faint hope of receiving our first overland courier mail from Shanghai at any moment after to-day, as the French mail was due in Shanghai on the 9th, but I for one take leave to doubt the Messageries would be up to time, and shall not be surprised if we hear nothing for another week. Under such circumstances—without a "N.-C. Daily News," to enlighten us—Christmas festivities are a hollow and comfortless pretence. The Japanese are uneasy about their Minister, Mr. Mori, who was expected at Tientsin about the 5th instant, coming in a Japanese man-of-war from Nagasaki to Taku direct. The Japanese Chargé d'Affairs, Mr. Tur waited at Tientsin until the 18th instant, and at length returned to Peking; giving up all hope of seeing the expected Minister arrive.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JANUARY 7, 1876.

From Tientsin—A very pleasant entertainment was given on board the French gunboat Surprise, on the afternoon of December 19, 1875. The performance was graced with the presence of three French ladies kindly invited by the officers of the Surprise. The acting was remarkably good, and the officers and men deserve praise for the great taste displayed in the decorations, which were plain, but effective. After the gale of December 17, the weather was delightful, no wind and a bright sun shining. Several sailors from H.M.S. Growler were present and seemed to enjoy the acting; it is pleasant to witness the friendship existing between the crews of the French and English gunboats. The Edict of the 11th moon in the "Peking Gazette," re Margary, meets with the entire disapproval of Sir F. Wade, and of every one in Peking and Tientsin. A severe gale passed over the Settlement on the 17th, and the river next morning was entirely closed with ice; since then the weather has been fine, but cold.

A Country Diary

January 1.—My recent visit to Hangchow has convinced me that some, at least, of the birds of China have their local dialects just like human beings. A Bulbul singing outside my bedroom window had acquired the accent and manner of a Hwamei to such an extent that I could not have recognized its song if it were not for an intimate knowledge of every phrase and note delivered by our local bird. This is a curious fact which I have never heard of before. Who, for example, has heard of anyone referring to a Thrush singing with a Scotch accent? The Trush of England sings just the same as does the Mavis of Scotland; the Redpoll has the same song as the French Linnet; and the cry of the Heron is the same as that of the Hernshaw, being in each case the same bird differently named....and please note that when Shakespeare wrote "I know a hawk from a *handsaw*" he was referring to the Heron under the latter name. The British Robin ranges from the North of Scotland to France and across to Holland—yet I have never heard anyone say that this song differs in any particular locality.

But the Bulbuls of Chekiang have undoubtedly taken on the accent and enunciation of the leading local songster: they roll their R's and lift their voices just as the Hwamei does in districts where that is a song-bird as common as our Blackbird. This is a fascinating subject worthy of any observer's attention—yet if I write about a Bulbul singing sweetly in the Chekiang dialect, I know that I shall be laughed at!

* * *

Jan 3.—This morning I found the country hard and cold; surface mud frozen stiff and a quarter of an inch of ice on every pool. "Nothing to be seen to-day" I said to myself as I turned homeward. Then as a flight of (apparently) black and white birds went skirling over my head I realized that the bronze-green bodies and white underwings, dipping and rising in unison, were those of Plovers....otherwise known as Peewits or Lapwings. Without a moment's hesitation my mind registered them as "a dopping of Plover" and I began to think how that queer phrase could have arisen. It is clear that the word "dop" means a dip or low curtsey and once you have seen the erratic flight of the Plover you must realize why the flight is known as a "dopping"; but that simple explanation does not finish the line of thought. A bird may be said to lap its wings in flight....and that is quite simple: but a lapidary cuts or polishes a jewel with a "lap" and, strangely enough the little cup-shaped depression in which the jewel is held is know as a "dop." So when my dopping of Plover went hurtling overhead they were something more to me than just a flight of birds: they were a link with the ancient jeweller's craft and a study in time-worn words. But the French call them Vanneau because of the fanlike movement of the broad wings; and, last of all, it struck me that the name Plover came from the Latin *pluvia*, meaning rain. So as I turned homewards I tried to piece it all together. The rain-bird which comes to us in winter; which dips or curtsies in the air; which is intimately connected with the jewel cutter's lap and dop. Just then the leading bird gave a sudden cry which sounded to me like "*Nit-wit*." And I think that perhaps he was right.

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THE BOOK PAGE

MORE ABOUT CHINA

SECRET CHINA.—By Egon Erwin Kisch. Translated into English from the German by Michael Davidson. The Bodley Head, London. 8/6.

Herr Kisch holds communistic views. Since writing his original "Secret China," in 1932, he has achieved a notoriety out of proportion to his ability as an author. Australian authorities under the Immigration Act have a method of exclusion of those whose entry is not desired, in that if an immigrant fails to pass a dictation test in any civilized language, he may be refused admission. Kisch, not being desired, was subjected to a test in Gaelic, which he could not pass. He was prevented from landing, but he leapt from his ship, breaking his leg in his fall. He recovered, was tried and found guilty in a lower court of being a "prohibited immigrant." His defence was that Gaelic was not a civilized language. An appeal went to the High Court, in which two of the judges were Scottish, who ruled that Gaelic was indeed a civilized language.

In "Secret China," the author shows some skill as a reporter. His stories "run" and deal with vital questions. He has managed to learn a good deal about the less desirable sides of life in Shanghai—about the alleged power of the gangsters and their henchmen, about opium, about exploitation of child labour, about the arms traffic and so on. Much that he says will bear examination, but he has his inaccuracies. The River and Coastal Police are certainly not the private Navy of the Shanghai Municipal Council. In his venom against all things British—he goes out of his way to express it — he draws a picture of seven monocled members of Council and two spectacled ones at a ratepayers' meeting: he says the two spectacled are Japanese. The two American members of Council would not appreciate sinking their identity thus behind British monocles! And he calls the American Secretary-General of the Council a Town Clerk!

His translator is apparently a stranger to China and to the conventions in the romanization of Chinese names when used in English text. German versions are used throughout. Who would recognize in "Djen Men" the famous Chien Men of Peking, known to everyone on cigarette packages if not appreciate sinking their identity Chieh, main street? There is an accepted use departure from which is un-English.—A.L.C.

REFUGEES

SANDRIK: CHILD OF RUSSIA.—By Olga Tchirikova and Frank Scully. With an Introduction by Grand Duke Alexander of Russia. Jarrolds, London. 7/6.

Dealing as it does with the adventures of a family of Russian refugees, this is a story which has a very special appeal to Shanghai readers. In an introduction written by Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, reference is made to "a great human document of Refugee Russia" and the life-story of the earlier years of Sandrik fully qualifies for this concise description. Again we are told that the book is "just life—children, dogs, gardens, home-building, prayers, money-troubles"; and the Grand Duke writing from Paris in June, 1932, gives his message to the world that "it will get on only if it substitutes love for all the evil forces which are running it at present."

It has an enormous appeal to those who, without such chapters, can scarcely realize the terrible plight of thousands of Russians who left their native country never to return to it—even although, as in Shanghai, we are daily coming into contact with many of these refugees. One quotation will serve to illustrate the note of beauty and tenderness on which much of the book is written. The author (and mother) is talking of a discussion with her children on "how to be good."

> We made [she writes] a secret pact that evening to try to help one another to be good; that is, to watch for opportunities of doing all we could to help people. We decided to review every evening the day that had just passed, and to find out the mistakes we had made.

And this attitude towards life comes from a refugee mother driven from hospital camp to hospital camp, passing through privations which few, comparatively, have to suffer; but finally, it is pleasing to record after so many sad chapters, the ending on a theme of victory, of final settlement on the peaceful and happy Riviera, with work to be done and a fair return secured for honest labour. It is of interest to note that the introduction by Grand Duke Alexander is stated to be the last thing he ever wrote.—J.W.F.

A GREAT ACTRESS

RACHEL THE IMMORTAL Stage-Queen: Grande Amoureuse: Street Urchin: Fine Lady. A Frank Biography by Bernard Falk. Twelve special plates by Frank C. Papé and numerous other illustrations. Hutchinson, London. 18/-.

On the basis of hitherto unpublished letters Mr. Falk has produced an attractive biography of the great Rachel. He extenuates nothing and yet he appropriately preserves a balanced judgment in portraying the genius and the moral defects of the character of a great artist. Indeed, he is rather inclined to condemn her lapses not because of their intrinsic demerits but because they actually shortened a career which had far too little opportunity of unfolding itself to the world. It is amazing to think that this daughter of a German Jew, pedlar and Cheap Jack goods man, should ascend from the streets, where she was accounted a poor singer, to the highest achievements on the French stage. The credit of discovering her genius must go to her disreputable old father.

Her first experiences at the Comédie Française were disheartening. She was given only the most trifling rôles and even her own master did not appreciate the fact that her genius required better material. She also had to contend with the jealousy of the leading actresses who were not inclined to permit a new comer to challenge their supremacy. So she went elsewhere and at the Gymnase Theatre she was given her first chance as a leading lady by Delestre-Poirson who offered her Fr.4,000 a year, rising after two years to Fr.6,000. She first appeared in an uninspiring melodrama based on Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," which did not deserve to run three nights but owing to Rachel's genius ran for sixty. The dramatic critics were stirred. One of them, writing for the "Journal des Débats," was thrilled and puzzled by the touches of genius which peeped out of the plain-looking Jewish girl's acting. But he was too cautious to put his impressions immediately down on paper.

It was at the Gymnase that Rachel took the name which made her famous. She dropped her name of Elisa and forgot entirely her surname of Félix. Realizing her need for proper training she applied to Samson, who had already given her instruction at the Comédie Française. Samson was now eager where he had previously been lukewarm, for the success already achieved showed him that the instruction could be productive of real artistic results. Better still, he persuaded the Director of the Comédie Française to offer Rachel a salary of Fr.4,000 and he also induced his children's governess to teach the ignorant little Jewish girl grammar and history.

Rachel's début at the Comédie Française took place on June 12, when she was to take the part of Camille in Corneille's tragedy of "Les Horaces." The event passed unheralded and the theatre was half empty. The trial appearance of a young actress was too much a matter of routine for the critics to take great notice. They felt themselves justified because ninety-nine out of a hundred débutantes were never heard of again. But there were two people present of great importance one was Mdlle Mars, the leading lady of the Comédie Française, and the other was Madame Récamier, now in retirement after her triumphs on the stage.

The summer passed and in August a splendid performance of Hermione stirred the apathy of the public, but only slightly, so that the greatest actress whom the French stage was ever to know was still performing to a theatre which had 80 per cent. of its seats unoccupied.

The narrative takes the reader cheerfully through the actress's amazing successes on the stage and off. Her reception in England, where Queen Victoria gave her a bracelet and where, in spite of the ridicule greeting her supporting cast, she had unmeasured praise from the critics.

Rachel's trouble lay in the impetuous emotions with which she indulged her friendships and love affairs. She had the habit of putting on paper most extravagant emotions, the reflection of the mood of the moment, and this habit made her the easy victim of unscrupulous blackmailers. It is not too much to say that her eventual break-down in health and early death directly arose out of these episodes, to which, of course, it must be admitted she helped to contribute by her carelessness in behaviour. But, reading Mr. Falk's narrative, it seems clear that she was, essentially good-hearted and the evil in her doings came chiefly from the malicious interpretation and deliberate machinations of men who tried to exploit her. Mr. Falk throws much blame on her elder sister, Sarah, who seems to have betrayed her scandalously by encouraging her in excesses and exposing those excesses to the public after her sister's death. Rachel died in 1858 at the age of 37 and, contrary to some reports, she died in the faith of her race.

To the present generation it may seem amazing that genius of Rachel's type, allied to undoubted greatness of character and nobleness of mind, should have been subject to the virulent criticism and spiteful slander of the writers of the day. Mr. Falk has summed up the matter well in his concluding chapter:

> ....The best and the worst of her character have been laid bare with an infinity of detail which makes her a unique historical study. The best deserves to be told, as she herself asked, in all its simplicity; the worst calls at least for a charitable understanding. To emphasize *la grande amoureuse* at the expense of the supreme actress and the loving mother and daughter, is to present a one-sided and totally inaccurate picture of Rachel. And she must never be detached from her background—the corrupt and degraded society of the July Monarchy and the Second Empire—where it was the rule, and not the exception, for the leading actresses to be continually changing their lovers.
>
> Born into our twentieth century, most likely she would have exercised more prudence, and, after the manner of certain much-married film "stars," have given her transient fancies the useful veneer of respectability, which legal parchment is presumed to confer. That, towards the end, Rachel did recognize and mourn the unseemliness of her ways should weigh in the balance, just as much as the passionate plea that by the sins she committed, none but herself was harmed.
>
> When all is said and done, what concerns posterity is not so much Rachel's conduct, as her commanding genius. Beyond helping to shorten her life, there is nothing to show that the one interfered with the other....

To-day the genius which she showed seems so far more important than the petty considerations which aroused so much controversy in her time. There was so much to condemn in her life, but there was also much to admire, and Mr. Falk has rendered a service by producing this comprehensive and frank biography. —E.H.

A QUARTERLY

CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY: An International Psychological Quarterly. Vol. IV, Number 1. September 1935. Allen & Unwin, London. 7/6 per annum.

"It is generally agreed that nowadays psychology has arrived at a very undesirable degree of disunitedness." Such a statement as this, which introduces the article on "The old and Young Sciences of Character," by the Editor, Charles E. Spearman of the University of London, gives the keynote to the variety of subject matter and point of view which may be found in this issue of the Quarterly under review. There seems to be, on the whole, great diversity of ideas as to the proper basis of the science of psychology. To one who is not a psychologist the question must constantly arise whether psychology in its present state can properly be called a science. The procedure by experimentation is so open to individual judgment, as is abundantly shown by several of the articles of this quarterly, that objective or scientific measurement becomes at times difficult if not impossible.

The first article "Can the 'Total Personality' be Studied Objectively," is by Dr. P. E. Vernon of the Maudsley Hospital, London. Dr. Vernon makes a very good case for his thesis that personality can be judged more accurately and consistently as a structural whole than through separate traits or components into which it may be analyzed. Since personality is something more than the sum of its parts, each part being dependent on and modified by the balance of all other parts, it follows that to isolate and measure separate traits by quantitative techniques, leads to the theory that personality consists of "bits." Dr. Vernon's conclusion is a logical outcome of his definition of personality:

> Personality has no real existence apart from subjective impression of external observers: hence it never will be accessible to direct study by objective methods.

Constance Simmins, of the Institute of Medical Psychology, London, gives an account of her work with abnormal cases. Her problem was to discover whether an insane person fails to make objective, effective use of his abilities, or whether the abilities themselves are abnormal. The Terman Vocabulary Test was used effectively; the vocabulary is found to give a useful measure of the amount of intelligence present before impairment began. "Words once learned are not quickly forgotten and remain as indications of the ability a person once had." The author stresses the need for co-operation between psychologists and physiologists in the solution of problems which include the physiological basis of intelligence.

Further material on the research with twins which has been carried on in California, is presented in Harold D. Carter's article, "Twin-similarities in Emotional Traits." All work done with twins is especially important because of information concerning the relative effects of training and hereditary predisposition in determining attitudes. As a whole the responses of the hundred and thirty-three pairs of twins studied, showed large and reliable sex differences correlating with well known tendencies: girls were more neurotic, less self-sufficient, more introverted, less dominant and self-reliant than boys. Twin similarities seem to show that underlying hereditary factors are more important in the development of attitudes than might at first be supposed.

In addition to four other articles, the Quarterly has a section which gives news of meetings and investigations in various countries, in this special field of psychology. The book review section is confined to several detailed reviews of new books, but a longer list of publications shows the new material available in the field.—F.M.B.

A DISCERNING STUDY

VOLTAIRE.—By Henry Noel Brailsford. Thornton Butterworth, London. 2/6.

Time was, and places doubtless still are, in which Voltaire's name was that of a sinister scoffer; the most disintegrating mind of his generation. But he is seen to-day by multitudes in a truer light. Liberty, in all her domains, religious no less than civil, owes him a debt she can attempt to repay with perpetual vigilance and through mental strife against all tyranny—that "infamous thing" which ever turned Voltaire's pen into a flashing sword. In these days, when intolerance and persecution again are rife in the world, the friends of freedom realize that the sound of Voltaire's annihilating laughter and the sleepless energy of his onslaughts need recalling from that ditch into which his bones were flung.

Mr. Brailsford has given us a discerning study of this daemonic man, this prince of journalists, this intellectual dynamo whose output was inexhaustible:

> To the end this mummy of a man preserved its incredible mental activity. Out of its toothless jaws came verses, epigrams and masterpieces of irresponsible fun that sparkle with the gaiety of youth. This perpetual invalid was never idle, and the only difference in his output seems to have been, that when he was really seriously ill, he wrote verse instead of prose.

While adequately indicating the paradoxical elements in Voltaire's character—his was a nature, as Byron wrote of another volcanic personality, "antithetically mixed"—Mr. Brailsford's verdict on him is that not many saints in the Church's calendar have a record of service to man that will compare with his. "If virtue," wrote Condorcet, "consists in doing good and in loving mankind with passion, what man has had more virtue?" It is a judgment this book goes far to substantiate, especially in its account of the Calas affair and in its description of those last three-and-twenty years at Ferney, when Voltaire became a lord of the manor, built homes for refugees around him and started for them both a silk industry and a watchmaking trade. His circulars were literary gems:

> All his admirers among the kings of Europe had to buy watches, and Catherine of Russia, now at war with Turkey, was a lavish purchaser. "May they bring many a bad quarter of an hour to Mustapha," he wrote as he despatched her a case of watches. Simultaneously he sold equally good watches to the said Mustapha, and so anticipated the modern dealers in armaments who supply both sides in wartime—but his was an innocent munition.

Mr. Brailsford thinks Morley's monograph is marred by its Victorian Puritanism, and comments on the dismissal of "Candide" in a third of a page. For "Candide" and the "Essay on Customs" are Voltaire's greatest works, in Mr. Brailsford's opinion. The widely renowned history of Louis XIV is not so impressive as the Essay. As a historian, as also philosophically, Voltaire had his serious limitations. But the Essay is outstanding because it is more than history. It is an attempt to transvalue values. Voltaire is pioneering into a new conception of the world drama, in which creative minds are nobler than destructive or merely conservative agencies, and in which the European stage is seen, extraordinarily enough, as not the only objective for the spot-light of destiny. It is on the thinkers, the scientists, the poets he lavishes his titles of honour. Men who dig canals are worthier than militarists who devastate territory. What Voltaire has to say about the cruelties of war could not be surpassed by any pacifist nor about the futility of victory by any economist. Where Voltaire failed, according to Mr. Brailsford, is in not having sufficiently recognized the importance of economic factors in political changes:

> From the raw material of history did Voltaire shape the liberal tradition, a humane, a positive, a cosmopolitan attitude. It won political liberty, it avoided economic equality; it has not chained up war, and the workers while still suitably poor, are very often wretched.

Not every reader will endorse Mr. Brailsford's own attitudes in religion and in politics, when occasional glimpses of them are afforded in his book. But no finer introduction to Voltaire could be desired than this for any who wish to understand why he has left so deep a mark upon European thought. Many will close the book with the sigh, "Voltaire, thou shouldst be living at this hour." —H.G.N.

By the Columbia University Press:

BEHAVIOUR DEVELOPMENT IN INFANTS

A Survey of the Literature on Prenatal and Postnatal Activity 1920-1934.

By EVELYN DEWEY

Published for the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation

The Normal Child Development Clinic is part of a research programme of the Neurological Institute for the study of the correlation of the development of the brain with the development of behaviour....The present survey of the current literature on growth processes and infant behaviour is the result of a suggestion of the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation....The resulting condensed birds-eye view of what is being done by other investigators proved of such value to the Clinic that the Foundation is making it available in published form .. .. U.S.$3.50

RUSSELL A. HIBBS

Pioneer in Orthopedic Surgery

1869-1932

By GEORGE M. GOODWIN

The story of the life of Russell Aubra Hinns has been undertaken because it is believed that his name will have an important and permanent place as a contributor to the development of orthopedic surgery....Because his personality was exerted so intensely and was so active an influence in the crusade he carried on for the help of the cripple, in the healing of his patients, and in the inspiration of younger medical men, its delineation is equally as important as the story of his surgical accomplishments. .. .. U.S.$2.00

By the English Universities Press:

EXPERIMENTAL ELECTRICITY

By M. M. DAS

Part I deals with the fundamental facts of electricity, magnetism, their uses, and applications. Part II includes matter chiefly of examination importance to the beginner. The treatment is essentially experimental in character.

KWANG HSUEH PUBLISHING HOUSE

140 Peking Road, Shanghai

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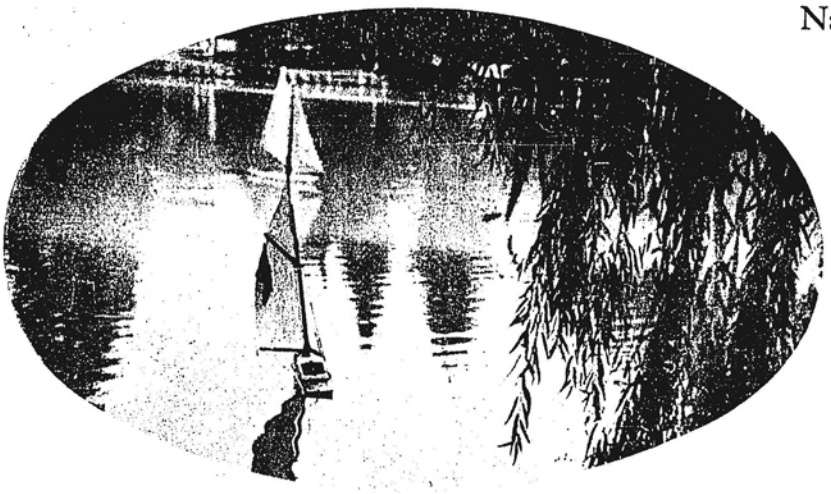
Natural Scenes at Jessifield Park and Abroad

These photographs were taken by Mr. T. A. Hultman, excepting the lower right hand corner picture. They are exceptionally well taken as they all are natural pictures, photographed amid peace and quiet.

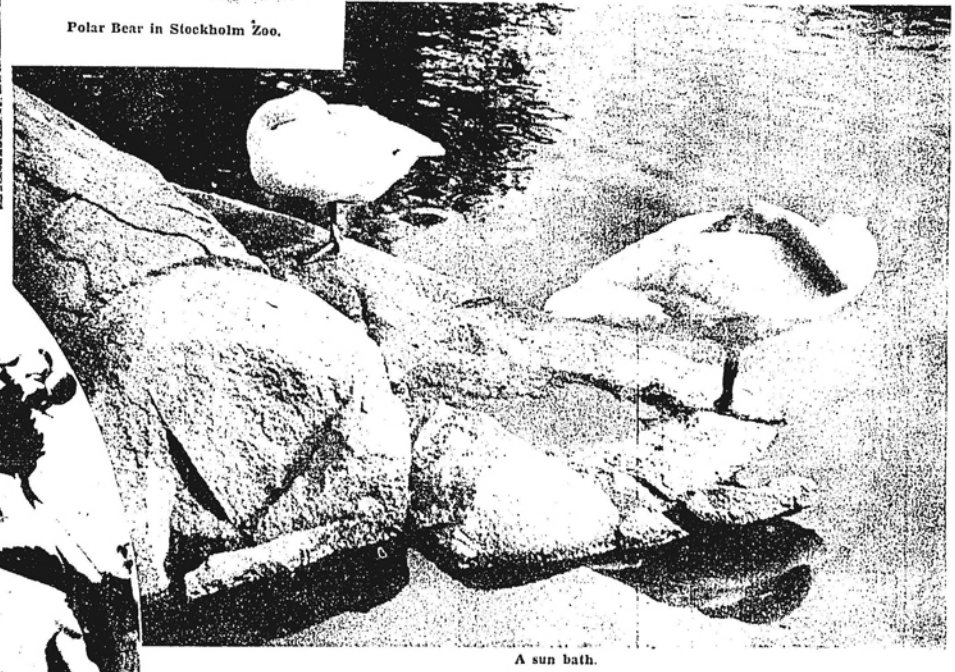


The "Union Jack" at Jessfield Park.

Children and their shadows.

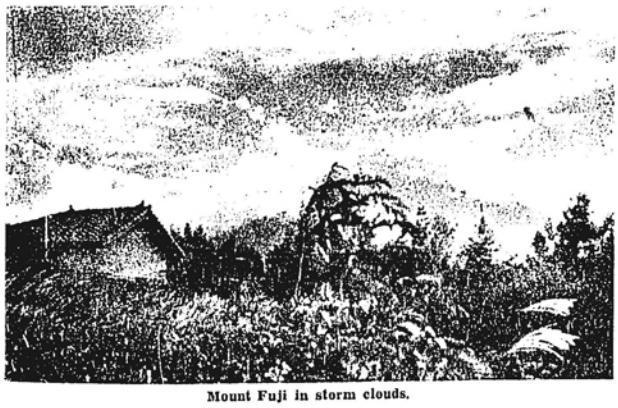
"Swedish Twins"

Polar Bear in Stockholm Zoo.

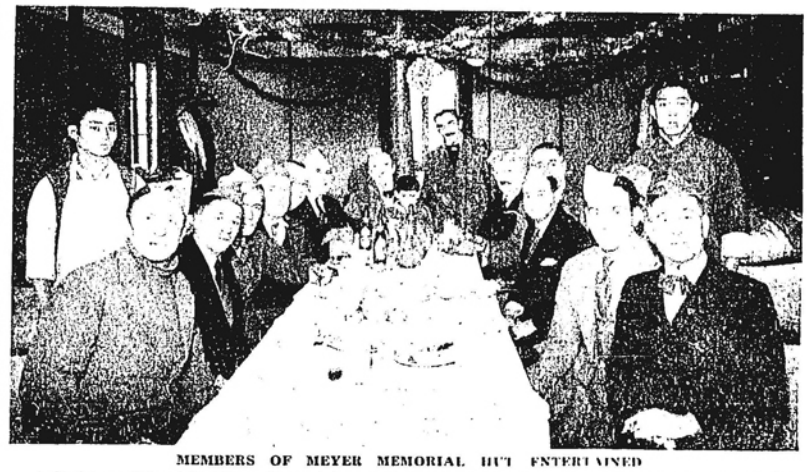


A sun bath.

Dahlia in Jessfield Park.



Mount Fuji in storm clouds.



MEMBERS OF MEYER MEMORIAL HUT ENTERTAINED

A Christmas tiffin at the Meyer Memorial Hut, where the men were entertained through the generosity of a number of subscribers. Mr. E. Oxley Cumming is seated in the chair.

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All Alone

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

By I. NORMAN LYND

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Shanghai, Jan. 4.

Since Wednesday Shanghai residents have been industriously occupied in breaking all the nice new resolutions they made for themselves in this year of 1936. But they have been having great fun doing it and after all the majority of resolutions were meant to be broken.

Shanghai saw the old year out and greeted the new one with gay spirits. Even the slightest semblance of gloom was banished for this one night and men and women, young and old, celebrated in good old-fashioned style.

The parties are merely memories now, but pleasant ones. No doubt there will be talk for days to come about "what a good time we had at the Country Club."

For, true to tradition the dignified atmosphere of the club was broken down and gaiety reigned. Also according to custom it was a fancy dress affair, and many unusual and picturesque costumes were worn.

A Tyre Advertisement

Miss Jimmie Holwill was effectively costumed as a Fisk tyre advertisement. She wore child's pyjamas and carried a tyre over one shoulder and a candle in one hand.

Mrs. Reginald Vane Yanrow was in Hawaiian costume and Mrs. Reader Harris wore an Old English costume.

Cocktail Costumes

All the members of Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Craig's party came dressed to represent different cocktails and their costumes were in the colours of such drinks as gimlets, martinis and manhattans. The wearers were Major and Mrs. W. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. O. Moore, Miss A. White, Mr. W. Cassells, Miss E. Arnold, Miss A. Mogabgab, Mr. Mogabgab.

Mrs. E. Gauntlett wore a Chinese costume in green and Mrs. Norman MacGregor was a Philippine lady in red.

An old-fashioned white net frock was worn by Miss Wendy Ramsey and Mrs. S. M. Carlisle came as a Russian peasant.

The guests in Mrs. Drakeford's party were all in pirates' costumes and guests in Major and Mrs. J. T. Ford's party with but few exceptions, wore Russian costumes.

Picturesque and Varied Dress

All in all it was a very gay evening with the guests taking for the time the character of clowns, Pierrots, old women, Chinese "boys" Sikhs, and gangsters, to mention only a few.

Among the many parties arranged for New Year's Eve at the Country Club was that of Major and Mrs. Ford which included Mr. and Mrs. W. Leckie, the Misses D. and M. Leckie, Mr. John Leckie, Mr. Paul Welch, Mr. Harold Bidwell, Mr. G. J. P. Carey, Mr. George Stewart, Miss Joan Massey, Miss Mary Wilkinson, Miss Meren Martin Little, Mr. and Mrs. N. Rutherford and Mr. Tubs Ford.

A party in the costumes of French artists included Miss Alison Boyd, Miss Eileen Hammond, Miss Marjorie Kelly, Miss Marjorie Large, Mr. Bill Woodhead, Mr. W. A. Peterson, Mr. R. Edwards and Mr. N. A. Kearney.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Scott were also hosts to a group of friends, although at the last moment Mrs. Scott, stricken with mumps, could not attend. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Piper, Mr. T. A. T. Begg, Mr. and Mrs. Bourne, Mr. O. Whitehouse, Mr. W. Lydall and Miss T. Peterson.

Large Groups

Twenty guests were in Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Mackenzie's party and an even larger number were in the party headed jointly by Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Drakeford and Mr. and Mrs. Morris W. Stranack and given for Mr. and Mrs. Drakeford's daughter the former Faith Drakeford and now Mrs. Ed Jupp of Hongkong. Other members of the party were Miss Susan Macnaghten, Miss E. Spence, Miss Joyce Middleton, Miss Beryl Drakeford, Miss Betty Roe, Miss June Hoygate, the Misses Wendy and Barbara Stranack, Miss Mary Louise Newman, Mr. Douglas Smart, Mr. John Kane, Mr. Peter Strickland, Mr. Roger Gaine, Mr. Peter Mann, Mr. Ronald Roe, Mr. John Kilmartin, Mr. Bruce MacDonald, Mr. Vern Parker, Mr Jim MacGregor, Mr. Noel Kent, Mr. Buz Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Dr. J. E. Murray and others.

Among the New Year's Eve dinner parties was one given at the Cathay Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Morriss who entertained Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Sparke, Major and Mrs. K. M. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Priestwood, Miss Fullbrook and Mr. Harold Porter. Later the party proceeded on to the Country Club.

Another Club Affair

The French Club was another gay place with more than 700 members and their guests in attendance. Among those who entertained were Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. S. Barentzen, Mr and Mrs. Norris G. Wood, Col. Fichepain, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Meise, Mr. W. S. Bungey, Mr. and Mrs Eric B. Moller, Mr. J. Benavitch, Mr. John S. Potter, Mr. Alvaro d'Eca, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bohlmann and dozens of others.

Americans Make Merry

The majority of the American community could be found at their Columbia Country Club where festivities continued well into the morning. Among a few noticed there were Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Page, Mr and Mrs. O. G. Steen, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bordwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carney, Captain and Mrs. Cecil Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. "Peter" Piant, Mr. and Mrs. Philip LeFevre, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Heuser, Mr. and Mrs. A. U. Fox, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Dunn, Mr. Bill Painter, Mr. Steve Clark, Mrs. Charles S. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Frank, Mr. R. J. Grant, Mr. F. J. Twogood, and many others.

Some Distinguished Visitors

Sooner or later the world—the travelling portion at least—pays Shanghai a visit and as a result there usually are some interesting visitors about. At the present time among the more distinguished guests in the city are Mr. and Mrs. Martial Housez who arrived here on Monday and are staying at the Cathay Hotel for a week or so.

Mr. and Mrs. Housez divide their time between their home in Paris and their villa in Cap Ferrat. With them on this trip are Mrs. C. E. Hausner, the daughter of Sir Ness Wada of Bombay and Mr. William Burton. They are all just "drifting" through China with no definite plans other than that they may fly to Peiping. And this in spite of the fact that they had a most uncomfortable forced landing in the jungle while they were flying to Jamnagar.

They had a delightful time in India where they spent six weeks and were the guests of Mrs. Hausner's father and of the Maharajah of Kapurthala and the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar.

Mr. Housez is a delighful Frenchman and his wife, the former Mrs. Robert Rueping, is an American. She is a lovely looking blonde who, by the way, was selected a few years ago by the couturiers of Paris as one of the best dressed women in the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Housez intend to spend several weeks in Japan and Honolulu before continuing to California and New York. Their trip is a leisurely one and for pleasure only. Although Mr. Housez has visited Shanghai before this is Mrs. Housez' first trip.

Also visiting Shanghai for a few days are Mrs. Evelyn H. Palmer and Miss Eugenie Palmer of Denver, Colorado, who have had the delightful experience of celebrating Christmas in Manila and watching in the New Year in Shanghai. Last year they spent Christmas on the French Riviera and the New Year across the border in San Remo.

Residents Return

But so much for visitors. Shanghai is busy welcoming some of her own residents who have been holidaying in various spots and are home now for awhile.

Brigadier and Mrs. F. S. Thackeray have returned from Hongkong where they have been for the past few months and where the Brigadier acted as head of the British Forces awaiting the arrival of the new commander. They spent Christmas travelling to Manila in the ss. Empress of Japan and returned here in the Rajputana.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Percival who have been spending the Christmas holidays in Hongkong are expected back in Shanghai shortly. For a time during their visit they were the guests of Sir William Hornell.

To-Night's Dinner Party

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn who is making her home at the Cathay Hotel these days is to give a large dinner party there to-night in honour of Mme. Sze, the wife of Dr. Alfred Sze, China's Ambassador to the United States.

She has invited a large and representative group to meet the honour guest and places will be marked for:—

Mme Sze, Mr. Deson Sze, Baron and Baroness Geórges Barthel de Weydenthal, Sir John and Lady Brenan, M. and Mme. E. Lardy, M. and Mme. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. Julean Arnold, Judge and Mrs. Milton J. Helmick, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Butrick, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Lockhart, Dr. and Mrs. Esson M. Gale, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Young, Sir Frederick and Lady Maze, Mr. and Mrs. Loy Chang, Col. John C. Beaumont, Judge Milton Purdy, Count and Countess de Courseulles, Mr. and Mrs. R. Calder Marshall, Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Dr. W. Y. Yen, Mrs. C. N. Holwill, Commander L. de Luca, Major and Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. Petro-Pavlovsky, Mr. R. J. Grant, Mrs. Miller-Mills, Dr. and Mrs. Ed Birt, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen White, the Misses Lee Lockhart, Sandy Tittman, Dallas Lee Franklin and Messrs. Denzil and Cecil Ezra.

An Important Occasion

Arthur Hughes who will be four years old to-morrow is celebrating the event with a party this afternoon at the home of his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hughes, in Great Western Road. His sister, Isabel, and a number of his little friends will help his in this joyous task and among the guests will be:—

Therese Caleina, Jane McNeill, Jane and Rosemary Boniface, Julia Collar, Brenda Beith, Phebe Low, Patsy Little, Marian Rainals, Mlle du Bus de Warnaffe, Ian and "Dede" Wallis, Sasha Bodisco, John Seddon, and Master Lardy.

Twelfth Night Party

Children and young friends of members of the British Women's Association are to have their annual "Twelfth Night" party this afternoon in the B.W.A. headquarters. It is to be a fancy dress affair with prizes for the best costumes. There will be a lucky dip, Punch and Judy Show and all sorts of games to delight the hearts of the youngsters. Tea will be served at 4 p.m. and all the events have been arranged to follow immediately after.

Joseffo

IN SOCIAL LIFE

(Left) Mrs. Charles F. King who recently returned to Shanghai after a long absence in England. She has been seen at numerous parties since coming home. (Right) Mrs. Y. P. Yannoulatos, the wife of the Consul-General for Greece, who entertains frequently.

A Peiping Panorama

HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES IN THE OLD CAPITAL: BREAKING UP OF SCHOOLS

BY ELECTRA

Peiping, Dec. 26.

I hope all my readers in Shanghai had a very Merry Christmas and send to them the best of good wishes for the New Year. I am writing on Boxing Day, very weary after celebrating a most jolly Christmas and I purposely delayed my letter for two days to be able to tell of some of the parties that were given here.

The day started with the always well-attended Midnight Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The Pei-Tang, scene of part of the siege of Peking when the nuns and the French soldiers billeted there suffered untold agonies of hunger and deprivation, is the largest church in Peiping and has a very good organ and choir and the Mass is always most impressive. Next morning the day began for many of the British residents with the Service at the Embassy Chapel, which was filled. Bishop Norris, one of our oldest residents, took the Service assisted by the chaplain, Mr. Griffiths. The beautiful carols and Christmas hymns never fail to stir one with renewed hope and courage as did the Bishop's message to his congregation. Afterwards everyone greeted everyone else outside the Chapel and it was pleasant to see two Shanghai residents who are up here spending Christmas with the British Ambassador and Lady Theo. Cadogan. These were the Air Attaché, Group Captain Willock and Mr. "Tony" George. The latter is one of the old Peiping residents whom we most grudge to Shanghai and wish he would return here for good.

Holiday Activities

There were several large cocktail and egg-nog parties before luncheon, but I will only tell you about two of them. Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart, (he is Counsellor of the American Embassy) invited all the Embassy staff and their families to taste their excellent egg-nog and to have an opportunity of greeting each other on Christmas Day. At the British Embassy Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hutchison had asked all the members of the Embassy and a few of their other British friends for pre-lunch cocktails. The Tientsin residents, besides the Shanghai ones I have already mentioned, were Major and Mrs. Hamilton-Cox and Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander, who also had come here for a few days. Lots of private luncheons followed, then tea-parties for the children until many friends found themselves meeting again in the picturesque reception-rooms of Mrs. Calhoun. Mrs. Calhoun always holds an "At Home" every Wednesday afternoon and as Christmas fell on that weekday she had extended a cordial invitation to all her friends to come and taste her excellent Charleston punch. To many of us this was a new beverage and very good it was, too. Towards eight o'clock most of the guests dispersed to make ready for the various dinners to which they had been invited. All the members of the British Embassy had dinner with the Ambassador and Lady Theo Cadogan. This is an annual affair and often between sixty to seventy sit down together. The guests draw for partners and it is a real British party. After dinner some of the members of the staff put on a playlet which apparently was very amusing. There were many smaller parties of intimate friends and at the one I attended the games were suspended for a few minutes while we listened-in to the King's Speech, which came through very clearly relayed from Hongkong, and made all the British members of the party feel intensely patriotic. At last a happy and merry, but most tiring day, was terminated.

Captain and Mrs. Carvel Hall gave an egg-nog party on Christmas Eve. The rooms of their bungalow were absolutely packed, the egg-nog was the best I have ever tasted, and it was altogether very gay. Mrs. Hall has her mother, Mrs. Sherwood, and her aunt Mrs. Leach, staying with her, so with her two dear little daughters had a nice family reunion.

Great-Granddaughter at Party

Other family parties included that of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Ferguson. Not many heads of families in China can boast a great-grandfather, yet at the gathering this Christmas week in the Ferguson house there were four generations, and I wonder if such a remarkable party has ever occurred before among the foreign residents of Peiping. The family party consisted of Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson and their two daughters, Mrs. George Tucker, of Shanghai, and Miss Mary Ferguson, their granddaughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander, who are now living in Tientsin, and their little great-granddaughter, Miss Alexander (aged just over one year) and another granddaughter, Miss Pat Tucker. One can imagine what a happy reunion it must have been, especially to Mrs. Ferguson who has been ailing this autumn and to whom her many friends wish a speedy and complete recovery.

At the American Embassy

At the American Embassy there was much rejoicing because Mrs. Nelson Johnson, who has been in the P.U.M.C. hospital for a fortnight following the birth of her daughter, was sufficiently well to return home. The baby is to be called "Betty Jane," I believe after her grandmother and mother. Everyone who has seen her says what a beautiful baby she is. Miss Patricia Cadogan had returned just a few days before Christmas from her trip to Japan, Hongkong and Shanghai, so that the Cadogans also had their entire family, with the exception of their son who is in England, with them for Christmas.

Schools "Breaking-up"

A great many afternoons of the week preceding Christmas were taken up by parents watching the school entertainments. That of the Peiping American School was a very remarkable one and the P.U.M.C. Auditorium, where most theatrical performances take place, was packed to its utmost capacity, people even standing in the aisles to watch their children and those of their friends act and dance. The programme was so long and varied that it is impossible to enumerate each item, but outstanding were the two children's fairy plays, "The Heart in the Oak" and "The Emperor's New Clothes" and a "grown-up" playlet, "The Flower Shop." In between these principal items were tap-dances and some most charming old French and English carols. Miss Moore is the principal of the school and she, as well as the parents, must have been delighted at the cleverness of the children and the progress they had made.

The other large "break-up" show was that of the German School. The delightful old fairy-story "Hansel and Gretel" was acted by the pupils. It was most charming and the dresses were as pretty as could be. Before the curtain went up Miss Sybille Wang, the daughter of Mr. Wang Ying-tai, recited a greeting to the guests assembled in the German Club reception room. This performance was attended by Her Excellency Frau Trautman, the wife of the German Ambassador, who has the welfare of the school so much at heart.

Peiping Enjoys Skating

I am sure all of you in Shanghai must envy us the marvellous skating we are having this year. It has been the coldest winter for twenty-eight years according to the Chinese, and in consequence we are all enjoying the best skating possible. All the Imperial Lakes are very popular and sport is in full swing on them, the younger Chinese going in for skating most whole-heartedly. At the Peking Club they have flooded the tennis-courts and in the almost unfailing sunshine (there is no matshed this year) the Rink has never been better patronised. It is glorious to skate out in the open and the children, in particular, are having a grand time.

A Kobe Wedding

Mr. Brian John Mahon of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and his bride, the former Miss Hazel Harker, are back in Shanghai after their wedding and honeymoon in Japan. They arrived on Monday and expect to be here until Mr. Mahon's regiment sails for Singapore the latter part of the month. During their stay here they are residing at the China United Apartments.

Their wedding took place in Kobe on St. Andrew's Day, November 30 and came as the climax to a whirlwind romance which began on the night of the Silver Jubilee celebrations when they met for the first time at a party in the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hughes.

They were married in Kobe at H. M. Consulate General and later a reception was held at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. Howard G Harker. The bride's sister, Miss Gloria Harker, attended as maid of honour and Mr. Leslie Crocker, also of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers who accompanied the bridegroom to Japan, acted as best man. The honeymoon was spent in travelling through Japan with stays at Nara, Tokyo, Miyanoshita and various resorts.

Mrs. Mahon is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Harker, formerly of Kobe and now of Australia, and Mr. Mahon is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mahon of Galway, Ireland.

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INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe.....Chitral, left London Dec. 6, due Shanghai Jan. 13
From U.S.A.....P. Coolidge, left San Francisco Dec. 26, due Shanghai Jan. 13

OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe.....Andre Lebon, lvs. Shanghai Jan. 11, due London Feb. 12
For U.S.A....Asama M., lvs. S'hai Jan. 11, due S. F'cisco Jan. 30, L'don Feb. 14

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Henverlich	—	Jan. 8
Chitral	Dec. 6	Jan. 13
Hakone M.	Dec.14	Jan. 20
Benmacdhui	—	Jan. 26
Burdwan	—	Jan. 26
Cathay	Dec.20	Jan. 27
Min	—	Jan. 31
Benmohr	—	Feb. 4
Suwa M.	Dec.28	Feb. 4
Rawalpindi	Jan. 3	Feb. 10
Fushimi M.	Jan.11	Feb. 18
Benlawers	Jan. 4	Feb. 20
Somali	—	Feb. 22
Corfu	Jan.17	Feb. 24
Henrimnes	Jan.18	Mar. 4
Ranchi	Jan.31	Mar. 9
Naldera	Feb.14	Mar. 23

From LIVERPOOL

Patroclus	Nov.30	Jan. 8
Philoctetes	—	Jan. 17
Memnon	—	Jan. 23
Teresias	—	Jan. 31
Antenor	Dec.28	Feb. 5
Diomed	Jan. 4	Feb. 14
Ajax	—	Feb. 20
Emmanuel	—	Feb. 28
Hector	Jan.25	Mar. 4
Aeneas	Feb.22	Apr. 4
Sarpendon	Mar.21	Apr. 29
Patroclus	Apr.18	May 29
Antenor	May16	June 23

From OSLO

Trianon	—	Jan. 19
Nagara	—	Jan. 26
Touraine	—	Feb. 16
Canton	—	Feb. 26

From GDYNIA

Tilan	—	Jan. 8
C. Hereford	—	Jan. 20
Hellerephon	—	Feb. 9
Tencer	—	Feb. 9
C. Bristol	—	Mar. 5
Antiochus	—	Mar. 24
C. Wellington	—	Apr. 18

From HAMBURG

Ruhr	—	Jan. 12
Neckar	—	Jan. 15
Stuttgart	—	Jan. 18
Oder	—	Jan. 22
Leverkusan	—	Jan. 23
Gneisenan	—	Feb. 6
Preussen	—	Feb. 7
Travo	—	Feb. 11
Scharnhorst	—	Mar. 12

From COPENHAGEN

Afrika	—	Jan. 16
Australien	—	Feb. 12
Annam	—	Mar. 10

From ANTWERP

Scrooskerk	—	Jan. 9
Pembrokeshire	—	Jan. 16
C. Hereford	Nov.22	Jan. 22
Glenapp	—	Jan. 25
Zuiderkerk	—	Feb. 9
C. Bristol	Jan.18	Mar. 8

From MARSEILLES

Mar. Joffre	Dec.13	Jan. 14
Sphinx	Dec.26	Jan. 28
Chen'ceaux	Jan. 8	Feb. 11
Athos II	Jan.22	Feb. 25
Aramis	Feb. 5	Mar. 9
P. Doumer	Feb.19	Mar. 23
F. Roussel	Mar. 6	Apr. 6

From TRIESTE

Hilda	Dec. 3	Jan. 25
ConteVerde	Jan.22	Feb. 17

From GENOA

Victoria	Dec.29	Jan. 21

From DURBAN

Barentz	—	Jan. 10
Swartenhondt	—	Feb. 5

From MELBOURNE

Nelloro	Dec. 3	Jan. 8
Tanda	Jan. 4	Feb. 10

From BOMBAY

Ginyo M.	—	Jan. 8
Tokiwa M.	—	Jan. 21

From CALCUTTA

Sridhana	Dec.19	Jan. 13
Shiralla	Jan. 2	Jan. 27
Tilawa	Jan.16	Feb. 10
Santhia	Jan.30	Feb. 24

From BATAVIA

Tjisadane	Jan. 1	Jan. 12
Tjiluntak	—	Jan. 13
Tjinegara	Jan.15	Jan. 26
Tjibadak	Jan.29	Feb. 9
Tjisaroea	—	Feb. 10

From MANILA

Hokuroku M.	—	Jan. 16
P. ClevelandJan.12		Jan. 17
Talping Yang	—	Jan. 21
G. Maersk	—	Jan. 31
Sanyo M.	—	Jan. 31
Kwanto M.	—	Feb. 16
Hokkai M.	—	Feb. 28

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Silversandal	—	Jan. 9
C.Dunkirk	Nov.17	Jan. 13
P. Monroe	Dec. 8	Jan. 13
Heinvard	—	Jan. 17
Glenrea	—	Jan. 17
Wichita	—	Jan. 18
Nora Maersk	—	Jan. 25
P.VanBurenDec.22		Jan. 27
Taybank	Dec. 6	Jan. 28
P. Taft	Dec.23	Jan. 31
Silverview	—	Feb. 5
P. Garfield	Jan. 5	Feb. 10
C. Khios	Dec.17	Feb. 15
P. Polk	Jan.19	Feb. 24
Peter Maersk	—	Feb. 26
Tweedbank	Jan. 1	Feb. 27
P. Pierce	Jan.26	Feb. 28
Sorvard	Jan.21	Mar. 10
Rhexenor	—	Mar. 18
Trojius	—	Apr. 18

From SAN FRANCISCO

P. Coolidge	Dec.26	Jan. 13
ChitralbnM.	Dec.25	Jan. 15
Golden Hind	—	Jan. 20

From SAN FRANCISCO

Tatsuta M.	Jan.10	Jan. 29
P. Hoover	Jan.23	Feb. 10

From VANCOUVER

E. Canada	Dec.27	Jan. 14
Elmbank	—	Jan. 15
E. Russia	Jan.12	Jan. 29

From SEATTLE

P. Jackson	Jan. 4	Jan. 21
Tyndareus	—	Jan. 30
P.McKinley	Jan.18	Feb. 4
P. Grant	Feb. 1	Feb. 18
Ixion	—	Feb. 27

From PORTLAND

Illinois	—	Jan. 10
Somerville	—	Jan. 11
Pennsylvania	—	Jan. 13
G. Sherman	Dec.31	Jan. 20
Gen. Lee	Jan.21	Feb. 10

From YOKOHAMA

Aso M.	—	Jan. 8

From YOKOHAMA

Sarpedon	—	Jan. 10
Isar	—	Jan. 11
Behar	—	Jan. 12
Katori M.	—	Jan. 13
Rokko M.	—	Jan. 13
Rajputana	—	Jan. 19
Tenkuba M.	—	Jan. 19
Duisburg	—	Jan. 20
Lycanon	—	Jan. 22
MayebashiM.	—	Jan. 23
Kashima M.	—	Jan. 27
Teiresias	—	Feb. 22
Burdwan	—	Feb. 25

From KOBE

Kasagi M.	—	Jan. 8
ShanghaiM.	Jan. 7	Jan. 8
A. Lebon	Jan. 8	Jan. 10
Maya M.	—	Jan. 12
NagasakiM.	Jan.11	Jan. 13
Durban M.	—	Jan. 13
Mikasa M.	—	Jan. 15
M. Joffre	Jan.22	Jan. 24
Sphinx	Feb. 5	Feb. 7

PASSENGER LISTS

INWARD

Per P. & O. S. Rajputana, Dec. 30. From London. Mr. J. F. Burford, Mr. W. M. Kelly, Miss M. A. Evans, Miss M. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. G. Knight, Mr. W. H. Robertson, Mrs. L. Wynne-Roberts, Miss M. Swann, Miss S. Baldwin, Mr. C. T. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. R. Everest, Mr. A. V. Pinson, Mrs. R. F. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Abbott, Mr. C. Duff. **From Marseilles.** Mr. J. Tahourdin, Mr. J. Ford, Mr. C. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tollenaar, Miss A. Salvensen, Miss M. Goudge. **From Malta.** Miss R. Jameson. **From Bombay.** Mrs. Housner, Mr. and Mrs. Housey, Miss A. Chageau, Mr. W. Burton, Mr. Ali Malik. **From Colombo.** Mr. W. Smith. **From Singapore.** Mr. R. Hyatt, Mr. W. Wallace. **From Hongkong.** Maj. Gen. and Mrs. F. Thackeray, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. and Miss Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gourlay, Mr. and Mrs. E. Haward, Mr. Sabatier, Lt. and Mrs. Pursell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Howe, Mr. V. L. Veriga, Mr. V. Djijimont, Mr. A. Ustiantseff, Mr. and Mrs. Ivanchenko, Mr. V. Ivanoff, Miss A. Cook, Mr. F. Walker, Mr. W. Roberts. **From Penang.** Mr. J. Brockman.

Per R.D.S. President Wilson, Dec. 30. From Kobe. Lt. and Mrs. W. Asmith Jr., Mrs. G. L. Beam, Lt. and Mrs. I. M. Bethel, Mstr. W. F. Bethel, Mr. H. Deitch, Lt. J. Finnegan, Mrs. M. J. Fowler, Mrs. E. Henry, Mr. S. B. Hindlemann, Miss D. Hunnp, Mr. K. Inui, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Jacobs, Mrs. I. O. Johnson, Mrs. L. O. Mathew, Miss D. M. McEvoy, Miss P. Mills, Mr. G. Nagasawa, Miss D. Quigley, Miss M. G. Robson, Mrs. C. M. Schilling, Mr. and Mrs. F. Shunaman, Mrs. E. Summer, Mrs. A. E. Williams, Miss Mary Williams.

Per R.D.S. President Hoover, Dec. 30. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. M. Axelrood, Mr. and Mrs. S. Benjamin, Mrs. E. Caufman, Gen. M. Cohen, Mrs. L. Crowder, Capt. and Mrs. J. Davidson-Houston, Mr. T. Dunn, Mr. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gjording, Mr. Paul Gjording, Mr. H. Gregory, Mr. W. Grose, Mrs. P. Jick, Dr. K. Kazinirow, Mrs. F. E. Keegan, Mr. A. Lansley, Miss D. Lim, Mr. and Mrs. F. Loutit, Mr. W. Maier, Mr. P. Malone, Mr. J. Mazurovsky, Mrs. E. Miller, Mr. E. H. Munson, Mrs. M. E. Potter, Mr. B. Powell, Mr. O. Randahl, Mrs. A. Remedios, Mrs. G. Steward, Dr. W. Stevens, Dr. J. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tompson, Dr. Y. C. Tu, Mrs. S. Tuttle, Miss A. Von Christierson, Mr. T. Vlachas, Mr. and Mrs. B. Warendorff, Mr. and Mrs. E. White, Mstr. R. White, Mr. H. A. Wilbur, Mr. F. L. Wing, Mr. J. Yavdynski.

Per str. Siang Wo, Dec. 30. From Chungking. Mr. and Mrs. A. Hurry.

Per str. Pingwo, Dec. 31. From River Ports. Mrs. Bidwell, Mrs. Nikoylina.

Per M.M.S. Andre Lebon, Dec. 31, From Marseilles. Major and Mrs. Baleyrat-Rodanet, Capt. and Mrs. Dumont, Mr. and Mrs. Blondeau, Mr. Capelle, Mr. and Mrs. Pottier, Mr. Belleville, Miss L. Amarando, Mrs. Bernard, Father E. Van Berlo, Father Borgsmans, Father Van den Bosch, Mr. H. Courdier, Mr. Labart, Father Van de Veegate, Mr. L. Follezou, Miss J. Royere, Mr. and Mrs. Danieck, Mr. and Mrs. Dolivet, Mr. and Mrs. Thellier, Sister Donach, Mr. Houdel, Mr. Boyer, Mr. Caniere, Mr. Fauconnet, Mr. and Mrs Menard, Mr. Nieri, Mrs. Petroff, Mr. Schlifrin, Mr. L. Berezovsky. **From Saigon.** Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pitt, Mrs. G. Ballard, Mr. G. Vacheron, Mr. Chevallier, Mr. Dufreche, Mr. Simon, Mr. de Charsonnerau, Mr. Sylvestre. **From Hongkong.** Mr. Christoffel, Mr. and Mrs. Riemens, Mr. W. G. Van Cyen, Mr. H. Reiss, Father A. Furotte, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tata and P. Tata, Mrs. A. Marco, Mrs. J. C. McCornick, Mrs. W. A. Kankelbord, Mrs. E. Standindge, Mrs. R. Wagner, Miss Billie Cidley, Miss B. Cidley, Mrs. R. I. Spoo, Mrs. A. Groisman.

Per str. Tuckwo, Jan. 2. From Hankow. Mrs. Jensen, Mr. Barrow.

Per str. Tungwo, Jan. 4. From Changsha. Mrs. W. Young. **From Hankow.** Mr. F. Schroeder, Mr. Morris, Mr. Miller. **From Nanking.** Mr. P. S. Godfrey.

Per str. Shengking, Jan. 6. From Tientsin. Comdr. Boyer, Mme. Batheller, Sct. Dejean, Sgts. Vasseille, Batheller, Micaeli, Millet, Louvigny, Adj. Van-Chuyen, Cpl. Biu Van Lae. **From Weihaiwei.** Mstrs. D. L. and Roy Anderson, Mr. R. C. Whitney, Mr. Phelan.

Per R.D.S. President Grant, Jan. 6. From Manila and Hongkong. Mrs. Ethel B. Brown, Lt. C. Bunbonkar, Lt. C. Bunnag, Mrs. A. B. Clark, Miss M. Clark, Mr. William Harry Chesholm, Mr. L. J. Davies, Mr. A. G. de Jager, Mr. Robert Dunn, Mr. L. Giduanal, Miss Eileen Hall, Mr. C. T. Hee, Mr. E. W. Jeffery, Mr. Lincoln Kan, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kantzler, Mr. Samuel Karns, Mrs. V. Kleinerman, Mrs. C. J. Lanier, Mr. Chas. B. Lanier, Mr. Hugh C. Laughlin, Miss Jeannette Mertsky, Miss Florence Nutter, Mr. T. Edgar Pegg, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Percival, Mr. B. A. Proulx, Miss E. C. Richardson, Mr. G. E. Russell, Mr. P. M. Sebile, F.N.R., Mr. and Mrs. A. Shibbeth, Mr. Tom Sparshott, Mr. Hans Tienfenbacher, Mrs. W. A. Toogood, Mr. Hollis A. Wilbur, Mr. H. Woodson, Mr. W. B. Woodson Jr., Miss Dorothy Yen, Mstr. Victor Yen, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Zigal.

Per str. Paowo, Jan. 6. From Ichang. Mrs. J. Adam. **From Kiukiang.** Bishop H. Welch. **From Nanking.** Commodore Morse, Mrs. and Miss Morse, Miss Jelly.

Per str. Sandviken, Jan. 7. From Tsingtao. Mr. and Mrs. Rawson, Mr. T. D. Adams, Miss Keane, Mstr. L. and A. Keane, Mr. T. Prentice.

Per str. Tsinan, Jan. 7. From Hongkong. Mrs. Kerr. **From Amoy.** Mr. K Jordan, Mademoiselle Mathilde Roy, Miss Genevieve Roy, Mstrs. David de Pree, Girard Vunschaten, Kenneth Pappen, Robert Holleman, Boger Koeppe, Harry Strick.

Per R.D.S. President Jefferson, Jan. 7 From Kobe. Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. S. Chen, Mstr. Robert F. Chen, Miss Lilian Granville, Mr. H. Krabbel, Mr and Mrs. B. A. Krenov, Mr. Paul Reinhart, Mr. Chao C. Wang, Miss Maude E. Whipple, Mr. A. V. White, Miss Rosemary White, Mstr. Neville White.

OUTWARD

Per str. Hsin Peking, Dec. 30.—For Ningpo and return.—Mr. L. Klamer.

Per str. Suiwo, Dec. 31.—For Nanking.—Mr. S. Kodama.—**For Kiukiang.**—Miss Forrest.—**For Hankow.**—Miss Jameson.

Per str. Wusueh, Dec. 31.—For Hankow.—Miss Swann, Rev. G. Tonner, Miss M. Osterbarg, Miss A. Nelson, Miss C. Clark.

Per str. Suiwo, Dec. 28. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. F. Thu. **From Wuhu.** Miss Woosler. **From Nanking.** Messrs. Gentius and Vesse.

Per R.D.S. President Wilson, Dec. 31.—For Boston via Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Spielman, Mr. E. L. Longway, Mr. John Oss, Mr. L. A. Tobias, Mr. and Mrs W. A. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Harling, Mrs. G. Potosky, Mrs. H. S. Richards, Miss Harriet G. Holt, Mrs. K. Freyling, Miss D. Stevenson, Mr. Edward V. Willett, Miss Adelaide Allerton, Mrs. M. Dardlaw-Milne, Mrs. Helen Puller, Mr and Mrs. Walter S. Price, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dunn.

Per R.D.S. President Hoover, Dec. 31.—For Honolulu via Ports.—Mr. Senda, Mr. Harry Sedikin Jedeikin, Mrs. Y. T. Armstrong, Mr. V. F. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Evans, Mr. W. Wilson Smith, Mr. Leo. Auman, Mr. Sylvester Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. O. Heiman, Mr. F. H Crocker, Mrs. E. M. Purdy, Mrs. E. W. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Wall, Mr John Wall, Mr. S. Kriger, Mr. Enrico V. Venosta, Mrs. M. J. Buckel, Mr. T. F. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. R. Beetlestone, Miss Wilma Waite, Mrs. S. D. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. K. Rothe, Mrs. Ruby Wejta.

Per str. Fausang, Jan. 1.—For Chefoo.—Mr. Hsu Chengfon.

Per str. Woosung, Jan. 1.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Herbart, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Butler, Mr. S. E. Starling, Mrs. Ramsay, Miss F. C. Grizos, Miss M. A. Jones.

Per str. Kungwo, Jan. 1.—For Nanking.—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Williams, Mr. P. S. Godfrey.—**For Hankow.**—Mr. A. M. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. F. Allan, Mr. A. E. Steven, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hewert.

Per str. Siangwo, Jan. 2.—For Hankow—Mrs. Dobds, Mr. Poate Jr.—**For Chungking.**—Miss Coudge, Miss G. Hartwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Irish, Mrs. Brown, Miss A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Miss I. McIntish, Mr. Brown.

Per str. Pingwo, Jan. 3.—For Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. C. Cockran, Mrs. J Cornaby.

Per str. Holhon, Jan. 4.—For Chefoo.—Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Schmidt.

Per str. Leesang, Jan. 5.—For Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Casey.

Per str. Kwaisang, Jan. 5.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Wong Ku Poo.

Per str. PFung, Jan. 5.—For River Ports.—Rev. Fr. Roussel, Mr. Bernardi.

Per str. Szechuen, Jan. 5.—For Foochow.—Mr. A. C. Ellis, Mr. C. V. Jensen.—**For Amoy.**—Mr. Ho, Mr. Ma, Mr. Much.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. H. G. Gold.

Per str. Tuckwo, Jan. 5.—For Hankow.—Mrs. Polotskay, Mr. and Mrs Blondear., Mr. T. C. Graham, Miss Blondean, Mrs. A. Stevens, Mrs. A. Mensnerius, Miss Lau, Mr. A. S. Chen, Miss Tseng Pao Sun, Mr. Colin, Mr. Guichard, Mr. Bidaud, Mr. Cleron, Mr. Eoir.

Per str. President Cleveland, Jan. 5.—For Hongkong.—Mr. C. J. Stellengwerff, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Carpenter, Miss M. Netz, Miss E. Ashland, Mr. and Mrs. W N. T. Tam, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wild, Miss Kathleen Wild, Miss Margaret Wild, Capt. A. Alves Lico, Mr. Tehao Ou, Mr. I. Belfrage, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Hart, Mrs. Grace L. Beam, Mrs. R. H. Juc, Miss A. Hamilton, Miss Edna Snow, Miss Estelle Ashland, Mr. W. L. Marshall, Mr. Y. W. Leuing.—**For Manila.**—Mrs. Geo. Rothwell Brown, Mrs. W. C. Forbes, Mrs. P. J Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Murdock Jr., Miss Elizabeth Lingle, Mrs. J. Shannon White, Mr. E. B. Grossman, Mrs. E. E. Cherrington, Miss Francis Cooper, Mr. Louis Stern, Mrs. D. Water Gibson, Mr. David Gibson, Mrs. Helen C. Fette, Mr A. F. Kunz, Miss W. L. Watkins, Mr. Dee C. Chuan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Raven Jr., Mr. Bonney Powell, Mr. E. C. Bogle, Miss Edith M. Shepard, Mrs. John A. Shepard, Mrs. Arthur Joseph, Miss F. Joseph, Mr. Geo. Peter Wendheiser, Mr. Ernest A. Fleischer, Mrs. Grenville Parker, Mr. J. Shannon White, Mrs. B W. Sippy, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Fletcher Mr. R. Lawrenz, Miss M. Ahrens, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Collins, Mrs. F. J. Drakeford, Mr. G. A. Bentley.

Per str. Hsin Peking, Jan. 6.—For Ningpo.—Mr. Hopkin-Des.

Per str. Kutwo, Jan. 7.—For Hankow.—Mr. R. M. Otter, Mr. T. I. Liu, Mr. Miao.

Per str. Siangtan, Jan. 7.—For Hankow.—Lieut. and Mme. Pottier, Mr. Buscayer, Mr. Bruscater, Mr. Sorbid.

Per str. Shantung, Jan. 7.—For Swatow.—Mr. R. Richardson.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. J. Scott, Mr. G. Boulton, Mrs. W. T. Paul, Mr. Louttit, Mr. W. A. Hodden.

Per str. Shuntien, Jan. 7.—For Tientsin.—Lieut. and Mme. Courdauult, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. North, Mr. and Mrs Morgan, Mme. Rio, Mme. Angot, Sergt. Chef. Angot, Sergt. Le Roch, Sergt. Pielavosky, Adj. Chef. Rio.—**For Chefoo**—Miss Georgette Villat, Capt. F. L. Sabel, Capt. Yuan Tsin.

Per str. Kutwo, Jan. 7.—For Hankow.—Capt. Pote Hunt.

Per R.D.S. President Grant, Jan. 7.—For Kobe.—Lt. Jos. Finnegan, Mr. H. V. Stokely, Mr. R. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Vacheron, Mr. G. A. Arbogast, Mr. L. J. Biron, Mr. F. L. Chevallier, Mr T. K. King, Mr. Hans Dohrn, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chien, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gjording.—**For Yokohama.**—Mrs. Tatiana Morrison, Miss Betty Pestonji, Mr. T. Rector, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Halfhill, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. De Graw Jr., Mstr Allen De Graw III, Mr. C. H. De Graw.—**For Victoria.**—Mr. W. M. Kelly, Mr. W. H. Robertson.—**For Seattle.**—Mrs. W. T. Goodwin, Miss Buddy Goodwin, Mr. Wm. S. Illingworth, Mr. and Mrs. Wm Allen White, Miss M. L. Reiley, Mr. J. H. Levis.

Per P. & O. S. Carthage, Jan. 7.—For London, Etc.—Mr. G. M. Bijvanck, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Brohier, Miss Y. Brohier, Mstr. R. Brohier, Mr. C. Bunje, Miss F E. Cave, Mr. Y. L. Chow, Mr. A. A. Collier, Mrs. R. Coltman, Major and Mrs. M. A. Hamilton Cox, Mrs. W. F. Dawson, Miss G. Dawson, Mr. A. T. Dow, Mr C. O. D'Silva, Miss E. D'Silva, Miss H M. Fellden, Mr. Ian Ferguson, Mr. A. Finlayson, Mr. C. J. Peter Frederiksen, Mr. A. E. Glover, Capt. W. M. Graham, Mr. D. L. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. E. T Hasselhuhn, Miss E. Hatch, Supply Petty Offr. C. C. Hellins, Lt. J. Hopkinson R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss, Mrs. G. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Watson Hyatt, Mr. J. Henshilwood, Mr. A. Jaini, Miss M. Jelley, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Joseph, Mr. R. E. Kadoorie, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Kennedy, Mr. N. Kishimchand, Mr. Lim Gim Boon, Mr. C. N. Lim, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. B. Lim, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lipson-Ward, Mr. F. M. Mansell, Mr. F. H. Massey, Mrs. M. Moran, Mrs. M. Morse, Miss Morse, Mr. and Mrs. W. Noon, Miss Noon, Lt. Comdr. P. J. Oliver, R.N., Mrs. L. Ovadia, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Ray, Mrs. Rebmann, Mr. P. Ruhfus, Miss E. H. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Shuttleworth, Mr. and Mrs. L. Skvirsky, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Spaul, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stewart Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Stiles, Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Stuntz, Mr. J. Swart, Mr. Tan Teik Kooi, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wallace, Mr. G. L. Wightman, Miss F. and E. Wightman, Dr. Wu Lien Teh, Mr. R. L. Wyllie.

Per str. Tsinan, Jan. 8.—For Amoy.—Mrs. Sung, Mr. Chen Ping.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. E. Heise.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Dec. 27	30.23	51.1	N N E	1	44.6	43.9	45.7	42.1	R.
,, 28	30.28	51.3	N N W	2	44.2	43.7	47.3	41.4	R.
,, 29	30.39	51.8	N	1	41.7	41.0	44.2	40.6	R.
,, 30	30.55	50.4	N N E	1	34.2	30.6	36.0	32.4	O.
,, 31	30.11	50.0	N N E	1	36.7	34.2	40.5	36.6	O.
Jan. 1	30.30	50.7	N E	2	40.6	40.3	41.9	34.7	R.
,, 2	30.39	50.2	N N W	2	33.1	31.3	37.2	32.2	O.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1935	Minimum Temperature 1934	Maximum Temperature 1935	Maximum Temperature 1934	Rainfall 1935	Rainfall 1934
Dec. 27	43.5F.	48.0F.	45.5F.	54.5F.	0.21-in.	0.19-in.
,, 28	42.0	50.5	47.0	56.5	0.29	0.04
,, 29	41.0	47.0	45.5	52.5	0.20	0.02
,, 30	34.0	50.5	41.5	56.5	Nil	0.10
,, 31	32.5	42.5	40.5	56.0	0.03	0.16
Jan. 1	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935
,, 2	36.0	39.5	42.0	48.0	0.76	0.01
	33.0	47.5	41.5	52.0	0.22	0.12

BIRTHS

BROWN.—On January 5, 1936, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to DAPHNE (née Adam), wife of C. N. Brown, a son.

RIGNALL.—On January 5, 1936, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to MARGOT, wife of James Alexander Rignall, a son.

MARRIAGE

MANN-HAMPSON.—On December 23, 1935, at Yokohama, Japan, before E. Hamilton-Holmes, Esq., H.B.M. Consul-General, and afterwards at Christ's Church by the Rev. R. Pott, HAROLD JAMES, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Man, of Harborne, England, to NELLIE ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. Hampson, of Wolverhampton, England.

ENGAGEMENT

HELENE MUELLER BUCHHOF
HANS STOLTENBERG-LERCHE
Verlobte
Statt Karten z. Zt. Hamburg

DEATHS

AUSTEN.—On December 28, 1935, at Hendon, London, LEILA ADA, widow of the late Rev. W. T. Austen, formerly of Yokohama, Japan, and mother of Mrs. J. E. Gray of Shanghai, in her 77th year. (Japan papers please copy.)

JOHNSTON.—On January 3, 1936, at St. Blasien, Germany, PHYLLIS (Felix) EVELYN, dearly beloved daughter of Mrs. Matthew and the late Matthew Johnston of Shanghai, in her twenty-sixth year. (Hongkong papers please copy.)

LEVINE.—On January 4, 1936, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, Captain JOHN EDWARD LEVINE, aged 44 years. Woosung and Hankow Pilots Association.

MORLING.—On January 3, 1936, at Lymington, Hampshire, CHARLES ROBERT MORLING, formerly of Tientsin.

SILVA.—On Wednesday, January 1, 1936, in Shanghai, HERMINIO OSCAR DA SILVA, aged 54 years.

TWENTYMAN.—On Thursday, January 2, 1936, in England, TREVOR VIVIAN SINCLAIR, younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James R. Twentyman of Shanghai and Kirby Misperton, Yorkshire.

IN MEMORIAM

SOLDAN.—In ever loving memory of FRITZ SOLDAN, who passed away on January 2, 1932.

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